

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 14, 1961

New Milestone in Sino-Korean Friendship

Premier Kim Il Sung's visit to China; Full text
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Museum of the Chinese Revolution

Pen Probes and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Stories About Not Being Afraid of Ghosts

Compiled by the Institute of Literature of the Chinese
Academy of Sciences

This book includes thirty-five stories about not being afraid of ghosts which are taken from ancient Chinese collections of tales and anecdotes. They show the adroitness and courage of Chinese people in ancient times who dared to defy ghosts. Today everyone knows there are no such things as ghosts. But while there are no demons like those described in these tales, there are many things which resemble them — imperialism, reactionaries, difficulties and obstacles in work, for example. These stories, therefore, may be considered in the nature of allegories and satires.

SUNRISE

by 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

July 14, 1961 Vol. IV No. 28

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ROUND THE WEEK

More Fertilizer Plants

The production of chemical fertilizers is being stepped up as the current nationwide campaign to develop agriculture rolls ahead. In Nanking, production of synthetic ammonia, one of the main ingredients of ammonium sulphate and other chemical fertilizers, has been rising steadily over the past three months. The workers of the famous Yungli Chemical Company are in the midst of an emulation drive to increase the output of chemical fertilizers. Down in Fukien Province in the south, the output of chemical fertilizer in the first half of the year was more than double that in the same period last year.

Last week, people's commune members in various parts of the country greeted the announcement of the Ministry of Chemical Industry that the state is building eight new large modern chemical fertilizer plants and expanding seven more.

Two of the eight new plants are expected to be completed by the end of the year. One is the Kaifeng Chemical Fertilizer Works in Honan Province, a key wheat producing area. Forty per cent of its equipment has been installed and several of its workshops have already started production.

Work on the Chekiang Chemical Plant, also scheduled to be completed at the end of this year, is in full swing. It is as big as the Kaifeng plant. Installation of machinery and other equipment has begun. It will turn out nitrogenous fertilizers as well as caustic soda and calcium carbide.

Among the other new plants that are being built are the Kwangtung Chemical Fertilizer Works and the Wuching Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Shanghai. Engineers and veteran workers have been sent by the Ministry of Chemical Industry to lend a hand to the builders of the Kwangtung plant. Most of the equipment has arrived on site. The factory will be the biggest of its kind in this important south China province.

Among the chemical fertilizer plants which are being expanded are those of the Nanking Chemical Company and the Talien Chemical Company.

The commissioning of all these plants will give a tremendous boost to China's output of chemical fertilizers. This is an industry that has been developing fast in recent years. In 1960 the national output of chemical fertilizer was almost three times as much as in 1957. This is certainly excellent news for the agricultural front.

New P.L.A. Regulations

The Ministry of National Defence last week promulgated new regulations governing administrative and educational work in companies, the basic units of the People's Liberation Army.

The seven chapters of the new regulations lay down the basic principles of such administrative and educational work and specific provisions concerning the duties of and relations between officers and men, questions of daily life, weapons and equipment and the leading role of Communist Party branches in the army.

One of the salient features of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which will be 34 years old on August 1, is its democratic tradition. This means among other things close co-operation and unity between officers and men. Ever since it was founded, the P.L.A., under the guidance of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, has adopted an entirely new type of administrative and educational system governing its internal relations; a system characterized by the political equality of all its members. This — in complete contrast to the system of oppression of soldiers by officers that is inherent in the armies of the exploiting classes — is one of the key factors making the P.L.A. the people's army it is today.

It was to carry on and develop this fine democratic tradition and to gear administrative and educational work to present-day conditions, that the Party and People's Government called on the whole army to sum up more than 30 years' experience of administrative and educational work in its ranks. More than 60 work teams were set up to make a full investigation and

study of conditions in this field down to company level. Their findings were submitted to both officers and men of the whole army for mass discussion and revision.

Out of all this came the new regulations.

They stress that administrative and educational work in the defence forces is an important political and ideological task, the purpose of which is to strengthen internal unity, to develop the revolutionary enthusiasm of all members of the armed forces and to strengthen discipline, to increase the fighting power of the army the better to equip the officers and men to build the P.L.A. into a modern army, to defend the country and safeguard peace.

The regulations state that the principles Comrade Mao Tse-tung has laid down for building a people's army and his theories concerning the correct handling of contradictions among the people are the guiding lines to be followed in administrative and educational work in the armed forces.

The regulations point out that officers and men are class brothers who are completely equal politically and that there is no distinction of personal standing in the people's armed forces but only a division of labour. Therefore, the regulations add, in dealing with relations between officers and men and ideological questions, it is necessary to hold to the principle of starting off with a desire for unity and resolving contradictions through criticism so as to achieve a new unity on a new basis, and to hold to the method of persuasion and education.

The new regulations require that officers must have a high sense of political responsibility, and great revolutionary fervour and love for the rank and file, and lead them in carrying out their tasks. On the other hand, the rank and file must respect and love their officers, resolutely carry out orders, adhere to government policies, observe discipline, rules and regulations, and study and work hard to improve their work.

A brilliant example of collective effort, the new regulations have received unanimous support from P.L.A. officers and men alike. All ranks realize their historical significance and the general consensus is that they will have a far-reaching effect on the P.L.A., facilitating its development

into a modern, revolutionary army of the people.

Kwangtung Harvests Rice

The early rice harvest is being gathered in Kwangtung and Yunnan Provinces in the south. On Hainan Island, the Chaochow-Swato plain and other regions in the southern part of Kwangtung harvesting is in full swing. As of last week the crop on two and a quarter million *mu* has already been brought to the granaries.

In the Yangtse Valley people's commune members are carefully tending the early rice fields where the crop is now in the earing and ripening stage. The Yangtse valley regions and adjacent coastal provinces produce two crops of rice a year. When the early rice crop is gathered in, a second crop of seedlings will be immediately planted out. This is known as the late rice crop. The southernmost areas like those in Kwangtung Province reap three crops a year. In those parts of southern China where rice is grown in rotation with winter wheat or other grain crops, the transplanting of the semi-late rice has been practically completed.

In the colder northern parts of the country, farmers continue with the transplanting of the single rice crop they reap. Heilungkiang, China's northernmost province, has just begun to set out its rice seedlings in the fields. Rice is growing today in many northern areas where the climate was once believed to be unsuitable for this crop.

Miners' New Homes

Thousands of coalminers and their families will be moving into brand new homes this year.

Some 800 miners and their families have just taken up new houses with a floor space of 5,300 square metres in the mining areas under the Hsishan Mining Administration of Taiyuan in north China's Shansi Province. Most of the new houses are built on hill slopes, with plenty of sunshine. Hsishan Mining Administration built 26,000 square metres of new housing for its miners last year. Right now it is building another 40,000 square metres.

In the first five months of the year, the Huainan Mining Administration in Anhwei Province moved mining families into brand new houses with

15,000 square metres of floor space. During the past three years it has built a total of 100,000 square metres of new housing for its growing labour force. Another 25,000 square metres are under construction.

At Kailan Colliery in north China, another leading coal centre, building workers are putting the final touches to new homes totalling 12,000 square metres of floor space. These new housing estates have shops, dining-rooms, nurseries, creches, barber shops and other amenities all conveniently located for their miner residents. Most of the new houses have attached front or back gardens, a boon for the collier who likes to raise flowers and a spot of vegetables.

Sinkiang Trains Own Doctors

Among the many classes that will soon graduate from the colleges and schools across the country, the group of medical students from the Sinkiang Medical College will be specially welcomed. The college was founded in 1956, and this will be the first batch of fully trained doctors to graduate from it. Most of them will go to the countryside to improve and expand the rural medical service.

Situated on the western suburbs of Urumchi, the college is the first of its kind in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. With an enrolment of 900 students it is also one of the biggest medical training schools in the country. With students of no less than 12 nationalities including Uighurs, Kazakhs, Hans, Huis, Khalkhas, Mongolians, Uzbeks and Sibos, it is probably one of the most multi-lingual medical institutions in the world. Most of its students come from the families of peasants or herdsmen. With a teaching and medical staff of 600 people the college offers them more than 20 specializations. They do practical work in its 700-bed general hospital which also treats up to a thousand out-patients daily.

Sinkiang's medical services have made spectacular progress in the post-liberation years. Where there was only the most embryonic public health service there before, there are now more than 4,000 hospitals, medical and health centres and clinics staffed by over 20,000 medical workers. Most of its counties now have their own medical schools and these are training well over 3,000 medical workers.

Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance

Following is the text of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance Between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed on July 11, 1961, in Peking.—Ed.

THE Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, determined, in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism and on the basis of mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and mutual assistance and support, to make every effort to further strengthen and develop the fraternal relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to jointly guard the security of the two peoples, and to safeguard and consolidate the peace of Asia and the world, and deeply convinced that the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the two countries accord not only with the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also with the interests of the peoples all over the world, have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty and appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Who, having examined each other's full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The Contracting Parties will continue to make every effort to safeguard the peace of Asia and the world and the security of all peoples.

Article II

The Contracting Parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the Contracting Parties by any state. In the event of one of the Contracting Parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other Contracting

Party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

Article III

Neither Contracting Party shall conclude any alliance directed against the other Contracting Party or take part in any bloc or in any action or measure directed against the other Contracting Party.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties will continue to consult with each other on all important international questions of common interest to the two countries.

Article V

The Contracting Parties, on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and in the spirit of friendly co-operation, will continue to render each other every possible economic and technical aid in the cause of socialist construction of the two countries and will continue to consolidate and develop economic, cultural, and scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Article VI

The Contracting Parties hold that the unification of Korea must be realized along peaceful and democratic lines and that such a solution accords exactly with the national interests of the Korean people and the aim of preserving peace in the Far East.

Article VII

The present Treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the day of exchange of instruments of ratification, which will take place in Pyongyang.

The present Treaty will remain in force until the Contracting Parties agree on its amendment or termination.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the eleventh day of July, nineteen sixty-one, in the Chinese and Korean languages, both texts being equally authentic.

(Signed)

CHOU EN-LAI

Plenipotentiary of the
People's Republic
of China

(Signed)

KIM IL SUNG

Plenipotentiary of the
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

Sino-Korean Friendship: Stronger than Ever

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE activities in China of the Korean Party and Government Delegation led by Premier Kim Il Sung have been followed with intense interest and happiness both here and in Korea, and indeed, everywhere by all who love peace.

Peking residents felt privileged. Many of them were present at several notable and moving occasions during the visit while the newspapers, radio and TV screens brought them all into particularly intimate contact with these warmly welcomed guests from Korea.

There is a special quality to the ties that bind China and Korea together. It is a sentiment forged in the common struggle for freedom in which they have fought and shed their blood together. That sentiment was in the air when half a million people went out on the streets to greet Premier Kim Il Sung and his colleagues on their arrival at the capital on July 10. It was abroad again when more than 10,000 attended the mass rally held on the 12th to welcome the delegation and celebrate the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

Premier Kim Il Sung arrived here straight from his visit to the Soviet Union. He is accompanied by Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Kim Kwang Hyup, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence; Li Jong Ok, Alternate Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Heavy Industry Commission; and Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

They were welcomed at the airport by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, Comrades Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping and others. Later the leaders of the two countries again met and held talks. Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a state banquet in honour of the distinguished Korean guests. This is a visit that has further strengthened and developed the friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

New Foundation Stone of Sino-Korean Alliance

Speaking of the significance of the new treaty, Premier Kim Il Sung declared that it "has sealed in written form the relations of fraternal friendship and alliance between our two peoples formed and developed in their long-term struggles for common aims, and has



Premier Kim Il Sung and other Korean guests with Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai at the airport

laid down a new foundation for their further development."

"The Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance," he pointed out, "provides a powerful guarantee for peace in Korea and Asia. This treaty is a defence treaty which protects the security of our two countries from imperialist aggression and is aimed at the well-intentioned and just purpose of safeguarding and consolidating peace. We want peace; this is determined by the very social system of our two countries. But U.S. imperialism is occupying territories of our two countries and is continuing to pursue policies of aggression and war, threatening our security. It has been a matter of course that over a long period of time the Korean and Chinese peoples, fighting shoulder to shoulder for freedom, liberation and socialism, have adopted measures for safeguarding their mutual security and peace directly against imperialist schemes and instigations."

Premier Kim reiterated Korea's just and solemn stand on the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He declared that the reunification of Korea must be realized, free from any foreign intervention, by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis and by peaceful means.

Premier Chou En-lai also warmly greeted the signing of the treaty. Speaking at the banquet given by the Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Ma Dong San in honour of Premier Kim Il Sung's visit to China, he said: "The successive signing of the Soviet-Korean and the Sino-Korean Treaties of Friendship, Co-operation and

Mutual Assistance is not only a major event in the political life of the peoples of Korea, the Soviet Union and China, but also an important mark of the great unity of the socialist camp.

"U.S. imperialism is up to now forcibly occupying the southern part of Korea and doing everything to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea, while on the other hand, the Chinese People's Volunteers had withdrawn from Korea long ago, and the Chinese people and Government have consistently given support to all the proposals of the Korean Government for the peaceful reunification of its fatherland and resolutely supported the just and patriotic struggles of the people in southern Korea.

"We are sure that the three thousand *li* expanse of the beautiful land of Korea will be reunified and the 30 million industrious and brave Korean people will be reunited. There is no force on earth that can prevent the final victory of the Korean people's sacred cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

Forward in Unity

The treaty which China and Korea have concluded will not only further strengthen their common struggle

against imperialist aggression and for world peace, but also serve as a great spur to the common upsurge of socialist construction in the two countries. As is known, the Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have made unprecedented progress on the front of socialist construction. They are going ahead with the speed of "a winged steed." A fundamental change has taken place in the face of northern Korea. The Chinese people rejoice from the bottom of their hearts at these achievements of the Korean people and wish them still greater success in the implementation of their Seven-Year Plan.

The peoples of China and Korea have always supported and helped each other both in their common struggle against the enemy and in their national construction. Our two peoples have always shared each other's joys and sorrows, stood together through thick and thin and advanced shoulder to shoulder. Now, following Premier Kim Il Sung's current visit to China and the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, this support and help which the two peoples give to each other will undoubtedly bear still greater fruit. Sino-Korean friendship will reach new heights.

China Salutes Fraternal Mongolia

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Chinese people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution on July 11 as one of their own red-letter days. Sino-Mongolian friendship activities marked the occasion in the larger cities in every part of the country. In Peking, the festivities included a Mongolian film week featuring *The People's Messenger*, *Give Me a Horse*, and *A Spark of Fire* from the Mongolian motion picture studios; a photographic exhibition showing the achievements of the Mongolian People's Republic in the past 40 years; and several public receptions. A mass rally was held in the capital. There were festive get-togethers organized by Chinese and Mongolian students in Peking University, railway workers of the Peking-Ulan-Bator line and workers who have returned from construction jobs in Mongolia. Press and radio gave extended coverage to reports on Mongolia.

Warm Congratulation

The celebrations were climaxed by a grand reception given by the Mongolian Ambassador D. Sharab and attended by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders. Premier Kim Il Sung now visiting China was also present. Warmly congratulating the Mongolian people on their anniversary and on the successes of the recently concluded 14th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Premier Chou declared: "The Chinese people have always treasured the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Mongolian Parties and of their countries; they have always regarded the consolidation of the unity of the

socialist camp and the international communist movement as their supreme internationalist duty."

All these activities paid tribute to the victorious advance of the Mongolian people under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. When their revolution was crowned with victory in 1921, the Mongolian people not only ended reactionary feudal rule and foreign imperialist oppression once and for all, but opened the way for a non-capitalist development, for a direct transition to socialism. In the following 40 years, they completed the democratic revolution, successfully carried out the socialist transformation of the national economy and have advanced with giant strides in socialist construction. By 1960, the last year of the Three-Year Plan, they increased industrial production by 63.8 per cent as compared with 1957. A single day's industrial output is now as much as was produced in all of 1930. They have trebled their cultivated area, and gross grain output has increased 5.5 times in the last three years. Illiteracy has been wiped out. Similarly spectacular advances have been made in culture, science and the arts. Living standards have risen sharply. Now, the Mongolian people have set their sights still higher. The 14th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has mapped out a new Five-Year Plan which will nearly double the output value of agriculture and animal husbandry and more than double that of industry and turn Mongolia into an industrial-agricultural state. "These tremendous achievements gained by the Mongolian people," stated Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his address to the Peking mass rally, "have not only laid a

good foundation for the further economic and cultural development of the Mongolian People's Republic, but also augment the might of the entire socialist camp. The Chinese people admire the Mongolian people for the boundless enthusiasm they show in construction; they rejoice in and are heartened by the immense successes achieved by the Mongolian people."

Close Fraternal Ties

Close Sino-Mongolian fraternal ties guided by the principle of proletarian internationalism was another central theme of the celebrations. As near neighbours, the Chinese and Mongolian peoples have consistently supported each other in the protracted struggle against their common enemies. The Chinese people will never forget the fact that in 1945 the Mongolian army led by Marshal Choibalsan, in co-ordination with the Soviet Red Army, fought shoulder to shoulder with them to defeat the Japanese imperialists. With the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the friendship between the two countries entered a new stage. Over the years, a series of agreements were concluded between the two countries. These included the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance in 1960, the agreement on economic and cultural co-operation in 1952, and several agreements on Chinese economic and technical aid to Mongolia. These have cemented their friendship and solidarity as never before; they are closely co-operating and supporting each other both in their international

struggles for socialism and peace and in their socialist construction. As Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out at the Peking rally, "It is the great Marxist-Leninist ideology, the common socialist system and the common ideal of communism which have closely united China and Mongolia in the socialist community of nations."

The close bonds forged between the two countries have also found expression in many exchanges of visits between their Party and government leaders as well as the visits of many other delegations. A Chinese Party and government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Ulanfu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and several other Chinese delegations are now in Ulan Bator to convey in person the greetings of the Chinese people to their Mongolian brothers. The former also attended as a fraternal delegation the 14th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party where Ulanfu delivered a congratulatory address on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party. At the same time, a Mongolian friendship delegation headed by A. Otgunbayar and delegations of Mongolian journalists and cinema workers are in Peking as guests of honour at anniversary festivities.

The commemorative activities that continue at this writing are at once an eloquent demonstration and reinforcement of the fraternal solidarity of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples under the common banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Chen Yi's Television Interview with Canadian Newsmen

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi gave a television interview to the correspondents of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Russell Spurr and Alexandre Des Fontaines, on June 29 in Geneva. Following is the text of the interview. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

Sino-Canadian Relations

Question one: Marshal Chen, you recently had a two-hour interview with the Canadian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Green. In the course of your discussions, did you touch on the question of Canadian recognition of China? Do you feel that recognition should grow out of the trade and culture contacts now being made between the two countries?

Answer: I had a pleasant meeting with Mr. Green, but we did not touch on the question of mutual recognition between our two countries. I have frequent contacts with Mr. Ronning, Acting Chief of the Canadian Delegation. He has quite some knowledge about the situation in China.

The Chinese people are friendly towards the Canadian people. In recent years, trade and cultural contacts between our two countries have greatly developed, but unfortunately, for reasons which cannot be attributed to China, these contacts have not led to the establishment of diplomatic relations. This is of course unfavourable

to the further growth of cultural and trade relations. We know also that obstacles to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada do not lie entirely with Canada either. In the interests of the further growth of friendship between our two peoples, we hope that these obstacles can be overcome.

Question two: What are your views on American attempts to restrict Canadian and other trade with China?

Answer: This is a manifestation of the U.S. policy of hostility towards the Chinese people. It also shows that the monopoly groups which control the United States not only want the American people to be hostile to the Chinese people, but also are forcing other nations to join them in taking a hostile attitude towards the Chinese people. China certainly hopes to engage in normal trade with Canada and other countries. However, China is a big country and does not live on such trade. On the other hand, such hostile practice of the United States against China should make all those countries wishing to have normal trade with China to ponder over the question as to where they will end up in following the United States.

Sino-U.S. Dispute

Question three: Do you see any hope of a settlement of the long-standing disputes between China and the United States?

Answer: The United States has occupied China's territory Taiwan by force. And the Chinese people are resolutely opposed to this aggressive and interventionist policy of the United States. Such is the essence of the Sino-American dispute. If the United States withdraws all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits and stops interfering in China's internal affairs, it will be entirely possible to settle the dispute peacefully. We hope that the dispute will be settled peacefully and we have worked for this. Indeed, we have been doing so for eleven years. But whether there will be a settlement depends entirely on the United States. Taiwan was already an inalienable part of China's territory long before Columbus discovered the new continent of America. We are deeply convinced that, no matter how long Taiwan may continue to be seized by the United States, it will in the end return to the motherland. The more the United States puts off a settlement of this question, the more disadvantageous will be the position of the United States.

China and U.N.

Question four: Under what conditions would China join the United Nations?

Answer: As a matter of fact, China is a member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The representatives of the People's Republic of China should of course be seated in the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. Some people assert that the People's Republic of China is not willing to enter the United Nations, this is entirely groundless. The United Nations, under the domination of the United States, has persisted in regarding a handful of U.S.-kept Chiang Kai-shek elements as China's representatives and letting them usurp China's seat. This is the basic reason why the rightful position of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations has not yet been restored. Now, some people try to refuse to restore to the People's Republic of China her rightful position in the United Nations by retaining the Chiang Kai-shek elements there, while asserting that the People's Republic of China is not willing to enter the United Nations. This is a plot. All people in the world who love peace and uphold justice must expose and frustrate this plot.

Struggles for National Independence

Question five: What is China's policy towards the nationalist revolutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America? Does China support Castro in Cuba and the nationalists in Africa in the hope of converting them to communism?

Answer: The Chinese people have been very glad to see the vigorous development in recent years of the struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for winning and safeguarding their national independence and freedom. The victory of these struggles depends mainly on the efforts of the people of these countries themselves. We sympathize with them and firmly support their struggles. This has been China's consistent stand. We support them because their struggles are just and are in the interests of maintaining world peace, and absolutely not because we want to export revolution to those countries. We Marxists always hold that revolution cannot be exported. What social system the people

of each country choose is their own affair. It depends on the conditions within their country. It is up to the people of that country to decide for themselves.

Question six: Would China welcome another Bandung Conference?

Answer: The Chinese Government supports the calling of a second Asian and African conference. We believe that the convening of such a conference would help the efforts of Asian and African peoples to oppose colonialism, preserve their national independence, develop friendly relations among different peoples, oppose imperialist aggression and maintain world peace.

The Laotian Question

Question seven: What are your views on the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question?

Answer: The present grave situation in Laos is created solely by U.S. interference. Here in Geneva seven years ago, China and a number of other countries discussed the question of restoring peace in Indo-China and reached agreements. These agreements laid a good foundation for ensuring the peace, neutrality and independence of Laos. Unfortunately, they have been violated by the United States. The United States has crudely infringed on the independence and sovereignty of Laos, violated its neutrality, interfered in its internal affairs and instigated the civil war in Laos.

There are two aspects to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question—the internal aspect and the international aspect. The internal aspect of the Laotian question must and can only be settled by the Laotians themselves. Now the Ban Na Mon talks are still in progress, and initial results have been achieved through the Zurich talks among the three princes of Laos. This is a very good development. As to the international aspect of the Laotian question, necessary conditions should be created through international negotiations to really enable the Laotian people to realize their aspirations for independence and neutrality free from outside interference. This requires that all the countries represented at the present conference should, in accordance with the principles of the 1954 Geneva agreements and through full consultations, reach explicit agreements and jointly undertake to respect scrupulously the independence and neutrality of Laos. Such is the task of the present enlarged Geneva Conference.

It is regrettable that, owing to obstruction by some delegations and first of all by the U.S. Delegation, the Geneva Conference has not yet made the progress as it should have made, although more than a month has passed since its opening. These delegations repeatedly introduced at the conference the question of effective cease-fire, despite the fact that the International Commission had confirmed that an effective cease-fire in Laos had already been realized. The United States backed its followers in raising the question of Laotian representation, although this had already been settled by the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference. Thus the conference was brought to a standstill for a fairly long time. Recently, after the conference entered into substantive discussion, these delegations further advanced, and insisted on, a proposal for putting Laos under international trusteeship which they knew quite well would not be

accepted. That is why the enlarged Geneva Conference has not been able to make any progress recently. It is not realistic to insist on this proposal. How can they gain in the conference room what they have not been able to gain in the battlefield?

The peaceful settlement of the Laotian question is the common desire of the Laotian people as well as all other peace-loving countries and people. I believe that, provided all the participants have the sincerity, the conference will be able to break through various obstacles and difficulties and reach agreements. We wish to see the United States change its attitude and join the other participants in the conference in serious negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. In this regard, we hope that the other participating countries will play a positive role. The Chinese Delegation, in line with its consistent stand of respecting Laotian independence and neutrality, will continue to work tirelessly for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.

Slanders Against China Exposed

Question eight: We understand from unofficial sources that China is facing its worst famine since your government came to power. Could you tell us some of the problems?

Answer: This is a fabrication by some people in the West. The so-called famine in China does not exist. In the past three years, China has met with natural calamities unprecedented in a hundred years, and these have indeed caused us serious difficulties. In old China, if such calamities had occurred, the consequences would have been unthinkable. But with the establishment of the people's commune, the building of a large number of water conservancy projects and the adoption of effective measures to increase agricultural production, the entire nation, under the leadership of the Government, has done tremendous work to help the afflicted areas combat the calamities, and in this way we have reduced losses from the natural calamities and kept everyone fed and clothed. Of course, owing to the natural calamities, there has generally been some strain on the living conditions of the people of New China. But we wish to point out that to have averted famine in the face of such serious natural calamities is something old China never succeeded in doing in the past thousands of years.

China's grain output has greatly increased since liberation, but consumption has also increased considerably. To feed the 650 million people, we have to increase production by every means, and cannot rely on imports of grain. The reason is clear. An additional consumption of ten kilogrammes of grain by everyone in our country each year would mean a total additional need of 6,500,000 tons, and no foreign country can meet such a big demand. Therefore, the grain we are importing from your country is merely used as reserve for regulating the supply and demand. In the meantime, we are also exporting some grain to help other countries which have difficulties. That is quite normal. Yet some people in the West are using this situation to trump up all sorts of stories. This is done with ulterior motives. I hope you will not be taken in by them.

Solid Sino-Soviet Unity

Question nine: What truth is there in persistent

reports of an ideological dispute between China and the Soviet Union?

Answer: Recently there has been fervent propaganda in the West about so-called divergences between China and the Soviet Union. This is in fact a reflection of the great annoyance of some people about the solid unity between China and the Soviet Union.

The relationship between China and the Soviet Union, and that among all the socialist countries, is a fraternal international relationship of an entirely new type. It is built on the common basis of Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism. Such a unity is unbreakable.

The consistent mutual support between China and the Soviet Union is an eloquent proof of this unity. China has always given resolute support to the Soviet Union in its foreign policy of peace and its unremitting efforts to reduce international tension and safeguard world peace; the Soviet Union, in its turn, has always given China strong support and help on the question of Taiwan and the restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations as well as in China's economic construction.

The positive results of the Moscow Conference held last December are another proof of the everlasting unity of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Soviet Union, China and other countries and the further strengthening of this unity. The statement issued by the Moscow Conference is the common fighting programme of all the socialist countries and all the Communist and Workers' Parties. At the same time, each of the socialist countries and Communist and Workers' Parties is independent and acts by its own will. Owing to differences between the concrete internal and external conditions of different countries, each of the socialist countries and Communist and Workers' Parties, under the guidance of the common principles of Marxism-Leninism, pursues its own independent internal and external policies. They also exchange their views frequently. This state of affairs conforms to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and is normal. Moreover, it is a vivid proof that the unity of the socialist countries and the unity of the Communist Parties are being continuously consolidated and developed.

The great unity of China and the Soviet Union is an important guarantee for world peace and human progress. All attempts to sow discord and all slanders against it will be of no avail, they will in no way shake this unbreakable unity.

China's Foreign Policy of Peace

Question ten: China is constantly branded by the United States as an aggressor power. What is your answer to such charges?

Answer: It is entirely groundless to say that China is an aggressor power or a "warlike" country.

Facts speak louder than words. China has not sent a single soldier to any foreign country, nor has China established any military base on foreign soil, nor has China seized a single inch of another country's territory. On the contrary, China is a victim of aggression. The United States occupied China's territory Taiwan. The United States has stationed over a million troops in other

countries thousands of miles away from its own territory and set up hundreds of military bases there for the purpose of waging aggressive wars. Many of these bases are directed against China.

President Kennedy of the United States has himself admitted that his government was responsible for the armed aggression against Cuba and has carried out military intervention in Laos. It seems to me that there is no need to cite further evidence and further testimony of the aggressive and warlike acts of the United States.

The Chinese people love peace and firmly oppose aggression. Being a socialist country, China needs no

colonies. China absolutely does not need to, or permit herself to, plunder other countries. This is the solid basis of China's consistent foreign policy of peace. We firmly stand for peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems, and we have made unremitting efforts for the relaxation of international tension and the maintenance of world peace. China initiated and has strictly abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In the past year or so, our country has concluded treaties of peace and friendship with Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea, Cambodia and Indonesia. All these are facts which everybody can see.

STALEMATE IN GENEVA

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE enlarged Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question will soon be two months old. It has recorded some achievements; the participating countries have got to know each other's stand and found common ground on many questions, but the progress made thus far is much too slow compared with the time spent. In actual fact, not much time was spent in meetings in these two months, and still less time was spent on serious discussions. This is why no agreement has been reached although there are many points in common among the participating countries.

Why the Stalemate

Even the most cursory glance at the record shows that the conference has failed to reach agreement because the United States has consistently followed a policy of procrastination and obstruction, or simply staged a sit-down strike. Fearful that agreement might be reached, the U.S. delegation, instead of narrowing down differences at the meetings, has been deliberately widening them.

As is well known, after the French and Canadian delegations made their proposals for international control, proposals which would violate Laotian sovereignty if accepted, differences were created in the course of discussions on substantive questions. The United States was well aware that the French and Canadian proposals concerning the International Commission could not possibly be accepted, but its delegate, Harriman, still thought the French and Canadian plans inadequate for interfering in Laotian internal affairs and on June 20 tabled 10 articles in supplement to the French draft protocol on control, still more flagrantly violating Laotian sovereignty. This rounded out the frantic plan of the West to put Laos completely under their control. Most of the participating countries firmly condemned and opposed this U.S. plan. The United States, however, stubbornly refused to relinquish or budge an inch from its unreasonable stand. This led to a widening of differences at the conference, and stalemate.

The agreement reached at the four-day parley of the three Laotian princes in Zurich created favourable conditions for making progress at the Geneva Conference. In

their speeches at the conference the delegates of China, the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Royal Laotian Government and the Neo Lao Haksat, and even the British delegate and the delegate of the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique who was attending the conference for the first time, all welcomed the communique issued by the three princes in Zurich on June 22, and expressed high opinions of it. But the attitude of the United States is quite different. It has done its utmost to belittle the positive significance of the joint communique of the three princes. Vainly hoping to deny its authoritativeness, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk himself came out to assert that the communique "was not put forward as a governmental statement." He also openly declared that the SEATO bloc, which the U.S. manipulates, would continue to offer "protection" to Laos even though the three princes had unanimously agreed "not to recognize the protection of any military alliance or coalition." This attitude of the United States is sheer arrogance. Who gave the United States any such right to "protect" others?

By adopting such an attitude the United States inescapably puts itself in an awkward position. In recent weeks almost every word spoken by the U.S. delegate at the Geneva Conference on the question of the neutrality of Laos has run counter to the spirit of the political programme of the Zurich communique. Now the United States is opposing it directly and, as a result, is being condemned by many other delegates.

The Zurich agreement is eloquent proof that the Laotians are quite capable of settling their problems themselves if only other countries respect Laotian independence and sovereignty and refrain from interfering in its internal affairs. Similarly, all conditions exist at the present moment for the Geneva Conference to reach agreement on the international aspect of the Laotian question provided it does not intervene in its internal affairs, in other words, if the United States drops its plan of placing Laos under international trusteeship.

Efforts to Break the Stalemate

On July 3, China's delegate, Foreign Minister Chen Yi, made yet another effort to break the stalemate. He

said that the conference should step up its work instead of slackening it; that the conference could find a way out in the spirit of the Chinese saying: "seek common ground and reserve differences." He proposed that the conference should wind up the general debate, and proceed to substantive negotiations on an undertaking to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos, and reach a relevant international agreement. Only when agreement was arrived at on this main question, Foreign Minister Chen Yi said, could there be more favourable conditions for effective discussions on the question of control.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's speech has the full support of the delegates of the socialist countries, the Neo Lao Haksat and the Royal Laotian Government. This is because it firmly establishes the fundamental principles for the peaceful settlement of the international aspect of the Laotian question; because on this question the participating countries have the most points in common and besides, the Zurich communique of the three Laotian princes is there to provide a basis for discussion.

It can be seen at the Geneva Conference that although U.S. intervention and aggression against Laos constitutes a direct threat to China's security, China has been working patiently all along for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. While the foreign ministers of the Western countries all left Geneva long ago, Foreign Minister Chen Yi stayed in Geneva and did not leave for home until July 4.

Where the Key Question Lies

But the United States unreasonably rejected Foreign Minister Chen Yi's proposal. U.S. delegate Steeves in his speech at the July 4 session insisted that the question of undertaking to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos which China proposed to discuss, was a hypothetical and philosophical question, and was thus "meaningless." He then again proceeded to play up the same old question of "restoring peace to Laos."

The U.S. delegate claimed that "the problem of restoring peace to Laos" is the "urgent business on hand." But even U.S. President Kennedy officially admitted on June 28 that an effective cease-fire actually exists in Laos. So neither the question of the cease-fire nor the question of control is the key to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. What, then, is the key question?

By going to the root cause of tension in Laos Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu, Acting Head of the Delegation of the Chinese Government, gave a very clear exposition of this question at the meeting on July 5. The root cause, as everybody knows, is the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression against that country, its violation of that country's sovereignty and independence, its interference in the internal affairs of that country and its plot to wipe out the patriotic forces there. Therefore, Chang Han-fu declared, "in order to settle the Laotian question peacefully, this root cause must first of all be removed. To this end, all the countries assembled here in this conference, including the United States, must come to an agreement through consultations on jointly assuming international obligations to undertake to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos. This is the main

subject before our conference. This is a most real question of the greatest importance at the present time and is by no means a hypothetical or philosophical question." The key question for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question is to exclude and eliminate the possibility of U.S. intervention and aggression against Laos.

The United States' refusal to discuss and negotiate on such a question of key importance exposes the fact that it continues to cling to its policy of aggression and intervention against Laos. It fears that once it has committed itself to an international obligation to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos, this will bind it hand and foot and keep it from engaging in further aggression and intervention against Laos. It is this attitude of the United States that is the main stumbling block facing the Geneva Conference at the present moment.

On July 10, the British delegate put forward a so-called "compromise proposal." He proposed that the conference discuss the question of Laotian neutrality and of control by the International Commission in Laos simultaneously on alternate days of the week. In actual fact, this is anything but a "compromise proposal," for, as the Polish delegate pointed out on the same day, it supports the stand of the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique and opposes the Chinese delegation's proposal. To discuss the question of means before an aim is unanimously agreed upon is not logical and is therefore unacceptable.

The United States and its followers insist on giving priority to discussion of the terms of reference of the International Commission and the question of meeting its "short-term needs" by providing it with technical equipment. In doing so they have no other purpose than to establish the principle of interfering in the internal affairs of Laos and violating its neutrality before agreement on an undertaking to respect its independence and neutrality is reached, and to create the fait accompli of placing Laos under international trusteeship by enlarging the functions and powers of the International Commission and giving it "freedom of action."

Behind the Deadlock

Kennedy recently said that it was worthwhile to continue the Geneva negotiations on Laos. His words give one a clue to U.S. tactics. While claiming that it wants to stay in the negotiations, it refuses to negotiate in good faith and prevents the negotiations from moving ahead; while it dares not break off negotiations, it does not want to face reality and refuses to reach a reasonable agreement. With such a disgraceful task to fulfil, it is no wonder that the U.S. delegate at the Geneva Conference has made himself look so ridiculous.

The political and military manoeuvres of the United States behind this deadlock call for close attention. Three days after the Zurich talks, Phoumi Nosavan was summoned to Washington. After his talks with Kennedy, he issued a statement reiterating his opposition to the Laotian patriotic and democratic forces and particularly to the participation, on a fair and reasonable basis, of the Neo Lao Haksat in a future Laotian coalition government. On July 4, he issued yet another statement saying that neither Prince Phouma nor Prince Souphanouvong was suitable to be premier of the future coalition government. It is clear that U.S. imperialism is not reconciled

to the bankruptcy of its intervention in Laos. It is doing its utmost to obstruct implementation of the Zurich agreement and formation of a genuine government of national union in Laos.

The United States is doing everything possible to exclude the Neo Lao Haksat from the future coalition government. What would be the consequences if it should get its way? It would mean that the formation of a coalition government in Laos would be out of the question and the Geneva Conference would be dragged to a fruitless end. This manoeuvre of the United States must not be allowed to succeed. As to the question of the formation of the future coalition government, Prince Souphanouvong, in a statement issued in Peking as he returned to Laos from Geneva, said that the coalition government can be none other than the present government of Prince Phouma broadened to include the three forces in Laos.

In Washington, Phoumi Nosavan engaged in secret talks with the U.S. military authorities about "military strategy and the problem of aid." It is reported that the United States is trying hard to strengthen the military forces of the Savannakhet group in every field in preparation for a counter-attack on the patriotic armed forces of Laos. At the same time, the United States is directing the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique to boycott the talks at Na Mon. On June 7, at the Na Mon talks, agreement was reached that the International Commission be permitted to inspect implementation of the cease-fire at certain important military points and that from June 9, the International Commission would no longer participate in the tripartite talks. During the next four weeks,

the representatives of the Laotian rebel group either absented themselves from the talks on some invented pretext or other, or simply refused to negotiate when they did attend a meeting. This obstructionist attitude made it impossible for the International Commission to inspect certain important military points up till now. When finally the representatives of the rebel group attended a meeting on July 10, they deliberately created difficulties on the question of where the next meeting of the three Laotian princes should take place, and again it was impossible for the meeting to make any progress.

The events at Na Mon show that the U.S. policy of "being ready to continue negotiations" is merely another tactic of procrastination. While stalling the talks, as reports from Laos show, the United States has directed the Thai and south Vietnamese troops and Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel forces to intensify their harassing activities against areas under the control of the Royal Laotian Government and the Neo Lao Haksat, and they have taken some strong-points. The number of U.S. military personnel in Vientiane has increased to more than 1,000. These facts warrant vigilance against the possibility of the United States breaking off the negotiations and once again embarking upon military adventures.

The Geneva Conference has deadlocked and the Na Mon talks have practically come to a standstill. This is one aspect of the global U.S. aggressive strategy of refusing to budge one inch from its position. But can the stubbornness of the U.S. reactionaries block the advance of the wheel of history? This struggle of the U.S. imperialists is futile. It would be well for them to consider its possible consequences.

China's Glorious Revolutionary History

— A Visit to the Museum of the Chinese Revolution —

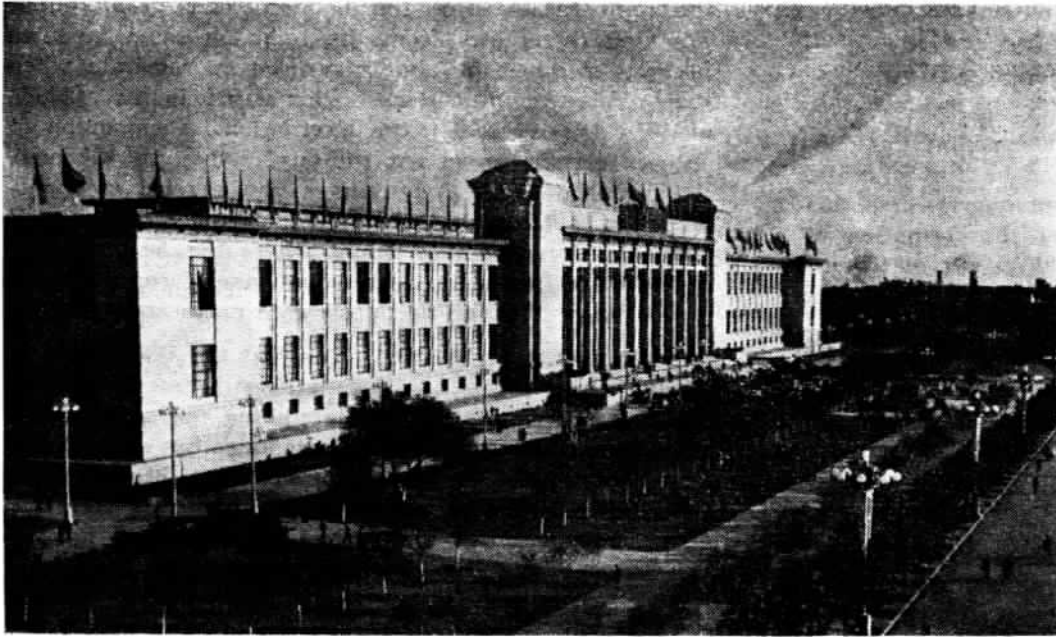
by PAI YUN

The newly opened Museum of the Chinese Revolution contains more than 3,600 relics of China's revolutionary history from 1840 to 1949. Following is the first instalment of an article describing it and tracing the history of those momentous years. — Ed.

ON the eastern side of Tien An Men Square, opposite the Great Hall of the People, stands another equally magnificent building. Its bright and spacious halls house the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Museum of Chinese History, both of which were opened to the public on July 1, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Atop the colonnaded facade of this splendid building is a large red star flanked on both sides by sculptured, yellow-tasselled red banners. It is a symbol of the leadership which the Chinese Communist Party has given to the people of the whole country in the great struggle for the victory of the revolution.

On entering the main gate, the visitor sees in the centre of the vestibule a monumental sculptural group: a fighter is wounded, but another has quickly stepped forward to take over the red banner of revolution and carry it forward fearlessly. Entitled "Fresh Forces Step Forward to Take the Place of the Fallen," it pictures the spirit of China's 600 million revolutionary people.

The impressive and serene entrance hall of the Museum of the Chinese Revolution is decorated with red banners and evergreen palms. On the central wall is a large portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Below it, in gold letters, is a quotation from his works: "The victories of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, coupled with our achievements in socialist construction, have rapidly changed the face of old China. Now we see before us an even brighter future." These words inspire the Chinese people in their march from victory to victory. This hall also contains a huge



Peking's Museum of the Chinese Revolution and Museum of Chinese History

portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with a quotation of his words below it written in glittering gold letters. In this hall, too, are large portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—revolutionary leaders whose teachings have served as important guides for the Chinese revolution. The victory of the Chinese revolution is the victory of Marxism-Leninism in China.

The Museum of the Chinese Revolution contains more than 3,600 exhibits reflecting the glorious history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles in the 109 years from 1840 when the Opium War started to 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded. Here is a record of the heroic struggles of the Chinese people during the 80 years of the old-democratic revolutionary period. Those struggles dealt telling blows to foreign imperialism and domestic reaction, but they failed to accomplish the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal tasks of the revolutionary movements; all were strangled by the imperialists and their lackeys.

In the new-democratic revolutionary period, the Chinese proletariat—through its vanguard, the Chinese Communist Party—led the broad masses of the people and carried through the revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Bitter struggles were waged, and victory was finally won throughout the country and the People's Republic of China was founded. The exhibits in the museum illustrate, in concentrated form, the complex and tortuous historical path of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles; they manifest the indomitable, militant spirit of the masses of China's revolutionary people. They also point up the fact that the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China was doomed while the Chinese revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party was destined to win final victory.

Unremitting Struggles

The process by which imperialism and feudalism reduced China to a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country

was also one in which the Chinese people built up their resistance to the imperialists and their lackeys. With the outbreak of the Opium War (1840-42), as the pillar of smoke from the burning opium rose to the sky, the Chinese people began their struggle against imperialist aggression. Supported by the people, Lin Tse-hsu, a patriotic official of the Ching government, made a bonfire of over a million kilogrammes of the opium he had confiscated from British merchants. On exhibit is a memorial from Lin Tse-hsu to Emperor Tao Kuang on the burning of the opium at Humen.

In 1840, Britain brazenly launched its war of aggression against China, but Lin Tse-hsu and other patriotic officials led the troops and civilians in putting up a spirited resistance. On a wooden stand is displayed a large cannon, weighing more than 1,500 kilogrammes, with which defenders at the Humen fort fired cannon balls at the invading British warships. Hanging on the wall nearby is a three-star banner which the people of San Yuan Li near Canton used when they fought and routed the British forces. Below the banner, in a glass case, are displayed some of the trophies the people of San Yuan Li captured from the British aggressors—several military uniforms worn by British officers in the 19th century, golden epaulets, an "armour" of small round and oblong metal-plates, and other things. But these exploits of the patriotic people were of no avail. Intimidated by the threats of the British imperialists, the corrupt and impotent Ching government gave Lin Tse-hsu the sack and exiled him to remote Sinkiang. On exhibit is a poem Lin Tse-hsu wrote on an old piece of note-paper during his exile. The following two lines from it well express his feelings of bitter indignation: "Our country is in danger. How can one rest at ease and drink to one's heart's content?"

The Opium War concluded with the signing of the Treaty of Nanking—the first unequal treaty imposed on China. But the greed of the foreign aggressors, like that of a pack of hungry wolves, could not be satisfied. Before long, the British and French imperialists jointly unleashed the Second Opium War (1857-60). They ravaged the land wherever they went. One of their "gifts" to the Ching imperial house was the destruction of the beautiful Yuan Ming Yuan Summer Palace to the west of Peking. Only its ruins remain, photographs of which the museum displays. The unequal treaties bound the Chinese people up hand and foot. China was turned into a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country.

After the Opium War, the capitalist countries dumped their goods on China, penetrating its markets. Meanwhile, feudal exploitation within the country became

more ruthless than ever. The peasant masses were plunged into the depths of poverty, but at the same time these conditions infuriated the people and goaded them to rise and overthrow the Ching government. In 1851, the biggest peasant war in China's history broke out. Troops of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-68) staged an uprising at Chintien in Kwangsi. The broad swords they used at the time; the crude rifles they used when they were in Yungan in Kwangsi; the proclamation they issued during their march calling on the people to rise against the Ching government; the large jade seal of Hung Hsiu-chuan, leader of the movement—all on display at the museum—are testimony of the splendid history of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

A map showing the route taken by the Taiping army shows how this revolutionary movement spread to 18 provinces, while the Taiping army itself developed into a million-strong force. The administration instituted by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the policies it formulated after it made Nanking its capital are reflected in several exhibits: the text of the *Land System of the Heavenly Kingdom*, military orders and laws, a land title-deed, a marriage certificate, fragments of large coins minted specially for the treasury and various kinds of copper coins. A map showing the plan of defences the Ching government put up in Peking, with troops deployed all over the city, illustrates the alarm and confusion that prevailed in the capital as the victorious Taiping army marched on. One of the songs popular among the troops of the Taiping army expresses the people's anti-feudal sentiments; it runs as follows: "Fighting for control of the country, we poor people fear neither heaven nor earth. When we fight our way to Tientsin, the Ching court prepares to make way for us; when we reach Yangliuching, the emperor faints from fright."

Inspired by the revolutionary movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the people of various nationalities throughout the country rose against the Ching government. On display are various historical objects: the provisional law on the land reform put forward by Huang Ting-feng of the Tien Ti Hui (Heaven and Earth Society) in Kwangtung after he founded the Tacheng Kingdom; a large shell used as a horn by the Nien army; weapons used by the Hui army in Sian; a banner of the Tien Ti Hui in Hunan; coins minted by the Small Sword Society in Shanghai, with sun and moon designs, and others. These bear witness to the fact that the revolutionary movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was not isolated. The revolutionary tide was sweeping against the reactionary Ching government and dealing heavy blows at the forces of foreign countries in China. But frantic

repressions by both domestic and foreign reaction, and the weakening of the revolutionary forces within the ranks of the Taiping army itself, caused the revolution to fail.

Following the defeat suffered by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the foreign invaders stepped up their aggression. This resulted in the Sino-French War of 1884-85 and the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. Two pictures on display show how the Chinese people fought back courageously. One depicts how the Black Flag Army under Liu Yung-fu, which guarded China's borders to the southeast, defeated the invading French army from Viet Nam. Near it is another painting which gives a vivid picture of how Feng Tse-tsai, a general more than 70 years old, and his soldiers inflicted heavy casualties on the French aggressors.

A large painting near by immediately attracts the eye. It is a scene from the naval battle of the Sino-Japanese War. It shows the *Chih Yuan*, a warship of the Peiyang Squadron of the Ching government, ploughing through the waves to ram an enemy warship at full speed after it had been damaged by enemy fire. It is impossible not to be stirred by admiration for the self-sacrificing patriotic spirit of the officers and men of the *Chih Yuan* when one sees their group photograph below the painting. Despite the people's efforts, the Ching government signed the humiliating Treaty of Shimonoseki. This shameful sell-out aroused the indignation of the people throughout the country. On display in the museum is a book published at that time entitled *The Whole Nation Expresses Its Indignation*, opposing the Ching government's treacherous capitulation to the enemy.

The growing national crisis led to the Reform Movement of 1898. On exhibit is a long memorial presented to Emperor Kuang Hsu by Kang Yu-wei and other civil-service examination graduates proposing immediate reforms. This was a reformist movement of the bourgeoisie which exerted great influence among the intellectuals at that time and politically and ideologically dealt a blow



The Outbreak of the Taiping Revolution in Chintien Village, Kwangsi, in 1851

Collection of the Museum of Chinese History

to the feudal rule of the Ching government. But since it had no roots among the masses of the people, the movement ended in failure when the feudal diehards at court, headed by the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, staged a reactionary coup d'etat.

The exhibition then takes the visitor back to those stormy days of the anti-imperialist Yi Ho Tuan movement (1900). On display in glass cases are the texts of 14 humiliating, unequal treaties imposed on China following the Opium War by Britain, the United States, France, tsarist Russia, Japan and other imperialist countries. They forced China to cede land and pay heavy indemnities, while their armies wantonly plundered and slaughtered the Chinese people. No alternative remained for the Chinese people but to fight back. The Yi Ho Tuan movement, known in the West as the Boxer Uprising, gained rapidly in strength in Shantung, Shansi, Hopei and other provinces, posing a direct threat to the interests of the imperialists in China. On exhibit are various kinds of weapons—swords, maces, spears, clubs and home-made rifles—which the Yi Ho Tuan used to intercept the invaders at Langfang, some 40 miles from Tientsin. One of the photographs shows the routed British troops fleeing across a bridge in an effort to escape. It was with such weapons, too, that the Yi Ho Tuan fought against the imperialists entrenched at Tung Chiao Min Hsiang (the former legation quarters) and at Hsi Shih Ku in the capital. After the combined forces of the eight imperialist countries—Britain, the United States, Japan, Germany, tsarist Russia, France, Italy and Austria—took Peking, they issued proclamations separately and began their zonal occupation of the capital, followed by a wanton slaughter of the Chinese people. Various kinds of banners used by the Yi Ho Tuan are displayed at the museum; they recall the fearless spirit and courage with which these patriots fought against the foreign invaders.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great democratic revolutionary, began his revolutionary activities in 1894. He founded China's first bourgeois revolutionary party—Chung Kuo Tung Meng Hui (the Chinese Revolutionary League) in 1905. Records on display show that the Tung Meng Hui, in alliance with other leagues and parties, staged a dozen armed uprisings after it was founded. There were popular risings in various places; a revolutionary upsurge shook the country. As Dr. Sun Yat-sen said in a letter exhibited here: "People in many places are dissatisfied. They are thinking of resistance. The situation opens up great opportunities. All revolutionaries should seize this opportune moment to stage a large-scale uprising." Furious battles began. The revolution suffered losses. Among the photographs of revolutionary martyrs on display are those of Chiu Chin, a woman revolutionary murdered by the Ching court in Shaohsing, Chekiang, when the uprising she was organizing in that province failed to materialize, and Hsu Hsi-lin, executed after he assassinated Governor En Ming in Anking, Anhwei Province, in an abortive uprising. Also on display are a military cap which Dr. Sun wore when directing the Tung Meng Hui uprising at Munankuan in Kwangsi on the China-Viet Nam border; a photograph of the mausoleum at Huanghuakang of the 72 martyrs who gave their lives in an unsuccessful storming of the viceroy yamen at Canton in 1911; a white handkerchief yellowed with age

on which Lin Chueh-min, one of the 72, wrote his last letter to his wife before his death.

Struggle, defeat, renewed struggle . . . the martyrs did not shed their blood in vain. The salvos of the Wuchang Uprising roared out in 1911; the revolutionary soldiers stormed into the yamen of the viceroy. A sword on display attracts attention. It was with this sword that the insurgents smashed the wooden-barred prison gate of the judicial yamen there and set many revolutionaries free. The people in Hunan, Shanghai, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Yunnan immediately organized insurgent armies in support of the Wuchang Uprising. The time had come for the total collapse of the rotten reactionary Ching government. The pledge made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he was sworn in as Provisional President of the Republic of China is on display. Below it in a glass case are: an official jade seal of the Ching emperor, his Proclamation of Abdication and the yellow imperial dragon flag. It was a great victory when the Revolution of 1911 overthrew the Ching Dynasty and founded a republic, but the photograph showing the usurper Yuan Shih-kai offering sacrifice at the Temple of Heaven upon becoming emperor (he was emperor for only 83 days), his cap and robes and the flag used at that ceremony recall how, due to the many weaknesses of the bourgeois revolution itself, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution could not achieve complete victory. Warlords and politicians, supported by foreign imperialism, usurped the revolutionary power and the Revolution of 1911 ended in defeat. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "...it [the Revolution of 1911] merely got rid of the emperor . . . China still remained under the oppression of imperialism and feudalism and . . . the revolutionary task of opposing imperialism and feudalism was left unaccomplished."

An Epoch-Making Event

Only the rising working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party of China, could lead the democratic revolution to victory. By 1920, the Chinese industrial proletariat grew to nearly 2 million. This growth and strengthening of the working class laid the foundation for the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. As Chairman Mao said: "The salvos of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." One sees here a model of the cruiser *Aurora* whose shells fired on the Winter Palace gave the signal for the Russian October Revolution and the case of a shell used in that historic salvo. Under the influence and inspiration of the October Revolution, the Chinese revolution soon surged to a new high. One crest of this high tide is shown in a large oil painting depicting Peking students demonstrating at Tien An Men Square during the May 4th Movement of 1919.

The May 4th Movement promoted the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the Chinese workers' movement and prepared the founding of the Chinese Communist Party ideologically and by training cadres of dedicated revolutionaries. On July 1, 1921, 12 delegates elected by Communist groups active in various places, including Mao Tse-tung, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Tan-chiu, Ho Shu-heng, Wang Chin-mei and Teng En-ming, convened the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

There is on display a model of the house in which the Congress was held—No. 78, Wang Chih Road, Shanghai, the birthplace of the Party. Beside the model of the house is a model of a pleasure-boat. It was on such a boat on the Nanhu Lake in Kashing, Chekiang Province, that the Congress held its last session because the meeting place in Shanghai was discovered by secret agents. Following the founding of the Party, the Chinese Socialist Youth League (S.Y.) was also established. There is a photograph, taken in Paris, of Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Fu-chun, Nieh Jung-chen and other comrades—members of the General Branch of the S.Y. in France. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "In China, the Communist Party was born, an epoch-making event."



Comrade Mao Tse-tung and other members of the Hunan Marxist Group

Oil Painting by Ai Chung-hsin

Led by the Party, the workers' movement flamed into a conflagration. Photographs show some of the most important strikes of the time: the great strikes of Hong Kong seamen (January-March, 1922); of the Peking-Hankow Railway workers (August, 1922); of the Anyuan (Kiangsi Province) miners (September, 1922) and of the Kailan miners (October, 1922). These moving scenes tug at the heart-strings. A photograph shows Comrade Liu Shao-chi standing on a locomotive with members of the Preparatory Committee for the Anyuan Railwaymen and Coalminers' Club. At that time while Comrade Mao Tse-tung was active in Hunan and Kiangsi leading the workers' movement there, his comrade-in-arms Liu Shao-chi was successfully leading the Anyuan strike of 1922.

After its founding the Chinese Communist Party and the working class learnt from actual experience that only by establishing an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal alliance with the peasantry who constituted 80 per cent of the population, with the tens of millions of the urban petty bourgeoisie and with the bourgeois democrats who were against imperialism and feudalism, and by fighting against armed counter-revolution with armed revolution could victory be won for the Chinese revolution. The Chinese Communist Party's united front policy speeded the progress of the Chinese revolution. On display is a badge for entering the General Headquarters of the Kwangtung 'Revolutionary Government. It bears a star in red, blue and white symbolizing Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Cardinal Policies of alliance with Soviet Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party, and help to the workers and peasants. The order of the generalissimo personally written by Dr. Sun appointing the Soviet friend Borodin as Military Advisor to the General Headquarters, and the notes taken with Chinese brush and ink by a cadet of the Whampoa Military Academy of a lecture by Comrade Chou En-lai, then Director of the Political Department of the Academy, still look fresh. This was a period when the Chinese workers' movement surged still higher. The anti-imperialist May 30th Move-

ment (Shanghai, 1925) and the great strike in Canton and Hong Kong (June 1925-October 1926) broke out. Sheets of minutes in pencil record Comrade Liu Shao-chi's speech to the meeting of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions over which he presided during the May 30th Movement. There is also a photograph showing Comrade Chen Yun with members of the Executive Committee of the staff and workers of the Shanghai Commercial Press, one of the many new trade union organizations set up at that time.

The Chinese workers' movement was supported by people in many countries. An old Chinese newspaper bore this headline: "Half a Million Demonstrate in Moscow"; a Zurich periodical carried a cartoon in support of the May 30th Movement.

The upsurge of the peasant movement is also vividly shown. In his "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the proletariat is the leading force of the revolution and the peasantry is the most reliable and the broadest ally of the proletariat. Comrade Mao Tse-tung ran the National Institute of the Peasant Movement in Canton which trained new cadres for the revolution. Proclamations and slogans of the peasant associations in various places of those days are on display together with the improvised cannon, daggers, javelins and red-tasselled spears that scared the local despots and evil gentry out of their wits. In a glass showcase are three big characters *Hao De Hen* (Very Good) made up of 46 red seals of peasant associations. This was Comrade Mao Tse-tung's comment on the peasant movement made in his well-known "Report of an Investigation into the Peasant Movement in Hunan."

It was on the basis of this nationwide upsurge of the workers' and peasant movements that the Northern Expedition began in July 1926. As a result of the valiant struggle waged by Communists and the revolutionary section of the Kuomintang and the active support of the masses of workers and peasants, the Northern Expedi-

tionary Army soon routed the troops of the reactionary warlords, winning one victory after another. A rubbing of the inscriptions on a large tombstone to the martyrs of the Independent Regiment commanded by General Yeh Ting, the most famous contingent of the revolutionary army composed chiefly of Communists and members of the Communist Youth League, who had fallen in the attack on Wuchang, reads: "Proletarian martyrs, your blood has forged the glory of the Iron Army (the name by which the valiant Independent Regiment is known)."

Under the threats and blandishments of the imperialists, the Kuomintang rightists headed by Chiang Kai-shek openly betrayed the revolution and tried to turn the wheel of history back. Photographs show many Communists, workers and students lying in their blood, killed by the butcher Chiang Kai-shek. The northern

warlord Chang Tso-lin also murdered Li Ta-chao and a score of other Communist leaders in Peking. The iron frame on which Li Ta-chao, one of China's first Communists, was hanged is on display, a mute witness to the heinous crime of this northern warlord and his counter-revolutionary backers. In a glass case are photographs of the Communist martyrs Li Ta-chao, Chen Yen-nien, Chao Shih-yen, Lo Yi-nung, Hsiang Ching-yu (a woman revolutionary), Fan Hung-chieh, Chen Chiao-nien, Teng Pei, Wang Ho-po, Ma Chun and Wang Shou-hua. But the Chinese people were not frightened by the butcher's knife, guillotine, and chains of the hated counter-revolutionaries. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "They rose to their feet again, staunching their wounds, buried their fallen comrades and carried on the fight."

(To be continued)

Pen Probes

Call in the Admen!

When a fast-talking Vice-President like Lyndon Johnson complains of U.S. "failure to communicate with the rest of the world," it's clearly time to call in either the psychiatrists or . . . the admen. Well, he did the latter. Calling recently on the experts of the American Advertising Council "to seek reasons and make recommendations to the U.S. Government," Johnson, fresh from his trip to Southeast Asia and the Middle East, told them: "In Asia we have been portrayed as an imperialist power and oppressor." He complained that many people believe

that "humanitarian projects like Point 4 are instruments of imperialism" and that the "simplest moves to defend ourselves are moves of aggression."

Most people can see quite sufficient reasons for the Southeast Asian and Middle East nations having this healthy and commendable suspicion of the U.S. imperialists but, with the typical blindness of capitalist ruling cliques to see their own faults, Johnson put it all down to "Communist propaganda" and the fact that "we [the United States] seem to lag behind the Communists in our efforts to explain our position."

It seems strange to reproach Washington with lack of zeal in "explaining its position." The Voice of America broadcasts to the world in 37 languages day in and day out. The U.S. Information Agency spends more than U.S.\$100 million a year on propaganda. But now Johnson complains that all those expensive words fail to "communicate." In reality, of course, the U.S. and Johnson communicate all too well.

Speaking before the editors of the UPI, Johnson said: "We will not surrender the peoples of Southeast Asia without putting up a fight." But the Southeast Asian peoples ask "who are we, sovereign and independent that we are, that it is given to the U.S. to surrender or not surrender us?"

Johnson waxed eloquent about U.S. foreign "aid." The United States, he said, "is co-operating with Asians to improve their health conditions, housing and living standards so that they will have something to fight for." As if the people of these countries hadn't already got plenty to fight for . . . against U.S.-led imperialism and U.S. "aid."

In south Viet Nam, he said, "disease is impeding both economic progress and military operations. . . ." That's the rub; after all the sales talk comes the pay off — military operations against the people, against social progress.

Not all the admen in America can gild that pill.

It was the U.S. ad-wizards who gave the world the indefinite comparative: "X soap washes whiter!" But can you persuade a man who is being threatened by a shark that "this shark bites nicer!" and have him believe you? You have to be a U.S. vice-president to believe that.



THE SALESMAN:

Have you troubles, aches and pain?
Try this! Relief is instant!
No other medicine will you want again!

SIDELIGHTS

Bees Bring Bigger Harvests. Apiarists are attempting to domesticate a new species of large hive bee recently discovered on Hainan Island. How successful their attempts will be remains to be seen, but meanwhile, all over China, several million colonies of indigenous and Italian bees raised by commune farmers are working in the fields to raise bigger harvests of crops and honey.

Already highly valued for their nutritious honey, royal jelly and therapeutic derivatives from its sting, these little pollen-powdered peregrinators are doubly esteemed for their help in bringing higher crop yields. With a hive of bees giving an assist in pollinating, a field of rape can give a yield 40 or more per cent above average. After introducing bee-keeping one Fukien people's commune gathered more than a thousand *jin* per *mu* of delicious lichees from its groves. This was about 200 *jin* more than usual. Orange growers of Szechuan claim 100-200 per cent bigger yields of oranges as a result of establishing bee colonies in their districts. Since the word went round that bees are a potent factor for bigger harvests people's communes have made bee-keeping an important sideline even in places where no bees were kept before.

His University. The composition of the Amoy University student body has changed no less remarkably than its campus. Many of its students today are from worker or peasant families. Some have come to it via the regular school system; some via the special preparatory middle school for workers and peasants attached to the university. Whereas twelve years ago it was pretty well excluded that a worker should attend college, today it is commonplace. Still there is a special interest in the way Liu Chin-chuan entered Amoy University: he himself had a hand in building the lecture halls he now studies in.

Liu Chin-chuan became a building worker when he was only 12. Like all his workmates before liberation he was illiterate and earned barely enough to feed himself. It was only after liberation while he was helping to

build the new science blocks, dormitories and library of Amoy University that he began to attend literacy classes. A hard worker and a diligent pupil, by 1952 he was coaching his workmates in the builders' spare-time school while he himself continued his studies. By the autumn of 1958 he had finished the four-year secondary school course specially organized by Amoy University for working men and women. His diligence and ability to make good use of an education did not go unheeded; his trade union recommended him for a university course. He found it difficult at first but his dogged persistence, and friendly help from fellow students and faculty members enabled him to clear the hurdles one by one. Now a third-year physics student, he more than holds his own in class.

Soochow the Garden City. Soochow has never been lovelier nor more prosperous. The Kuomintang regime condemned it to decay but energetic measures taken right after liberation quickly revived it. Now this famous city with its lovely villas amidst pleasure gardens, and hills topped by temple or pagoda has grown new suburbs with big factories and modern schools. Its famed handicrafts flourish as never before. Its storied temples, mosques and pagodas have been repaired and restored. The lovely Ming Dynasty Liu Garden which the Kuomintang had turned into a military stable, the 1,000-year-old Yunyenzu Pagoda on Tiger Hill have been re-



Woodcut by Huang Yung-yu

stored to their original beauty by teams of engineers, architects and scholars. Other buildings and gardens of note too have been put under special state protection.

Particular care has been lavished on the unrivalled gardens, each individual but all following the general principle of treating house and garden as a single unit, with many open verandas and spacious rooms built out over water. Soochow's 170 gardens represent the best of landscape gardening in China developed down the centuries. Hills of weird-shaped rocks fashioned with rare artistry, enticing winding paths, cool grottoes and arbours, humped stone bridges and still lotus ponds creating an air of quiet repose, cleverly dwarfed pines, flowering vines, wistaria and sculptured decorations—all have been restored or replaced since liberation.

Soochow was a favourite retiring place for the wealthy and high officials of the past who built these garden-villas. Now thousands of the working people visit these once exclusive haunts of the privileged to enjoy and admire the work of the artists of the past. Many also come to learn. Scholars, poets, architects, painters and landscape gardeners come to study and then go to create like works of beauty in other parts of the country.

Pigeon Marathon. Pigeon fancying is a favourite hobby among Shanghai's workers. They make up 90 per cent of the membership of the three pigeon fanciers' clubs in Shanghai, the headquarters of the China Homing Pigeon Association. Each year this association arranges two races for its members, one in spring and the other in autumn.

The 115 entries to this year's spring marathon were released from Shih-chiachuang 1,025 kilometres northwest of Shanghai, as the pigeon flies. The first competing bird home, "Raindrop" bred and raced by a Shanghai bank clerk, did the course in 102 hours 65 minutes. Torrential rain along the lower Yangtze River Valley dashed all hopes of breaking the 1,129m./minute national speed record established in the June 1959 Chengchow-Shanghai race. Though this spring's marathon is longer than the *Concour National* held annually by Belgian columbophiles it is not the longest raced in this country. The Sining-Shanghai race of 1960 was 875 kilometres longer.

HISTORY

Museum of Chinese History

The Museum of Chinese History, which was formally opened on July 1 in Peking, essays no less than to tell the long story of China's advance from the earliest times to the modern era. It does this skilfully and successfully using some nine thousand exhibits: artifacts of primitive man, dioramas, models, selected works of art and material culture, historical documents, pictures and sculptures, coupled with lucid titling and commentary.

No small part of the success of this effort is due to the excellence of the building that the museum occupies. This is a splendid structure with plenty of space and light on a magnificent site at the southeast corner of Tien An Men Square in the heart of the capital. It was actually completed in August 1959 and the first preview of the exhibition was held the following October, but in the year and nine months since then considerable changes have been made in the layout and method of exhibition as a result of the suggestions of experts and the general public.

The exhibition, occupying some 8,000 square metres of floorspace, is divided into three sections: primitive society, slave society and feudal society, beginning with the period when the earliest human society appeared in China about 500,000 years ago and ending with the Opium War of 1840. The last two sections are arranged in order of Chinese dynastic periods.

Primitive Society

The Hall of Primitive Society covers the prehistoric period (c. 500,000-c. 2,100 B.C.). On display here is a cast of the skull of the ape-like Peking Man which was found in 1929 at Choukoutien, southwest of Peking, where he lived half a million years ago. Here also are the tools he made out of stone and evidence that he knew the use of fire. Here are also the fossil skull of the Upper Cave Man who lived at the same site about 50,000 years ago and the bone bodkins found among his remains. The evidence is that on the whole he was like modern man in appearance and able to make articles of bone, like the bodkin which he used to sew pieces of hide together to make clothing. Stone and bone arrowheads and stone and pottery

weights for weighing down fishing nets, dating back to between 10,000 and 5,000 years ago, prove that the man of those times had already invented the bow and arrow and fishing net.

That China's people were already tilling the soil as a normal means of economic activity in many parts of the country is evidenced by a selection of a multitude of objects discovered since liberation: grains of millet found in pottery vessels unearthed in Panpo Village, Sian (Shensi); stone sickles found in Honan, Shantung, and Hopei; rice found in Anhwei; and hoes, ploughs and knives, all made of stone, unearthed in Szechuan and Sinkiang. Whorls of cotton spindles show that spinning and weaving was already carried on. Large numbers of stone sickles and spades and pottery made on the potter's wheels found over an even more extensive area, and also copper vessels found at Wuwei, Kansu, show that there was a considerable general advance of the productive force at the time when primitive clan society was breaking up.

Slave Society

The Hall of Slave Society covers the period from the Hsia Dynasty (c. 21st-16th century B.C.) to the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.) of the Eastern Chou. The collection of exhibits gathered here show that during Hsia times, the private ownership of property was already established and the state was beginning to take shape. Slavery had already come into existence and class contradictions were acute. A model of a tomb of a nobleman of the day is shown. When the original of this tomb was opened it showed that 70 slaves had been killed and buried together with their dead owner. Other records indicate the outbreak of slave revolts towards the end of the Shang Dynasty (c. 16th-11th century B.C.). The exhibits of this time include fragments of inscribed oracle bones, the

earliest written Chinese historical records. Copies of the ancient classics edited by the great thinker and educationist Confucius recall the tremendous intellectual achievements during that period. Here too are many fine samples of the magnificent Chou bronzes, jade and bone objects.

Feudal Society

The Hall of Feudal Society traces China's history through the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.) of the Eastern Chou to the time of the Opium War in the last century. Among the priceless relics of this period exhibited are the imperial mandate proclaimed by the first emperor of Chin (Chin Shih Huang Ti) and the inscribed stone tablet commemorating his visit to Langya Mountain (in present-day Shantung), tangible proofs of China's emergence from a number of warring kingdoms into a single unified empire with power concentrated in the central government.

The whole period of feudal society is marked by struggles between the peasants, ruthlessly oppressed and exploited, and the land-owning, feudal oppressors. China's feudal history records hundreds of peasant uprisings, big or small. On display here are many objects reflecting the many-faceted activities of these uprisings: official seals, coins of many descriptions, weapons, pictures of ancient battlefields, and stone rubbings recording the disciplinary rules of insurgent



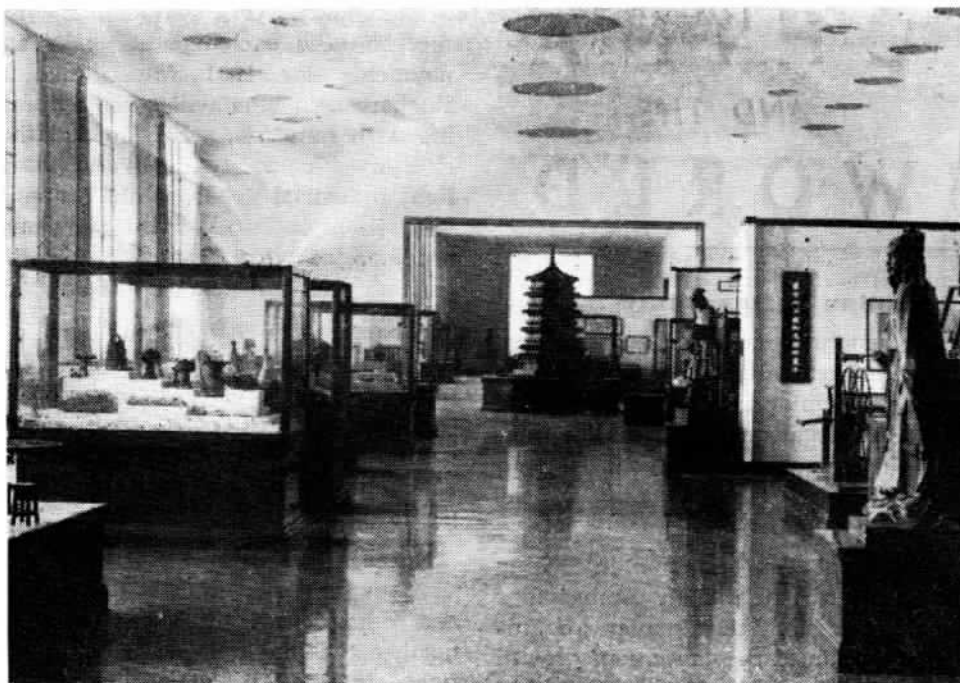
Tiger Tally of the Chin Dynasty

— The words on it read: "This is the army tally, the right half is with the Emperor, the left half is at Yangling." The Chin Dynasty concentrated all military power in the hands of the central authority. The tiger tally was divided into two; one half was kept by the central government, the other half by the local ruler. Only when the two halves were presented together by a commander could an army be taken out on a campaign.

armies. In their research on those uprisings Chinese Marxist historians are making a much needed re-assessment of these dynamic forces in China's history. These exhibits speak eloquently of the peasant wars as a powerful motive force pushing history forward, weakening the feudal system, fostering higher productive techniques and a more advanced culture.

That iron had come into wide use in the 2nd century B.C. is evidenced by the large number of iron implements unearthed in various parts of China and the maps and charts on which archaeologists have pinpointed the distribution of iron-smelting centres. Bits of burnt coal have been found at the site of an iron-smelting foundry discovered at Kunghsien, Honan, and these are now displayed at the museum. They provide tangible proof that more than 2,000 years ago, coal was used in China for the smelting of iron, a fact which must now go into the world's history of iron-smelting.

The manufacture of iron implements and iron spades in particular, cheaper and harder than bronze, enabled irrigation and transport canals to be cut. This was of the utmost importance to the advance of China's economy and culture. In one of the museum's galleries is a large model of that famous irrigation project of the Warring States Period, the Tukiang Dyke in Szechuan. A photograph shows the remains of the 300-li-long Chengkuo Canal in the ancient State of Chin. Throwing an incisive light on the advance of technology are such things as water-driven bellows for use in iron-smelting, and spinning wheels and weaving frames of the Han Dynasty, a curved shaft plough of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), and a rice-planter of Sung times (960-1127) — they point to the positive effects of improved tools on the raising of the level of economic production and the cultural attainments of the Chinese people. Examples of the high level of artistry and skill attained by China's ancient craftsmen naturally make up a considerable part of the exhibition: gold plated and gilded treasures and gold inlay work of the Warring States Period, porcelains and lacquerware of the Han; beautiful three-coloured glazed pottery of the Tang period, miraculously delicate Sung porcelains and exquisite figured silk fabrics of the Sung and Ming (1368-1644) Dynasties.



Sung and Yuan Dynasty Rooms, Museum of Chinese History

Copies of ancient books, portraits, hand-copied manuscripts and calligraphy recall the role of China's many great thinkers, statesmen, military commanders, scientists, writers and artists. The arts in China flourished already during the Warring States Period. The museum displays a copy of the earliest extant painting on silk, dating from this period, unearthed at Changsha, Hunan; books recording the views of the many thinkers of the time and also the poetry of China's great poet, Chu Yuan. A fragment of paper dating from approximately the first century B.C. recalls one of China's greatest inventions. Here too are replicas of three Sung Dynasty inventions — the compass, movable type for printing and gunpowder, all of which played a key role in changing the face of human society.

Characteristic of modern Chinese historiography is the attention paid to the role played by China's minority nationalities in the advance of the Chinese nation. It was the concerted efforts of the Hans and the fraternal national minorities who created China's flourishing culture.

Many exhibits reflect China's foreign relations in history and her cultural and economic exchanges with foreign lands. There is a copy of a mural painting at Tunhuang, Kansu, depicting the great diplomat and traveller Chang Chien's mission to the Western Regions during the second century B.C.

and the opening of the Silk Road to Central Asia and the West. Many exhibits show the good relations and busy cultural exchanges and trade which the Tang Empire maintained with its neighbours — Korea, Viet Nam, Burma, Japan, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Afghanistan and Nepal. During the Ming Dynasty, this contact was further developed and extended to the African continent. Photographs show remains discovered in Indonesia and other countries, exemplifying the cultural flow between China and these lands. Paintings and relics connected with the recovery of Taiwan by Cheng Cheng-kung in the 17th century reflect the heroic struggle of the Chinese people to preserve the integrity of their country from the Dutch invaders, precursors of the Japanese and U.S. imperialists.

Both in construction and methodology the Museum of Chinese History is a fine example of what such a museum should be — an educational institution of the people which gives the facts of history vividly, clearly and with spirit, a lesson in patriotism, in the revolutionary tradition, and in historical materialism.

The majority of the exhibits are objects discovered since the founding of the People's Republic of China. This too throws a revealing light on the energetic work of collecting and preserving China's cultural relics which has been undertaken during the past twelve years.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Ghanaian National Day

In separate messages to President Kwame Nkrumah, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai conveyed the Chinese people's warm greetings to the Ghanaian people on the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Ghana.

Speaking at a reception in Peking given by the Ghanaian Ambassador Cobina Kessie, Vice-Premier Lo Jui-ching acclaimed the continuous growth and consolidation of the friendship between China and Ghana, founded on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. The Vice-Premier reaffirmed the support of the Chinese people for the anti-colonialist struggles of the peoples of Algeria, the Congo, Angola and other parts of Africa. He condemned U.S. imperialism for carrying out the "Kennedy Doctrine," aimed at seizing control of the African countries one by one and swallowing up African territory piece by piece so as ultimately to gain exclusive domination over all Africa.

Somali's First Anniversary

China extended hearty congratulations to the Republic of Somali on the latter's first anniversary of independence on June 30. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent special greetings to President Aden Abdullah Osman and Premier Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke of the Republic of Somali.

Somali students in Peking celebrated the occasion at a special meeting. Many Chinese students joined in the festivities.

Between Socialist States

Soviet Union. A Chinese delegation headed by General Li Ta, President of the Chinese People's National Defence Sports Association, is visiting the Soviet Union. Besides taking part in the Soviet Aviation Day celebrations, the delegation will attend the Soviet defence sports spartakiade.

Rumania. A Sino-Rumanian protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1961 was signed in Bucharest. China will supply Rumania with minerals, rolled steel, lathes and machinery, textiles and other light industrial goods, while Rumania will supply China with petroleum products, complete sets of equipment, tractors and blowers.

Albania. The Albanian State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble has completed a grand 40-day tour which took it to most of China's major cities. More than 100,000 people were able to see and enjoy its lively performances.

Korea. Two Korean provincial delegations recently toured Changchun and other cities in Kirin Province, northeast China. Specializing in the fields of local industry and public health respectively, the two groups saw local facilities in the places they visited and exchanged experiences with Chinese experts and workers.

Poland. A Polish delegation led by Vice-Minister of Shipping Wisniewski is now in this country to take part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese-Polish Shipbrokers' Company, Ltd.

With S.E. Asian Countries

Receiving the new Nepalese Ambassador Kaisher Bahadur when he presented his credentials, Chairman Liu Shao-chi spoke on Sino-Nepalese relations. He said that the question of the Sino-Nepalese boundary was speedily heading towards a satisfactory settlement in the spirit of friendly co-operation, mutual understanding and accommodation, equality and consultation and the Sino-Nepalese agreement on economic aid was being smoothly implemented. All this, he added, vividly demonstrated the infinite vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and set a brilliant example of nations with different social systems living together on friendly terms.

The Venerable Shirob Jaltso and Chao Pu-chu, President and Vice-President of the Chinese Buddhist Association, have recently returned from Ceylon, carrying with them a full measure of the friendship and goodwill of the Ceylonese people. Lead-

ers of a Chinese delegation escorting the Buddha tooth relic to Ceylon, they were given an extremely warm welcome by the Ceylonese Government and people. They were received by Ceylonese Governor-General Oliver Goonetilleke, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike and other government ministers, met leading Buddhist priests and laymen and visited many centres of Buddhist culture in Ceylon.

The exhibition of the Buddha tooth relic has been a great public event in Ceylon. Hundreds of thousands of Ceylonese have paid homage to it. There is no doubt that this event has helped strengthen the traditional ties of friendship between China and Ceylon.

No Carve-up of Algeria

On the occasion of the "National Day Against Partition" (July 5) in Algeria, Chinese public opinion has expressed full support for the Algerian people's recent resistance to the colonialists' attempt to carve up their country. Popular organizations such as the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association have declared that Sahara is the inalienable and sacred territory of Algeria and that the scheme of French imperialism to separate the Sahara from Algeria is a gross violation of and encroachment on the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Algeria.

Sino-Japanese Cultural Ties

A rich and varied programme of cultural exchange is mapped out for 1962 between the Chinese and Japanese peoples in a protocol recently signed between the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Japan-China Friendship Association. There will be an exchange of many delegations, exhibitions and films, etc. between the two countries.

The protocol points out that, as the U.S. imperialists have recently stepped up their cultural aggression against Japan in general and their anti-Chinese propaganda in Japan in particular, it is necessary to develop Sino-Japanese cultural ties still further in order to strengthen the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

British Imperialism's Intervention in Kuwait

The Chinese people are closely following the development of the situation in Kuwait where, taking advantage of the situation, British imperialism has begun an overt operation of armed intervention in the Middle East. *Renmin Ribao* in its editorials of July 4 and 11 denounces British imperialist armed intervention in the Kuwait situation and demands the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Kuwait.

Renmin Ribao's editorial of July 4 points out that beneath the present situation in Kuwait lies a foul imperialist political conspiracy. Britain was forced to recognize Kuwait's independence but at the same time it sedulously sowed discord among the Arab countries and stirred up disputes among them over the Kuwait question. It is clear that the adoption of such tactics was designed to create just this opportunity to send troops into Kuwait, strengthen its control over that country, and so deal a blow to the national independence movement of the peoples of Arab countries and recover its lost colonial positions in the Middle East.

Renmin Ribao adds that there are two sides to the Kuwait question: one is the Kuwait people's demand for liberation from colonial rule and imperialism, and for independence and freedom; the other is the existence of different views among the Arab countries on the question of Kuwait's sovereignty.

The people of Kuwait have long suffered from imperialist oppression and plunder. The Kuwait people have waged a protracted struggle against this imperialist-colonialist plunder and domination and they have now finally proclaimed their independence.

On the question of Kuwait's sovereignty there exist different views among the Arab countries. The Iraqi Government said in a recent statement that Kuwait has been historically part of Iraq's Basra Province, and should therefore belong to Iraq. Some other Arab countries have disagreed with this Iraq's view. But at any rate, it is an internal affair of the Arab world which should and can only be settled by the Arab

countries through peaceful negotiations. Imperialism has no right to interfere, *Renmin Ribao* stresses.

In its July 11 editorial *Renmin Ribao* further points out that the British Government attempts to excuse its occupation of Kuwait by claiming that Iraq constitutes a "military threat" to Kuwait. But this does not hold water. The Iraqi Government has time and again showed its readiness to solve this question by peaceful means.

The British Foreign Secretary Home stated on July 8 that Britain would withdraw its troops once Kuwait's independence is assured. This kind of logic is certainly utterly absurd. Britain is sending in troops numbering one-tenth of the population of Kuwait to exercise complete control over that country which has just proclaimed independence, and yet the British Government is making a "guarantee" of Kuwait's independence the prerequisite for the withdrawal of its troops. This is a clear exposure of the ambitious attempt of British imperialism to occupy Kuwait permanently.

British imperialism also aims at setting up a new military base in the Persian Gulf area, to be linked up with its other military bases in Cyprus and Aden, so as to be able to suppress at a moment's notice the struggles of the Arab people for national independence and maintain its colonial position in the Middle East.

Simultaneously with Britain's dispatch of troops to Kuwait, U.S. imperialism too is energetically carrying out underhand activities there. The U.S. is now giving active support to Britain's armed intervention in Kuwait while making much of its support for Kuwait's independence. This contradictory stand only points up the fact that it means to take this opportunity of interfering in the Kuwait situation to expand its colonial influence in the Persian Gulf area.

Recently some voices have advocated the use of "United Nations forces" to replace the British troops in the occupation of Kuwait. This will in no way help to solve the Kuwait question but merely make it

easier for the imperialists to cover up their armed intervention against Kuwait with a facade of legality; it can only increase the complexity and danger of the Kuwait situation.

The Chinese people, the paper declares, are convinced that as long as the Arab countries pay heed to their common interests, differences existing among them on the Kuwait question can be resolved reasonably and equitably by peaceful means and through full consultations.

Unjust I.C. Decision in Viet Nam

By an imposed majority vote the International Commission in Viet Nam has decided to investigate so-called "subversive activities" in the southern part of Viet Nam. On June 27, General Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander-in-chief of the Vietnamese People's Army, sent an urgent message to the International Commission to protest against this. Supporting General Vo Nguyen Giap's demand, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (July 2) points out that this decision is not merely unjust, but stands the facts on their heads.

Since peace was restored in Indo-China in 1954, Commentator recalls, the U.S. has consistently instigated and egged on the authorities in the southern part of Viet Nam to sabotage the Geneva agreements in a planned way thereby preventing the Vietnamese people from peacefully unifying their country. The U.S. has also given the go-ahead to the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to set up a fascist regime and engage in economic plunder of the utmost brutality in south Viet Nam. Under such circumstances, the people there have risen in a struggle for the right to life and freedom. But now the Indian and Canadian representatives on the International Commission, says Commentator, "while turning a deaf ear to the crimes of U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in sabotaging the Geneva agreements, have smeared the just struggle of the south Vietnamese people with the label of 'subversive activity' and even want to carry out a so-called 'investigation' of it." This can only be regarded as an encouragement to the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique in their outrages; it will create favourable conditions for them to intensify their repression against the south Vietnamese people and step up their war preparations.



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