

# PEKING REVIEW

# 37

September 14, 1960

## New Phase in China's Relations With African Countries

Report on President Sekou Toure's visit and the results of Sino-Guinean talks. Documents and speeches (p. 6).

## Premier Chou En-lai on Sino-Japanese Trade Principles

The Premier lists three principles, namely, government agreement, private contracts and special consideration in individual cases (p. 25).

## Going In for Agriculture in a Big Way

The Minister of Agriculture analyses the whys and hows of the current big push in farming (p. 32).

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Eternal Glory to Wilhelm Pieck

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# NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT 1956 — 1967

**T**HE National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) is of tremendous significance for the high-speed development of a socialist agriculture in China and the building of a new, socialist countryside. It provides for a big growth in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery within a not too long period of time and proposes various concrete measures for reaching this goal as well as plans for the development of culture, education, public health and other fields of activity in the rural areas as production increases.

In addition to the programme, this booklet contains the full texts of the report delivered by Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin entitled "Strive for the Fulfilment, Ahead of Schedule, of the National Programme for Agricultural Development," the resolution of the Second Session of the Second National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic, and the *Renmin Ribao* editorial on the same subject. This material throws an illuminating light on the big leap forward in China's agriculture and the great changes that have taken place in the Chinese countryside.

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Emulation Boosts Steel Output

China's steelworkers are pressing ahead with their emulation drives to boost steel production. In the north China industrial centre of Tientsin, they are vying with one another individually while the mills themselves have signed emulation contracts in which they undertake to produce more and better steel. The emulation drive in Chungking, in the southwest, embraces not only the iron and steel workers, but the coalminers and transport workers as well. Similar emulation campaigns are being enthusiastically carried out in Wuhan, Paotow, Anshan and other steel centres in the country. These resulted in notable successes last month.

Paotow, rising steel centre in Inner Mongolia, reports a new record for making one heat of steel. By adopting the latest methods of quick melting, workers of the No. 1 open-hearth furnace have succeeded in producing a heat in a little over 12 hours, trimming the old record by an hour and 13 minutes.

Having overfulfilled their production plans for the first seven months of this year, workers at the Shih-chingshan Iron and Steel Works on Peking's outskirts have forged ahead to greater achievements. In August their output of steel, pig iron and rolled steel exceeded the quotas for the month by 2.6, 9.9 and 21 per cent respectively. Average daily output of steel for the last ten days outstripped that of the first twenty days by 22.7 per cent.

Good news also comes from Shanghai, one of China's major industrial centres. August there was a record month for steel output. Average daily output in the second half of the month, in particular, rose steadily giving the mills a flying start for the beginning of September.

In the present emulation campaign in Shanghai, the No. 1 blast cupola of the second converter workshop in the No. 3 steel plant has gained the title of pace-setter. Every day, groups of steelworkers and leading cadres from other mills are flocking there to

study its advanced techniques so as to raise their own production. While emulating one another, the city's steelworkers are co-operating and concerting their efforts with admirable communist spirit to overfulfil this month's output targets as gifts to National Day on October 1.

### Good Harvest in Tibet

The liberated peasants of the Tibetan Plateau are gathering in rich crops of wheat and *qingke* barley — their first harvest since the completion of democratic reforms in the rural areas.

Before these reforms, the Tibetan peasants, slaves and serfs, worked the land of their feudal masters with primitive methods. Mostly without scythes, they harvested with their bare hands, carrying the grain on their backs to the threshing floors. Now they are enjoying the fruits of their labour, reaping their own crops with the aid of draught animals and new harvesting tools made by themselves or distributed to them by the local authorities.

Peasants in the Lhasa, Loka, Chamdo and Lingtze areas have already brought in an unprecedented harvest of early ripening crops. Even in areas that were formerly arid and had poor soil, the introduction of improved seeds and better farming methods, the building of water conservancy works and the proper use of more fertilizer and manure have resulted in good yields this year. Old Tibetan peasants who have lived through the long and bitter years of serfdom are overjoyed. A 90-year-old woman in the Loka area said that under serfdom she never saw nor even dared to dream of such a rich harvest as is being reaped this year.

Leading cadres at all levels in the Tibet Region are personally directing and lending a hand with the harvest together with cadres and personnel from government offices, army units, schools and various trades. In Lhasa alone, more than 10,000 people have gone out to the fields to help.

Mutual-aid teams organized by the peasants are demonstrating their worth. They are able, among other

things, to utilize labour power more rationally. Special teams are charged with reaping, gleaning, transporting and threshing, each working hard to bring in every last seed of grain. They are doing the work faster and more efficiently. Under the old conditions such a harvest as Tibet has grown this year would take about two months to bring in. The Tibetans, emulating and helping each other, plan to do the job in about two weeks.

### New Strength for Building Socialism

More than 135,000 graduates are leaving China's universities and colleges this summer to take up new posts in socialist construction. This is 92 per cent more than last year, an indication of the great strides made in the nation's higher education. As in previous years since liberation, these graduates do not have to worry about what they will do after graduation. Ample opportunities are awaiting them, with the state and college authorities concerned making careful plans and arrangements in accordance with the students' own wishes and

proficiency and the needs of the country.

This year's graduates have attained a high level of political consciousness, with a firm grounding in theory and practice in their specialties. They have greatly benefited by the policy of combining education with productive labour. During their years at college, they have had the opportunity to temper themselves by working for regular periods in factories and on farms. This has helped them to identify themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants.

The academic standards reached this year are more than satisfactory. Graduates of the mechanical engineering department of Tsinghua University, for instance, have designed projects which are of great scientific value and importance to the nation's economic construction. Graduates of other engineering institutes, working together with the workers of factories and mines where they did a stint of work, have introduced countless technical innovations which have helped boost production.

A remarkable feature of this year's graduates is that many of them are workers and peasants or have come from worker or peasant families. Some are veteran revolutionaries who took part in the world-famous Long March from Kiangsi Province to northern Shensi. More than a hundred graduates of the Peking Mining Institute are coalminers. There is no doubt that these graduates will make a fine contribution to the cause of socialism when they return to work with five years of college training added to their years of practical work in the pits, factories or on the farms.

While these college graduates are going to their new posts brimful of enthusiasm and confidence, their younger brothers and sisters—primary and middle school students—are eagerly embarking on a new school year. They have had a happy, healthful summer vacation, picnicking in famous summer resorts, taking part in swimming and other sporting and recreational activities and, during busy farming spells, helping the rural people's communes for a few days with the summer harvesting and sowing. The teachers, too, have had a well-spent summer holiday: some with their charges, others refreshing themselves in sanatoriums at beauty spots.

### Journalists, Unite!

Chinese journalists demonstrated solidarity with their progressive foreign colleagues on the occasion of International Solidarity Day of Journalists, which fell on September 8. This was the day Julius Fucik, noted Czechoslovak journalist, was hanged by the Nazi butchers in 1943. The meeting held in Peking on the eve of the day under the auspices of the All-China Journalists' Association to honour the occasion was attended by Chinese as well as foreign journalists living in the capital or visiting the country.

On behalf of Chinese journalists Mei Yi, Vice-President of the All-China Journalists' Association, paid tribute to fellow journalists throughout the world for whom the pen was a sword in the struggle against imperialism and for lasting world peace and human progress. He expressed wholehearted support and sympathy for all fighters on the news front suffering gagging and persecution by the imperialists and reactionaries.

The irresistible rise of the national independence and liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is shaking the very foundations of imperialism. In their panic and desperation to bolster the tottering colonial system, the imperialists lash out in savage fury against those journalists who write the truth in the interest of justice and human progress. Chinese journalists and those of the other socialist countries, along with their progressive colleagues throughout the world, stand by to give aid and full support to fellow journalists bearing



To Where the Nation Needs Them Most!

Woodcut by Lo Feng

the main brunt of imperialist repression.

As the tide turns increasingly against them, the imperialists and reactionaries are stepping up their persecution and oppression of progressive journalists. Solidarity among them is therefore a must. Said Mei Yi at the Peking meeting: "Journalists must strengthen their unity. They must stand at the forefront of the anti-imperialist united front of the people of the whole world, and employ every possible news medium to support the persistent and unflagging struggle of the people throughout the world against imperialism, for lasting world peace and the progressive cause of mankind."

### Common Speech for All

The new Chinese phonetic script is being enthusiastically popularized throughout the country. Not only is it playing an unmatched role as the basis of the quick method to wipe out illiteracy among the masses, it is helping to break down the barriers of local dialects through popularization of the "common speech" based on the Peking dialect.

China is a land of many dialects. A man from southern China speaking Cantonese, for instance, can hardly make himself understood to a northerner, say, from Harbin without using gestures and signs or, on occasion, resorting to writing. But now by using the "common speech," which is becoming ever more popular, one can communicate with little difficulty with others wherever one goes across the length and breadth of the country.

Of all the provinces in China, Fukien Province perhaps tops the list for its multiplicity of dialects and for the sheer difficulty of understanding them. It has no less than 40 dialects, while some counties have as many as a dozen. Now these dialect barriers are gradually breaking down as a result of a new "three in one" movement combining the teaching of the new phonetic script, the campaign for literacy and the popularization of the "common speech." The movement is unfolding on a huge scale. Millions of workers, peasants, students and children in the province are learning the phonetic script. Over 85 per cent of the young people have learnt to read and write, while 6.5 million people in the province have already mastered the "common speech."

The People's Liberation Army is a particularly zealous teacher of the new phonetic script and "common speech." Every year it gets recruits from all parts of the country and their speech runs the gamut of dialects and provincial accents. Though the P.L.A. has always made efforts to popularize the "common speech" among its units, the results obtained were slow before the adoption of the new phonetic script. This to a certain extent affected training. Recruits, knowing only their own dialects, found it difficult to take in lectures and talks given them in the "common speech." Now with the aid of the new phonetic script which takes 30 to 40 hours to master, they quickly learn both to read and write and to speak the "common speech." This gets them off to a good start in their training and studies.

In the campaign now being unfolded in P.L.A. units, everyone is learning the new phonetic script. Men from various parts of the country are getting accustomed to speak nothing but the "common speech," even among their own provincials.

### Model Teacher Kao

Model teacher Kao Li-kung has won nationwide acclaim for his dedicated efforts in the cause of rural education. He himself only had two years of schooling, but that proved to be enough with grit, energy and collective effort to get a primary school going and have it thriving today.

It started in 1952, in the village of Hsinliangti in Yungchang County, Kansu Province. After the land reform, the villagers wanted a school for their children. But they could not find a teacher; all the other villages in the region were setting up their own schools. All the available teachers were booked up solid. So they decided to send Kao to study in the primary school in nearby Chenchiakou Village.

Kao was sixteen that year. Every day he had to make his way across a wide stretch of sandy wilderness haunted by wolves. He kept at it staunchly and two years later, to the great delight of the villagers, he came home one day with a diploma.

Now with "their own scholar," the villagers at last got a school set up in an old temple, using makeshift

blackboards, chairs and desks. More than a score peasant children enrolled, the youngest among them only seven and the oldest almost as old as Kao himself. The old temple soon hummed with the chant of lessons.

Things were by no means easy. Two years of schooling was far from sufficient to teach others. Moreover, he had no experience in teaching whatsoever; it was sometimes as much as he could do just to keep order in class. But he stuck doggedly to his task. The local Party comrades backed him up. "Rely on the masses," they told him. In out-of-school hours, he began making the rounds of the villagers, telling them about the work in the school and seeking their advice. Before long, he had enlisted the support of all the villagers. Some helped by making new chairs and desks; others put the doors and windows of the old temple to rights. The school took on a new look, with two classrooms filled with new chairs and desks for the pupils.

This encouragement raised Kao's spirits and made him all the more devoted to his work. His prestige rose among his pupils; and with it, more and more pupils began to enrol in the school.

The school grew. Kao held firm to the Party's policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labour." He led his older pupils in reclaiming a plot of land on which they planted vegetables and other crops. This not only helped put the school on a better economic basis but cultivated among his pupils a love and respect for labour and collective work.

News of Kao's success spread around. People from the surrounding areas came to visit his school and learn from his experience in running it. Great changes have taken place in the five years that have passed since Kao first set up his school in the temple. Now it has five new classrooms besides an office for the teachers. It has 170 pupils, and Kao has four assistants to help him teach.

Kao Li-kung is newsworthy not because he is unique but because he is one of the typical—an example of tens of thousands like him who are devoted heart and soul to helping China's peasant masses out of cultural backwardness and up the heights of knowledge.

# New Stage in Sino-Guinean Friendship And Co-operation

*Following is the translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial of September 14. — Ed.*

A NEW page has now been opened in the history of the relations between China and the African countries. Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China and President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea have issued a joint communique. Premier Chou En-lai and President Toure have signed the Treaty of Friendship Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea. At the same time, the two Governments have signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a trade and payments agreement. During the visit of President Toure, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met him and other distinguished guests from Guinea. The state leaders of China and Guinea conducted friendly and earnest discussions on the current international situation, the situation in Asia and Africa and questions of further developing relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Guinea and satisfactorily came to unanimous agreement. The entire Chinese people warmly greet this dawn of a new stage in the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Guinea and acclaim the important contributions made by the two countries to further strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples and to the fight against imperialism and colonialism.

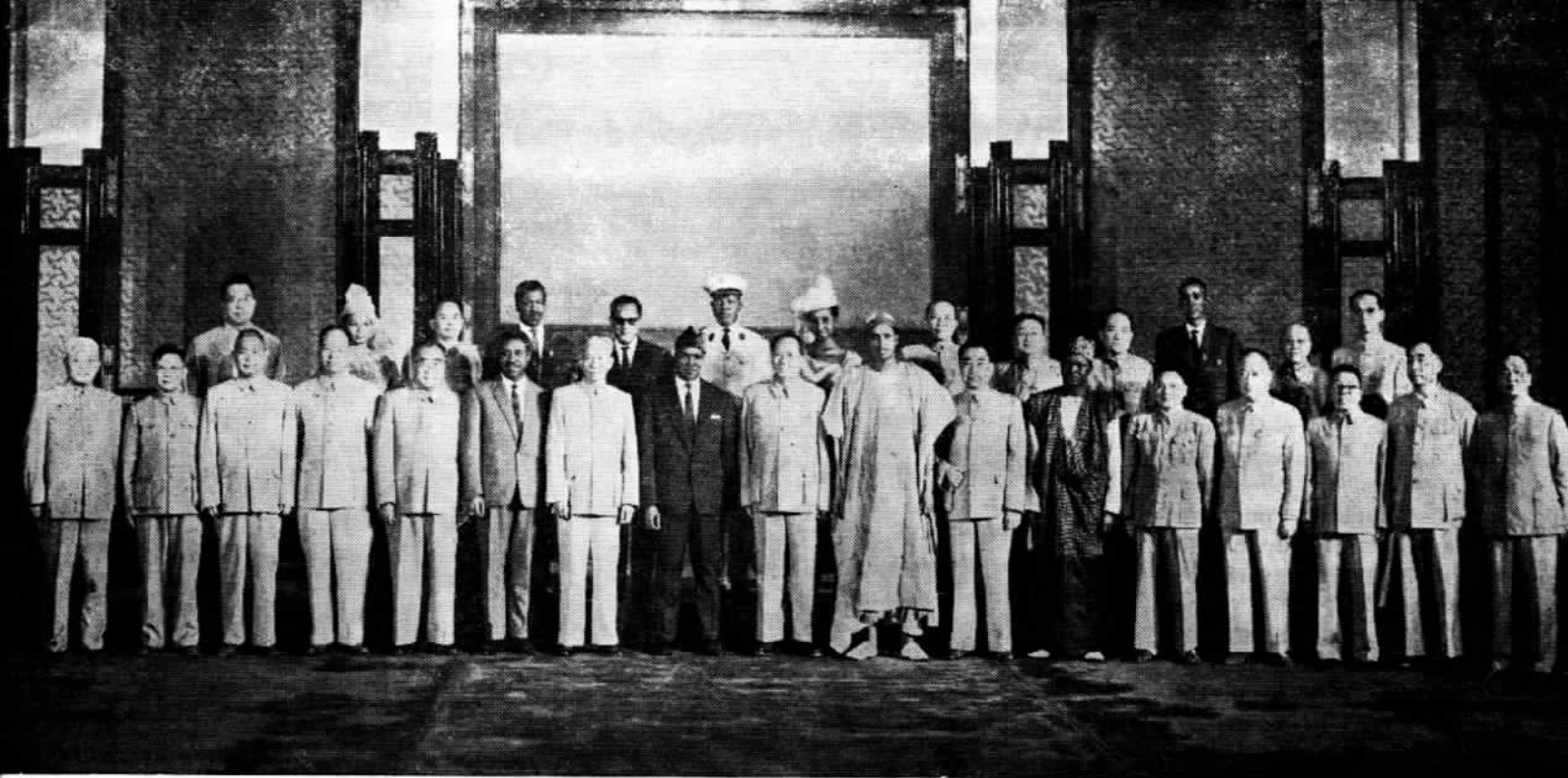
The signing of the Treaty of Friendship Between China and Guinea is a momentous event not only in the history of Chinese-Guinean relations, but also in the history of relations between China and Africa. This is the first treaty of friendship China has signed with an African country. This treaty affirms the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence to be the guiding principles in the relations between the two countries. It also affirms that the two countries will develop their economic and cultural relations in the spirit of equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-operation. The treaty testifies to the great vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which have been accepted by ever more countries and peoples. The Five Principles have now been espoused by China and Guinea as the basis for consolidating and developing the relations between the two countries and embodied in the form of a treaty. The treaty is a milestone in the friendly relations between China and Guinea, and also a most striking symbol of the friend-

ship and unity of the peoples of China and Africa and of the Asian and African peoples.

In their talks, the Chinese and Guinean leaders exchanged views on world peace, a tremendously important question affecting the vital interests of the whole of mankind. China and Guinea both ardently love peace. The peoples of China and Guinea, like those of many other Asian and African countries, having shaken off long-term imperialist and colonial aggression and enslavement, urgently need a peaceful environment to build their countries. The Joint Communique on the talks between the two Governments fully embodies the common will of our two peoples to defend world peace. The Communique points out "that world peace must be consolidated, that peaceful coexistence must be realized among nations with different social systems. . . ." The two parties also express unqualified support for all actions favouring general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons and reiterate that the Governments and peoples of the two countries will continue to make persistent and unremitting efforts to safeguard peace in Asia, Africa and the world.

AT present, peace is much talked of everywhere in the world. Even the imperialists paint themselves as "upholders of peace." It must be pointed out, however, that the peace desired by the peoples of China and Guinea as well as the people of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world has a completely different complexion from the "peace" to which imperialist chieftain Eisenhower and his like pay lip service. The former seek a genuine and just peace, while the "peace" mouthed by the imperialists is false and unjust. The Communique stresses: "In order that a genuine and just peace may be realized, imperialist aggression and the rule of colonialism must be terminated and the oppressed nations in the colonies and semi-colonies must be masters of their own country and exercise their state sovereignty. So long as colonialism continues to exist and the colonial and semi-colonial peoples are oppressed, it will be impossible for the world to have a genuine peace."

That the Communique points this out at a time when U.S.-led imperialism is perpetrating a swindle with its so-called "peace with justice" is of extremely vital significance to the struggle of the people of the Asian and African countries and the whole world in defence of world peace. The people of Asia and Africa understand perfectly well from their own experience that imperialism and colonialism are the enemies of independence and freedom



**Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea and General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party, and the other distinguished members of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea which he heads. The picture was taken on the evening of September 12. Front row left to right: Liu Lan-tao, Lu Ting-yi, Li Hsien-nien, Peng Chen, Chu Teh, Louis Lansana Beavogui, Liu Shao-chi, Sekou Toure, Mao Tse-tung, Diallo Saifoulaye, Chou En-lai, Keita N'Famara, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Yi, Tan Chen-lin, Po I-po and Yang Shang-kun.**

of the people of all countries and also of peace in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world. Imperialism and colonialism will never change their aggressive and warlike nature. President Toure has rightly pointed out that imperialism, just like the wolf, changes his clothing as he wishes, changes his language as his wishes, changes his places as he wishes, but can never change his nature. The realities of life have time and again furnished fresh proof that all threats and obstacles to world peace come from imperialism. Is not the current grave situation in the Congo the result of armed intervention and aggression against the Congo by U.S. imperialism under the banner of the United Nations?

In their talks, the leaders of China and Guinea unanimously held that the winning of world peace depends mainly on the resolute struggles of the peoples of various countries against imperialism and colonialism. The present-day surging national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have therefore become an indispensable and extremely important force for safeguarding world peace. The imperialists are trying their utmost to slander and smear the struggles of the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to strive for and defend national independence. They sling mud at the struggle of the Cuban people, the struggle of the Congolese people and the struggle of the Algerian people, describing these peoples as "uncivilized," "warlike" and "not desiring peace." But, however much the imperialists may slander them, the people throughout the world see that the heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism waged by the Cuban, Congolese and Algerian peoples and all oppressed nations of the world for in-

dependence and freedom are making increasingly great contributions to the defence of world peace.

At present, the situation for the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America is excellent. Just as the Joint Communique points out, the world colonialist system is in the process of disintegrating and the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing more intensively and on an ever broader scale. In Africa, in particular, things are changing rapidly and radically. Newly independent countries are mushrooming. The voice demanding complete freedom from imperialist and colonial rule resounds throughout the continent. The colonial system is on the verge of complete collapse. But, far from reconciling themselves to their defeat, imperialism and colonialism are putting up a frenzied last-ditch fight in Africa. It is necessary for the African people to exert strenuous efforts to cope with this situation. But the African people by no means stand alone. Chairman Liu Shao-chi said: "The 650 million Chinese people stand firmly by the African people, and so do the people of the other countries in the socialist camp and the whole world. The African people will certainly be able to win final victory."

**T**HE Governments of China and Guinea made it clear at the talks that the Governments and peoples of the two countries resolutely support the heroic struggle of the Algerian people against the French colonialists, the struggle of the Congolese people in defence of the independence of their motherland and in safeguarding its territorial integrity and sovereignty, and the struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination. At present, the joint suppression and intervention by im-

perialism headed by the United States against the national independence movement in the Congo not only gravely undermines the Congo's independence and peace, but also seriously threatens the national independence movement of the whole of Africa. Therefore, the support offered by the Chinese and Guinean Governments and peoples to the just struggle of the Congolese people is also a support to the national independence movement in Africa. The Joint Communiqué strongly condemns imperialism's schemes to interfere in the Congo and encroach on its territorial integrity. The Chinese and Guinean Governments unanimously hold that the Congolese Central Government is the sole legal government of the Congo. Congolese affairs

should be managed by the Congolese and no interference by imperialism is allowed in whatever name and by whatever method. Should imperialism headed by the United States, disregarding the opposition and condemnation of the Chinese and Guinean peoples as well as the other peoples of the world, continue to interfere in and commit aggression against the Congo, it will inevitably meet with shameful defeat.

**T**HE Chinese Government's sincere support of the Guinean people's efforts for economic development contrasts sharply with U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy seeking to penetrate Africa under the guise of "economic aid" and thus trying to impose new colonial shackles on the African peoples. The agreement on economic and technical co-operation and the trade and payments agreement concluded between China and Guinea provide that the Chinese Government will grant Guinea a non-interest bearing loan with no conditions or privileges attached and furnish it with technical assistance and complete sets of equipment according to the capabilities of China and the needs of Guinea. It is also provided that during the period of working in Guinea, the standard of living of Chinese experts, technicians and skilled workers sent there shall not exceed that of Guinean personnel of equal rank. These provisions fully embody the principles of equality and mutual benefit and the spirit of friendship and co-operation that characterize relations between the two countries. Certainly, this will greatly promote close relations of mutual support and help between the peoples of the two countries.

President Sekou Toure in his current visit to China has conveyed to the Chinese people the intimate and cordial friendship of the Guinean and African peoples, and will also take back to them the deep feelings and friendship of the Chinese people. The imperialists are hostile to the friend-



On the evening of September 12, Chairman Mao Tse-tung gave a banquet in honour of President Sekou Toure.

ship between the Chinese and the Guinean peoples and between the Chinese and other African peoples. They have, therefore, made desperate efforts to undermine the solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and African peoples by resorting to all sorts of vile means, including the dissemination among the African peoples of shameful lies to slander and smear the Chinese people. However, as President Toure said in Peking, although the imperialists slander China and seek to isolate the Chinese people from African political consciousness, "the Africans know where the truth lies"; imperialist slanders and smears against New China "can only stimulate the friendship and solidarity that already exist between the countries of Africa and Asia in general and in particular the country of the great Chinese people." The solidarity and friendship between the Chinese people and the Guinean and other African peoples cannot be undermined by imperialists and reactionaries. On the contrary, this solidarity and friendship will be daily consolidated and developed as the imperialists, colonialists and reactionaries find their burial ground on the African continent.

Let us proclaim: Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples! Long live the great solidarity between the Chinese and Asian, African and Latin American peoples! Long live the great solidarity of the world's people! Long live world peace!

#### Editor's Note

In order to provide our readers at the earliest opportunity with the documents relating to the talks between the Chinese Government and the Guinean Government Delegation headed by President Sekou Toure, publication of this issue of *Peking Review* has been postponed from September 13 to 14.



# Joint Communiqué of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the President of the Republic of Guinea

AT the invitation of Chairman of the People's Republic of China Liu Shao-chi, President of the Republic of Guinea Sekou Toure, leading a Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea, paid a friendly visit in the People's Republic of China from September 10 to 15, 1960.

The members of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea are: H. E. Diallo Saifoulaye, President of the National Assembly, H. E. Louis Lansana Beavogui, Minister of National Economy, and H. E. Keita N'Famara, Minister of Planning.

During the visit, H. E. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met H. E. Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, H. E. Diallo Saifoulaye, President of the Guinean National Assembly, and the other members of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea.

Cordial and friendly talks were held between H. E. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and H. E. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on the one hand, and H. E. Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, and H. E. Diallo Saifoulaye, President of the Guinean National Assembly, and the other members of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea on the other. Also taking part in the talks were, on the Chinese side: H. E. Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Finance, H. E. Po I-po, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the National Economic Commission, H. E. Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade, H. E. Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Ko Hua, Chinese Ambassador to Guinea, and H. E. Ho Ying, Director of the Western Asian and African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on the Guinean side: H. E. Louis Lansana Beavogui, Minister of National Economy, and H. E. Keita N'Famara, Minister of Planning.

The two parties conducted friendly and sincere discussions on the current international situation, the situation in Asia and Africa, the question of further developing relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Guinea and other questions, and agreed views were reached with satisfaction.

The two parties hold that world peace must be consolidated, that peaceful coexistence must be realized among nations with different social systems and that peace must be based on the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. At present, all threats and obstacles to world peace come from

the side of imperialism. Therefore, in order that a genuine and just peace may be realized, imperialist aggression and the rule of colonialism must be terminated and the oppressed nations in the colonies and semi-colonies must be masters of their own country and exercise their state sovereignty. So long as colonialism continues to exist and the colonial and semi-colonial peoples continue to be oppressed, it will be impossible for the world to have a genuine peace. The winning of world peace mainly depends on the resolute struggles of the peoples of various countries against imperialism and colonialism. The present-day national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is an indispensable and extremely important force for safeguarding world peace. The two parties consider that the current development of the international situation is increasingly favourable to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, and are firmly convinced that so long as all the peace-loving countries and people unite and persist in their struggles, they will certainly be able to defeat the imperialist policies of aggression and war and safeguard world peace. The two parties express their support without reservation for all actions in favour of general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, which are inseparable from the liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonies and the dependent countries. The two parties reiterate that the Governments and peoples of China and Guinea will continue to make persistent and unremitting efforts to safeguard peace in Asia, Africa and the world.

THE two parties note with satisfaction that the colonialist system is already collapsing, and that the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing more intensively and on an ever broader scale. The two parties warmly greet the fact that a series of African countries have won independence and are continuing to struggle to free themselves completely from imperialist political and economic control, and that friendship among the African peoples and the solidarity of the African countries are being strengthened, and express the wish that the peoples who are still under colonialist rule will realize their desire for national independence at an early date. The Chinese side considers that the Guinean Government and people have made outstanding contributions in supporting the other African peoples in their cause of opposing colonialism and its agents, winning and safeguarding national independence, and promoting Asian-African solidarity. The two parties solemnly declare their resolute support for the just struggle for national liberation of the peoples of Algeria, the Congo, South Africa and other countries. They condemn the schemes of imperialism to interfere in the Congo's internal affairs and encroach on its territorial integrity. They hold that the Central Govern-

ment of the Congo is the sole legal government which has full right to manage Congolese affairs in which no interference by imperialism is allowed in whatever name and by whatever method. They express the firm belief that victory will surely belong to the peoples of various countries who oppose poverty, exploitation and oppression and strive to win and safeguard national independence and for economic, social and cultural development.

In the talks, the Guinean side states that the Government of the Republic of Guinea will continue to pursue its foreign policy of peace and positive neutralism, and expresses full support for the Chinese people's struggle for their proper and legitimate rights and interests. The Chinese side expresses full respect for the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Republic of Guinea, and fully supports the just struggle of the Republic of Guinea in defence of national independence and for economic development.

The two parties point out with extreme pleasure that relations of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea have developed smoothly on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence. During President Toure's visit to China, China and Guinea concluded a

"Treaty of Friendship Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea," an "Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea" and a "Trade and Payments Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea." The signing of these treaty and agreements signifies that friendly relations between China and Guinea have advanced to a new stage. The two parties unanimously express that they will do their utmost to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Guinea. They consider that the consolidation and development of the friendly and co-operative relations between China and Guinea is not only in the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also conducive to the strengthening of the solidarity and co-operation of Asian and African countries and the safeguarding of world peace.

Peking, September 13, 1960

(Signed) LIU SHAO-CHI (Signed) SEKOU TOURE

Chairman of the People's Republic of China President of the Republic of Guinea

## Treaty of Friendship Between the People's Republic Of China and the Republic of Guinea

**T**HE Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the President of the Republic of Guinea,

Desiring to consolidate and further develop the profound friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea,

Convinced that the strengthening of friendly co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, conduces to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of China and Guinea as well as among Asian and African peoples, and is in the interest of world peace,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty.

### Article I

The Contracting Parties will maintain and develop peaceful and friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea.

### Article II

The Contracting Parties decide to take the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence as the principles guiding the relations between the two countries.

The Contracting Parties will settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation.

### Article III

The Contracting Parties agree to develop the economic and cultural relations between the two countries in the spirit of equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-operation.

### Article IV

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

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

Unless either of the Contracting Parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force indefinitely, subject to the right of either Party to terminate it by giving to the other notice in writing of its intention to do so one year in advance.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the thirteenth day of September, nineteen sixty, in the Chinese and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

(Signed) CHOU EN-LAI

Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China

(Signed) SEKOU TOURE

Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea

# Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic Of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea On Economic and Technical Co-operation

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, for the purpose of promoting the friendly relations and of developing the economic and technical co-operation between the two countries, and in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea, have concluded the present Agreement, the articles of which are as follows:

## Article I

With a view to helping the Government of the Republic of Guinea to develop its economy, the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to grant the Government of the Republic of Guinea within the period from September 13, 1960, to June 30, 1963, a non-interest bearing loan without any conditions or privileges attached. The amount of the loan is 100,000,000 (One Hundred Million only) Rubles.

This loan shall be utilized in instalments during the period of validity of the present Agreement by the Government of the Republic of Guinea in accordance with the items of economic construction to be agreed upon by both sides. The above loan shall be repaid within a period of ten years from 1970 to 1979 by the Government of the Republic of Guinea in instalments either with export goods of Guinea or with currency of a third country agreed by China. The repayment of the loan shall be completed in ten years with one-tenth of the above loan each year.

## Article II

According to the capability of the People's Republic of China and the requirement of the Republic of Guinea, the Government of the People's Republic of China will supply the Government of the Republic of Guinea techniques and materials within the amount of the above loan and within the following scope:

1. The supply of technical assistance by dispatching of experts, technicians and skilled workers;
2. The supply of complete set equipment, machinery and materials, techniques and other goods;
3. Assistance in the training of technicians and skilled workers of the Republic of Guinea.

## Article III

The travelling expenses, going and coming, of the Chinese experts, technicians and skilled workers to be dispatched in accordance with items 1 and 3 of Article II

of this Agreement to the Republic of Guinea and their salaries during the period of working in the Republic of Guinea shall be borne by the Government of the People's Republic of China. The living expenses of the Chinese experts, technicians and skilled workers during the period of working in the Republic of Guinea shall be paid out of the loan, and their standard of living shall not exceed that of personnel of the same rank in the Republic of Guinea. The living expenses of the trainees to be sent to China by the Government of the Republic of Guinea to learn techniques shall be paid from the amount of the loan.

## Article IV

For the entries of drawing the loan and its repayment, the People's Bank of China and the Bank of the Republic of Guinea shall discuss and make separately the technical arrangement.

## Article V

In accordance with item 2 of Article II, the Governments of both countries shall appoint their representatives to discuss and fix the specific items of economic construction and technique to be supplied by the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the methods of their implementation and to sign thereafter protocols.

## Article VI

The executing organizations for this Agreement shall be the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China on the side of the People's Republic of China, and the Ministry of Planning of the Republic of Guinea on the side of the Republic of Guinea.

## Article VII

This Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signing and shall remain in force for a period of twenty years.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the thirteenth day of September, 1960, in the Chinese and French languages, the texts of both languages being equally authentic.

(Signed)

YEH CHI-CHUANG

Plenipotentiary of the  
Government of the  
People's Republic  
of China

(Signed)

KEITA N'FAMARA

Plenipotentiary of the  
Government of the  
Republic of Guinea

# Trade and Payments Agreement Between the Government of The People's Republic of China and the Government Of the Republic of Guinea

**T**HE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, for the purpose of enhancing the friendship between the Governments and peoples of the two countries and of developing trade relations between the two countries, have, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, reached agreement as follows:

## Article I

Both Contracting Parties shall do their utmost and shall take all necessary measures to promote and enlarge the trade between the two countries.

## Article II

Equilibrium between the total values of imports and exports shall be taken as a principle of trade between the two countries. The annual volume of exportation on each side shall be approximately 1,200,000,000 (One Thousand Two Hundred Million only) Guinean Francs.

## Article III

Both Contracting Parties agree to grant each other the most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties and all other duties and taxes applicable to the importation, exportation or transit of commodities, customs prescriptions and formalities as well as all dues and charges in relation to importation, exportation, transit, storage and transshipment of commodities and in respect of the issuance of import and export licences.

The above provisions shall not, however, apply to the following:

- 1) All special favours which the Government of the People's Republic of China has granted or may grant in the future to the neighbouring countries.
- 2) All special favours which the Government of the Republic of Guinea has granted or may grant in the future to the neighbouring countries.

## Article IV

Both Contracting Parties agree that the goods to be exchanged between the two countries shall be listed respectively in the two annexed schedules "A" and "B" which form an integral part of this Agreement. Both Governments shall issue, subject to the laws and regulations of the two countries being in force, necessary import and export licences to the commodities listed in the annexed schedules "A" and "B". This Agreement shall not preclude

the trade in commodities not mentioned in the annexed schedules "A" and "B".

## Article V

The import and export trade provided for in this Agreement shall be carried out through specific contracts to be concluded by the state trading organs or other importers and exporters of the two countries.

## Article VI

For the purpose of effecting commercial and non-commercial payments between the two countries, the People's Bank of China and the Bank of the Republic of Guinea shall open in each other's name a non-interest bearing, free of charge account, to be kept in Guinean Franc. The gold content of each Guinean Franc is 0.0036 grammes of fine gold. If the said gold content of each Guinean Franc is altered by more than 2% upward or downward, the balance of the above-mentioned accounts shall be adjusted proportionately to the alteration made.

## Article VII

Payments for goods exchanged under the present Agreement and incidental expenses thereof, expenses in connection with diplomatic, commercial, cultural affairs, social organizations and delegations of both countries and other payments agreed upon by the state banks of the two countries shall be effected through the above-mentioned accounts.

## Article VIII

Settlement of the accounts shall be made by both banks at the end of each agreement year. The balance, if any, shall be settled by the debtor Party, within 6 months after the end of each agreement year, in goods or in any currency of a third country to be agreed upon by both Parties.

The technical arrangements for effecting the payments under this Agreement shall be made by consultation between the two banks.

## Article IX

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of this Agreement, both Parties shall appoint representatives to set up a joint committee. The joint committee will meet once a year alternately in Peking or in Conakry to examine the implementation of this Agreement, solve by consultation the questions arising from the im-

plementation and adjust, whenever necessary, the commodity lists attached to this Agreement.

### Article X

This Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signing and shall remain valid for a period of five years.

Done in Peking this thirteenth day of September, 1960, in duplicate, each written in the Chinese and French languages, the texts of both languages being equally authentic.

(Signed)

**YEH CHI-CHUANG**

Plenipotentiary of the  
Government of the  
People's Republic of China

(Signed)

**LOUIS LANSANA  
BEAVOGUI**

Plenipotentiary of the  
Government of the  
Republic of Guinea

### SCHEDULE A

Commodities to be exported to Guinea by China:

Rice  
Various kinds of textiles

Building materials  
Agricultural machinery and implements  
Chemicals  
Silk piece goods  
Tea  
Educational and cultural supplies  
Daily necessities  
Foodstuffs  
Gunny bags  
Medicines  
Others

### SCHEDULE B

Commodities to be exported to China by Guinea:

Coffee  
Diamond for industrial purposes  
Copra  
Groundnut  
Palm seeds and oil  
Cashew nut  
Sesame seed  
Rubber  
Others

## Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Speech at the State Banquet In Honour of President Toure

*Following is a translation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi's speech at the state banquet held in Peking on the evening of September 10 in honour of President Toure.—Ed.*

**Your Excellency Respected President Sekou Toure,  
Respected Distinguished Guests of the Government  
Delegation of Guinea,  
Comrades and Friends,**

We are extremely happy that His Excellency Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, outstanding African statesman and leader of the Guinean people, and other distinguished guests of the Guinean Government Delegation have come from afar to visit our country and brought us the precious friendship of the Guinean and other African peoples for the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese people, I would like to convey to them our warm welcome and heartfelt thanks.

President Toure is a national hero of Guinea. He has long devoted himself to the Guinean people's cause of national independence, and has led them in waging protracted, indomitable struggles against the French colonialists to finally win independence and freedom for Guinea. In the short period since the independence of Guinea, President Toure has led the Guinean people in smashing the imperialists' repeated subversive schemes, in carrying out effective struggles to wipe out the remnant forces of colonialism and develop the national economy, and in making positive contributions to strengthening the

solidarity of the Asian and African peoples, opposing imperialism and defending world peace. The great victory of the Guinean people has enormously inspired the other African peoples in their struggles against colonialism and for national independence, and accelerated the collapse of the imperialist colonial system in Africa. The Chinese people have always regarded the victory of the Guinean people as their own victory, and the achievements of the Guinean people as their own achievements. We express profound admiration for the heroic Guinean people.

Friends and Comrades! Since the 15th century when the Western colonialists invaded the African continent, the African people have for four to five hundred years lived in misery under dark colonialist rule. But the great African people have never ceased their heroic struggles against colonialist oppression and enslavement. Today, the African continent is undergoing soul-stirring, tremendous changes, the African people have stood up, and day has dawned over the so-called "dark continent." Up to the present, independence or preliminary independence has been attained on nearly two-thirds of Africa's territory and among some three-fifths of the whole population of Africa. They are waging heroic struggles to further free themselves from imperialist political and economic control and cultural influence and for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the abolition of foreign military bases. The stubborn struggles for the realization of national independence by those African peo-

ples who have not yet won independence are becoming an irresistible torrent. Mutual solidarity and support among the African people in their common struggle against colonialism are also being steadily strengthened. They are employing multifarious ways and means in their struggle to deal with imperialism. The national independence movement in Africa has entered a still higher stage. We are firmly confident that the future of the great African people is infinitely bright. The struggle of the African people is by no means isolated. The 650 million Chinese people stand firmly by the African people, and so do the people of the other countries in the socialist camp and the whole world. The African people will certainly be able to win final victory.

The vigorous development of the national independence movement in Africa reflects the tremendous change in the contemporary international situation. The rapid and sweeping advance of the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism has become the main stream in the world situation. The anti-imperialist united front which they have formed in their struggle is continuously developing and expanding. The imperialist countries headed by U.S. imperialism are already encircled and beset by the people of the world; their days are numbered. Nevertheless, imperialism is by no means reconciled to its defeat. The nearer it draws to its doom, the more frantically it will struggle. Of late, U.S. imperialism, while stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations and creating tension throughout the world, is conducting counter-attacks and intervention against the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive causes of various peoples. At present, U.S. imperialism is seeking by every possible means to engineer subversive and interventionist schemes against Cuba and the Laotian people. In Africa, the old imperialists are still trying by all sorts of treacherous schemes to maintain or restore their colonialist rule, and what is more worthy of note, U.S. imperialism is attempting by hook or by crook to supplant the old imperialists. U.S. imperialism not only supports French imperialism in conducting its criminal colonial war in Algeria, and the colonialist authorities of the Union of South Africa in pursuance of their barbarous policy of racial discrimination. It is also, under cover of the flag of the United Nations, invading the Congo on a large scale, committing intervention and creating division there in an attempt to realize its scheme of swallowing up the Congo. Should U.S. imperialism's designs succeed in the Congo today, tomorrow it would unfold its schemes against the other independent African countries. Facts therefore clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, as well



500,000 Peking citizens turned out to greet President Toure upon his arrival. The scene as President Toure, accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, crosses Tien An Men Square.

as the common enemy of all peace-loving countries and people of the world. We are deeply convinced that so long as the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world further unite, maintain high vigilance and constantly expose the diverse schemes of imperialism, and wage resolute struggle against them, these schemes will certainly meet with complete defeat.

**T**HE Chinese people have never spared any effort to strengthen the unity of the countries of the socialist camp and that of all peace-loving countries and people of the world, and to fight unswervingly against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace. The People's Republic of China has consistently pursued a peaceful foreign policy, stood for peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems, and made unremitting efforts to this end. Early before the Bandung Conference, the Chinese Government, together with the Indian and Burmese Governments, initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In accordance with these principles, the Chinese Government has developed relations of friendly co-operation with many Asian and African countries, and signed treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or of peace and friendship with a series of friendly Asian countries. We stand for the peaceful settlement of international disputes without resorting to force. We always support the proposals and steps of the Soviet Union for disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons as well as others designed to ease international tension. Our peaceful foreign policy is daily winning the increasing sympathy and support of the peoples of the world.

Your Excellency Respected Mr. President! The friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples has a profound basis. This friendly visit paid by Your Excellency Mr. President to our country provides us with an opportunity to exchange views on the further strengthening of friendly co-operation between China and Guinea as well as on questions of common interest to our two countries. This is not only in the vital interest of the Chinese and Guinean peoples, but also conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship

between the Chinese and African peoples, and to the noble cause of defending world peace.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples,

to the victory of the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

to Asian-African solidarity and world peace, and to the health of His Excellency President Sekou Toure and all the other distinguished guests from Guinea!

## President Toure's Speech at the State Banquet

*Following is a translation of the speech by President Toure at the state banquet. — Ed.*

**Your Excellency Mr. Chairman of the Republic,  
Dear Friends, Ministers,  
Your Excellencies, Ambassadors,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Brothers:**

For all the people of Guinea and even more for every leader of the Guinean nation and the Democratic Party of Guinea, it is a very pleasant assignment to come into contact with the great Chinese people. The contribution of the Chinese people to the clarification of revolutionary thinking, their contribution to the definition of the decisive principles of a revolution at once political, social, cultural and human, are appreciated by all people of good will who are solely concerned with seeking and bringing about for the benefit of humanity that which is invoked by all — the happiness of mankind.

I do not know if I will be able to express as faithfully and as accurately as possible the profound sentiments of friendship and solidarity that animate the people of Africa, and of Guinea in particular, towards the great Chinese people. But if the expression is inadequate to faithfully convey the sentiments of these people towards you, I would like you to accept at least the sincerity with which we shall try to convey them, to convince you that every step you take, each action in which you are involved is followed closely in the thoughts of the African people who are conscious of the existence of a relationship between your struggle for life and their own, who are conscious that, thanks to your political liberation, and the great economic and cultural progress you have achieved, great perspectives have also been opened for them. It is a token of encouragement to them to continue to struggle courageously for political, economic and cultural liberation. It is likewise a token of encouragement for them to know that on a world scale, the contribution of your people together with that of all who love peace and democracy, and also the contribution, weak though it may be, of those who conscientiously desire to serve the cause of mankind, will soon consign to oblivion practices of injustice, of oppression and exploitation, achieve unity and thus save true civilization,

which places the people, man, above money and above all other creations of man.

SINCE the last great war, important events have taken place on a world scale bringing about radical transformations in the situation of many nations. Africa is not excluded from these transformations. And if in the course of this same war, there were only two independent countries in Africa — I will not mention the Union of South Africa, because for us it is still not free — today we count more than a score of independent countries. It is certain that by the end of this year or at the latest by the end of 1961, the entire African continent with its 220 million people will regain political independence. That is to say that these great, these very great transformations have fundamentally altered the relationship of forces between those who want to continue the old ways of exploitation of the people and those who dream of building a new world founded on justice, equality, fraternity and democracy. We can tell you that Africa for its part sees clearly the evils which imperialist domination represents for it. It has no hate, this Africa, against any nation, against any people. But you will permit me to affirm unequivocally that it has a profound hatred towards imperialism and colonialism and that it will employ all means to ensure that its liberty is real and that the people can exercise in dignity all the attributes of sovereignty that they will soon regain. We can tell you that the criteria for judging the strength of nations have consequently changed. If in the past cannons and bombs were able to frighten the people and make them accept the yoke of colonialism, today neither cannons nor bombs can prevent the people from continuing the struggle. They have a weapon more powerful than all the bombs in the world — awareness of the indignity to which they have been subjected and the will to regain their dignity in liberty. You can therefore rest assured that the international balance is going to be modified in spite of those who do not follow the process of transformation operating throughout the world, in spite of those who would like to turn the trend of the development of human society by using paternalism, mystification and lies. The reality, in other words, the historical truth is that all people, whoever they may be, whatever the colour of their skin, whatever their geographical location, who in their hearts want to

benefit from liberty will awaken to find the way to union, the way to co-operation, in other words, the way to final peace to save our mankind from misery and anxiety.

Therefore in the struggle between justice and injustice we have taken our place in the camp of those who want justice for the benefit of all men, all people. In truth, world history has yet to witness any people, white, black or yellow, who voluntarily asked to be colonized by another people. The profound aspirations of all people are opposed to colonization and favour liberty and the enjoyment of this liberty.

We do see some men struggling to maintain colonies, for no other reason than that they themselves are not colonized by others. It is a fact that colonization is coming to an end. This coming to an end does not mean that every nation in Africa and Asia can raise its national flag and have its national anthem; but means that every nation can freely exercise the rights of sovereignty, make sovereign the people who have been depersonalized, and by social, economic and cultural liberation allow them to develop normally and all their faculties to flower.

**T**ODAY there is talk of peaceful coexistence and disarmament. It should be known that the people of Guinea will assuredly support these objectives. However, they define their thinking by adding that for peace to be achieved, true peace, which is not that of a few statesmen, but will be a peace of the people united in fraternity and solidarity, it is necessary that justice triumph. This means that colonialism must be brought to an end, that ideological, economic and cultural imperialism must also be brought to an end. For peace to be safeguarded, the people must become their own rulers and the attributes of liberty recognized as belonging to their nation must be exercised according to their will. Thus, peace, which is essential for the survival of humanity and for its advance, will become a reality. It is with this philosophy that we can understand perfectly that the people are directing the struggle for their economic liberation, for the development of underdeveloped or non-developed countries. The struggle that draws the people closer to each other with a view towards co-operation in all spheres, must be continued for this struggle will end in the creation of the objective conditions for peace, for final peace.

We are already assured of the firm will of the Chinese people to contribute by every means at their disposal to

the creation and consolidation of these conditions for peace. We say that the great Chinese people can count on the contribution of the people of Guinea. True, Guinea is a very small country, with a population smaller than the city of Peking, but a small country much talked about. What radio stations in the world have not either denied or faithfully spread the lies and slanders of the enemies of African emancipation who daily seek to distort the meaning and objective of the revolution carried out by the people of Guinea! This country is proud to be a friend of your people. In representing it here, we are fearful of committing the slightest error which would diminish the import of the message with which we have been charged to deliver. We ask you in all simplicity to note the action of our party, our people and our state. Permit me to express the warmest thanks to you for all the contributions you have already made to the struggle of the African people. Even though many slanders have been also directed against your people whom the imperialists wish to isolate from African political consciousness, we can assure you that the Africans know where the truth lies. For they know that you have suffered the same evils of colonialism as they, they know what the great victory you have won against imperialism means to them. They also know the lesson they can draw from your history to daily unite more effectively in the anti-imperialist struggle. Finally they know that the world of which we dream is one which excludes discrimination because of religion, race, origin or nationality. That world is one which desires that the human race, in other words the thinking species, should fulfil its potentialities; that world is the one which you want to build and that is why we can assure you that all that is said against your experience is said by our common enemies and can only stimulate the friendship and solidarity that already exist between the countries of Africa and Asia in general and in particular the country of the great Chinese people.

We will conclude by asking you to drink a toast with us to the realization of the objectives of the revolutionary Chinese nation, to the good health of His Excellency the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and of all political and administrative leaders, of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and scholars of the Chinese people, to the consolidation of the conditions for a durable peace in the world and finally to the strengthening of the ties of economic and cultural co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea.

## Mayor Peng Chen's Speech at the Peking Rally

*Following is a translation of the speech by Peng Chen, Mayor of Peking, at the rally of the people of all circles of the Chinese capital held on September 12 to welcome President Toure. — Ed.*

**Your Excellency Respected President Sekou Toure,  
Respected Distinguished Guests from Guinea,  
Comrades and Friends,**

Today, we feel extremely elated and honoured that the people of all circles of our capital are holding this

grand rally here to welcome Your Excellency Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, and all the other distinguished guests of the delegation of the Republic of Guinea. Please allow me, on behalf of the people of all circles of our capital and all the Chinese people, to express a warm welcome to Your Excellency President Toure and all the other distinguished guests from Guinea, and through you, to extend fraternal greetings to the Guinean people.

The name of President Toure is well known to the Chinese people. President Toure is a national hero who



has led the Guinean people to win independence and a prominent African statesman holding high the anti-imperialist banner. Under the leadership of President Toure and through protracted, dauntless struggles, the Guinean people ultimately overthrew the French colonialist rule and won independence and freedom. Since the independence of Guinea, President Toure has continued to lead the Guinean people in the struggle against imperialist subversion and sabotage, in defence of national independence and for the development of the national economy, winning tremendous achievements and victories. President Toure and the heroic Guinean people have consistently supported the other African peoples in their struggles against colonialism and made sustained efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and for the cause of opposing imperialist aggression and defending peace. The valiant struggle undertaken by President Toure and the Guinean people has inspired the oppressed nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America in their liberation struggles, as well as the people all over the world in their struggles against imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese people offer sincere respect and admiration for, and warm congratulations to, President Toure and the Guinean people on the tremendous achievements they have attained in their struggle.

**C**OMRADES and Friends! The awakened African peoples have stood up. The African nations one after another are shaking off the shackles of colonialism and taking their destiny into their own hands. The anti-colonialist struggles of the peoples of Guinea, Algeria, Kamerun, the Congo and the other African countries to win and safeguard their national independence have dealt heavy blows at imperialism, and accelerated the disintegration of the imperialist colonial system in Africa. More than 20 countries, making up about three-fifths of the total population and two-thirds of the territory of Africa, have attained independence or preliminary independence. The day is not far off when the African peoples will once again become the masters of the whole African continent. The Chinese people are infinitely delighted and inspired by the victories of the great African peoples. The 650 million Chinese people express sincere respect and admiration for, and warm congratulations to, all our African brothers engaged in struggle.

The time has gone when the imperialists could lord it over Africa. But unwilling to step down from the stage of history, they are waging death-bed struggles. By putting on new masks, the old colonialists who have dominated over Africa for a long period are seeking to maintain their colonial interests. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are seizing opportunities to penetrate into Africa, in an attempt to take over the positions of the old colonialists and supplant them. In the name of "economic aid," they are trying to impose new colonialist shackles on the African peoples. The recent armed intervention by the U.S. imperialists in the Congo under cover of the United Nations flag has disclosed most nakedly that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the national independence movement in Africa. Imperialism remains imperialism, just as a wolf remains a wolf. The African peoples are realizing more and more keenly from their own experience that to win and safeguard their national independence, it is essential to wage

persistent, untiring struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys.

**N**OT reconciled to their defeat, the imperialists have recently launched a slander and smear campaign against the African peoples and spread a great number of fallacies to prettify imperialism and colonialism. They assert that the Congolese and other African peoples "are not yet mature enough to understand what is meant by freedom and independence," and that the Africans should not attain independence "without being prepared for it." The U.S. imperialists even shamelessly claim that without them, every newly independent African country "will disintegrate at once." These are slanders against the great African peoples. The economic backwardness of Africa is entirely the result of the rule of colonialism and imperialism. The African peoples are courageous, industrious and talented. Politically the awakened African peoples are immeasurably more civilized than the imperialists. It is precisely imperialism headed by the United States which is really barbarous and backward. Once the African peoples have smashed the shackles of colonialism and imperialism and become true masters of their own country, they will quickly display their outstanding ability to administer and build up their own country and will quickly overcome their economic backwardness. The newly rising Republic of Guinea is an example. The African peoples have not only the right, but the full ability to administer their own countries well. All the slanders and calumnies cast by the imperialists merely serve to disclose once again their greedy, vicious, wolfish ambitions but cannot save them from their inevitable doom.

The present international situation is extremely favourable to the people of the world. The East wind is daily prevailing more over the West wind. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is growing ever mightier with each passing day. The national and democratic movements have swept Asia, Africa and Latin America. The world peace movement and the international working-class movement have undergone a new development. Imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys are already encircled and beset by the people of the world. The sympathy and support of the people of the whole world go to the African peoples who are opposing imperialism and defending and fighting for independence and freedom. We are confident that so long as they persist in struggle, the great African peoples will surely be able to advance continuously from victory to victory.

The Chinese people used to be oppressed by various imperialist powers. But after waging protracted, arduous struggles under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people finally overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighed on their backs like three big mountains, and won their own victory. At present, the Chinese people, led by their great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party and holding high the victorious banners of the general line for building high socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, are engaging in selfless labour in exuberant spirits to quickly change the "poor and blank" features of their country. The socialist construction of our country has achieved preliminary

successes. In the ten years from 1949 to 1959, our steel output increased more than 84 times and grain output about 2.5 times. Most mechanical equipment can already be made by ourselves. We are full of confidence that relying on the boundless enthusiasm of our 650 million people and pursuing the policy of building our country industriously and thriftily, we shall, in not too long a period, build our country into a mighty socialist state with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture. We rejoice to see that the Guinean people, in the short period after independence, have already achieved very great successes in the task of building up their country. We Asian and African peoples need not only to unite as one and support each other in our common struggle against imperialism, but also to learn from and assist each other in the cause of developing our own national economies and building up our countries.

**C**OMRADES and Friends! There is a profound brotherly friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peoples. In the common cause of opposing imperialism, safeguarding national independence and securing world peace, our two peoples share weal and woe and give each other support. Since the independence of the Guinean people, and particularly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, friendly intercourse between our two peoples has developed rapidly. The present visit

of His Excellency President Toure and the Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea led by him will greatly enhance the mutual understanding and friendly relations between our two countries. During your visit in our country, our respected distinguished guests will certainly see from the enthusiastic welcome given by the Chinese people the sincere sentiments they cherish for the great Guinean people and Your Excellency Mr. President and the other distinguished guests from Guinea. We believe that Your Excellency Respected Mr. President will certainly convey these sentiments of us citizens of Peking and the entire Chinese people to the citizens of Conakry and the entire Guinean people. The 650 million Chinese people have been, and will always remain, the most reliable friends of the Guinean and all other African peoples. Let us support each other more closely in our struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for peace and in our respective construction work, and continue to develop and consolidate the profound friendship between our two peoples.

Let us raise the cheer:

Long live the friendship between China and Guinea!

Long live the great solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples!

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

Long live world peace!

## President Toure's Speech at the Peking Rally

*Following is a translation of the speech by President Toure at the Peking mass rally. — Ed.*

**His Excellency Mr. Chairman of the Republic,  
Dear Friends,  
Ministers,  
Political Leaders,  
Trade Unionists, Armymen, Youth and Women,  
Dear Brothers:**

The popular demonstrations of sympathy and confidence and fighting will of which you have unceasingly given proof to the Guinean Delegation are certainly directed towards all progressive mankind, and more especially to the African peoples struggling for liberty and democracy. Our delegation is only a symbol of that portion of the world which by your side is conducting more and more courageously and consciously the anti-imperialist struggle so as to be able, by the efforts of all the peoples, to achieve completely the profound aspirations of mankind for liberty, democracy and progress.

We know that since his appearance on earth, man has never stopped struggling, struggling against nature and various natural phenomena in order to be able to make use of the riches of nature for his development. Man has never ceased struggling to outlive the egoism and wickedness that is still in man. The anti-imperialist struggle that the peoples are conducting at this moment simply

places a higher value on the struggle of humanity for social, economic and cultural well-being. The contribution of Africa to this struggle should not be taken as a contribution of pure sentiment, but as a historic contribution necessary not only to guarantee to Africa a human equilibrium based on social justice, but also to allow Africa to live with the other peoples of the world in complete friendship, co-operation and with security and peace guaranteed to every society which will then be able to make use not only of the riches of nature but also of its own intellectual, physical, moral and cultural wealth and to develop all its faculties under the best conditions.

As a result, Africa wants to be understood as a peace force and its action as a contribution to all other peoples. What has moved us most in your many magnificent demonstrations is above all the universal character of the principles and ideals that have mobilized you, characteristics which have created no contradiction with the profound aspirations of all the peoples of the world who, like your people, also aspire to a life of complete liberty.

We are distinguished from the forces of evil represented and manifested by international imperialism. These forces, instead of helping humanity re-establish its unity, develop its knowledge, its scientific and cultural acquisitions and improve its objective and moral conditions of existence, instead of allowing man to dominate nature, these forces of imperialism, on the contrary, permit the

division of humanity, divide nations against each other, divide the people of a single nation, with the aim of following a system of exploitation and oppression and the pauperization of the masses. The difference between our common policy and that of imperialism is found precisely in the humane character of our civilization, our culture, our programmes, and the inhuman character of the programme of imperialism, of the mission accomplished by imperialism and the mission it still wishes to accomplish. If therefore the struggle continues between justice and injustice, liberty and slavery, progress and reaction, the struggle conducted by people with a conscience against the groups with selfish interests, we can state that no matter how long that struggle, there can be only one victory. It can only be the victory of the people's forces which embody and defend the ideals of liberty and democracy, fraternity and co-operation between men and between peoples.

**A**S you know, before its colonization, Africa had states, organized on the basis of a social equilibrium and in accordance with the means of production at their disposal. If these means were rudimentary in comparison with the modern means used by certain Western European countries, we are not afraid to affirm that the economic and social civilization of Africa did not warrant the taking away of the people's liberty for the benefit of those who possess wealth.

It is colonization that imposed a new hierarchy of value which gave supremacy to wealth, disorganized African society by dividing and sub-dividing it, organizing by unjust methods in the economic, social and cultural fields the exploitation and oppression of our peoples. But imperialism and its offshoot, colonization, have the audacity to say that they have a mission of civilization: a civilization which consists in killing the innocent with guns and cannons, and in organizing forced labour! A civilization which is aimed to facilitate the exploitation of the working masses! A civilization which consists of racial discrimination and cultural oppression! And finally a civilization which aims to destroy the African personality and, by not permitting them to be responsible for their own affairs, give the Africans an inferiority complex! These then are the conditions created by imperialism, conditions of injustice which have revolted the African peoples whose dignity has been abused by all the activities of the imperialists and colonialists. It is this consciousness of the injustice wrought by imperialism in the life of the peoples that constitutes at the same time the essential motive force of the African revolution. I say to you that the African revolution is fundamentally opposed to the maintenance of imperialism. Every advance it makes along the road of political, economic, social and cultural liberation will mean a defeat for imperialism. Because you, over many years, with superhuman efforts and inadequate material means have swept imperialism out, because you have taken the road of friendship among the peoples and the road of building a new human society free of exploitation and oppression, you represent to the African peoples more than an example of courage—a complementary force. We are sure that all the other anti-imperialist peoples, who have conducted the same revolution against imperial-

ism in order to possess fully the right to conduct their own affairs, can trust the African peoples who belong to the same camp of peace and liberty as they. The better the understanding created among these peoples and the better organized their unity of action, the more effective will our common struggle become, and the swifter will be realized our common dream—the dream of the end of imperialism, colonization and all types of feudalism. In greeting the tremendous contribution of your people and in assuring you of the ever greater qualitative contribution that the African continent will make to this struggle, we say to you that we all shall wage the struggle still before us until our common victory. The road will not be too long, because the anti-imperialist forces are growing with each passing day in Africa, Asia, America, Europe and indeed, in all human societies. Those who stand for the maintenance of injustice in the world are diminishing in numbers and capacity to the extent that we liberate ourselves and to the extent that we increase our capacity to struggle against imperialism. At this very moment we would repeat: victory is at our side, the road to it is not very long, because we understand clearly the necessity to eliminate the causes of the division and backwardness of mankind.

**O**UR friend the Mayor of Peking is therefore absolutely right in describing imperialism as a wolf. It is precisely a wolf who changes his clothing as he wishes. He changes his language as he wishes. He changes his places as he wishes also. But he can never change his nature, that is to say, his actions towards sheep, above all when they are not united.

Thus it is that many statesmen, heads of state, ministers and political leaders of a number of countries of the world daily speak of democracy, liberty and independence, but continue to prevent the liberation of Algeria, the complete liberation of the Congo, the liberation of Angola; they are continuing to prevent the free peoples from developing normally. That is why the success of the peoples rests in their own hands. And this success is determined by the level of their political consciousness, the extent of the understanding existing between them, the extent of the unity of action organized against colonization, imperialism and feudalism.

We especially salute the Chinese people. We shall be faithful messengers for all the communications of the thoughts and sentiments of friendship which you have entrusted us to present to the African people. Not only will we treasure the memory of these demonstrations, but we will try, if we are not so yet, to be worthy of these marks of confidence which you have placed in us, by continuing with you the same struggle for the same cause.

And in conveying to you the desire of the Republic of Guinea to receive visits by the leaders of the youth, the peasant movement, the co-operative movement, the women's and trade union organizations who will be well received in Guinea, we conclude by crying: Long live peace for all the peoples of the world! Long live friendship and co-operation between the nations! Long live the friendship and fraternal co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea!

# A Shining Example of People's Revolution In Colonial Countries

*On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Li Fu-chun, head of the Chinese Communist Party Delegation, made a speech on September 5 greeting the Third National Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. He also read to the Congress a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Following are the texts of Li Fu-chun's speech and the message of greetings. — Ed.*

## Li Fu-chun's Speech

**Respected Comrade President Ho Chi Minh,  
Dear Comrades:**

We, the Chinese Communist Party Delegation, entrusted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and on behalf of the entire membership of the Chinese Communist Party and the whole Chinese people, extend our warmest fraternal greetings to the Third National Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and through the Congress convey our cordial regards and high respects to all the members of the glorious Viet Nam Workers' Party and the heroic Vietnamese people.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party is the inspiring spirit, organizer and leader of the Vietnamese people in winning victory in the revolution and in building a new life. Led by the Vietnamese Communists headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese working class, holding high the ever-victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and rallying the entire people, has waged protracted, unyielding struggles for Viet Nam's national and democratic revolution and the cause of socialism and has won great, historic victories. The Viet Nam Workers' Party has set a shining example for the people's revolution in the colonial countries.

For a long time two big mountains—imperialism and feudalism—weighed heavily on the Vietnamese people. After traversing a tortuous and glorious path of struggle, the valiant Vietnamese people overthrew the state power of the colonialists and the feudal class and founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in August 1945. Among the colonial countries in Southeast Asia, this is the first national independent state set up under the leadership of the party of the proletariat and through armed uprising. This great victory has enormously heightened the morale of all oppressed nations in the world and won their warm support.

French imperialism and the counter-revolutionary forces in Viet Nam were by no means reconciled to their defeat. With the object of re-establishing the colonial system and feudal rule to enslave the Vietnamese nation, they launched a dirty war of aggression with the support of U.S. imperialism against the new-born Democratic

Republic of Viet Nam. To defend national independence and democratic liberties, the Vietnamese Communists mobilized the entire people to take up arms in a just war of self-defence. In the nine-year sacred war of resistance, the Viet Nam Workers' Party solidly relied on the people and, especially through land reform, roused and organized the peasants and consolidated and broadened the national united front. As a result, the revolutionary forces of the Vietnamese people, tempered in the crucible of struggle, grew immensely and dealt the French aggressors extremely heavy blows. The Vietnamese people smashed the plot of the U.S. interventionists to extend the war in Indo-China and finally, in July 1954, won victory in concluding the Geneva agreements and restored peace in Indo-China. The victory of Viet Nam's war of resistance shows that led by a Marxist-Leninist party an oppressed nation, awakened and united, is fully capable of defeating the reactionary forces of imperialism and successfully defending its national independence.

After peace was restored in Indo-China, the Viet Nam Workers' Party ushered the revolution in the completely liberated northern part of Viet Nam into an entirely new stage, that is, marching forward along the path of socialist transformation and socialist construction. On the basis of the completion of land reform and the rehabilitation of the national economy a three-year plan for developing and transforming the economy and developing culture began to be put into effect in the northern part of Viet Nam in 1958. The socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce will in the main all be completed by the end of this year. With the progress of socialist transformation and socialist construction, industry and agriculture in the northern part of Viet Nam have witnessed an enormous growth. The total output of paddy, the staple agricultural crop in the north, is more than twofold what it was in the prewar peak year while the total value of the output of state-owned industry in 1959 registered a 17-fold increase as compared with the time immediately following the restoration of peace. Culture, education and science in the northern part of Viet Nam have developed at high speed, the political consciousness of the people has grown considerably and their conditions of life have markedly improved. All this demonstrates precisely the incomparable superiority of the socialist system over capitalism.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people have waged an unremitting struggle for the peaceful reunification of their country on the basis of independence and democracy. Now the southern part of Viet Nam is still under the rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have tried every means to sabotage the Geneva agreements in a vain attempt to

perpetuate the division of Viet Nam and turn its southern part into a colony and military base of U.S. imperialism. The people in the southern part of Viet Nam, in the midst of their deepest sufferings, are carrying on the glorious traditions of the August Revolution and the protracted war of resistance and are struggling heroically, by various means, for their own liberation and for the reunification of their motherland. The resolute struggle waged by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam against U.S. imperialist sabotage of the Geneva agreements and the tremendous achievements scored in the consolidation of the cause of socialist construction in the north have greatly reinforced the national and democratic revolutionary struggle of the people in the south and laid the foundation for the ultimate realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have made important contributions to the struggle against the war policy of imperialism, for safeguarding Asian and world peace and for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, and to the great struggle to support national liberation in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The Chinese Communists feel rejoiced and inspired by these achievements of the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

Comrades! Your Congress is one dedicated to the struggle for the building of socialism in the northern part of Viet Nam and for the peaceful reunification of the country. The Five-Year Plan discussed at this Congress shows that you will enter a new era of socialist construction. With the completion of the Five-Year Plan, the northern part of Viet Nam will not only have fully accomplished its socialist transformation but will also have achieved initial success in socialist industrialization. At the same time, socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts will advance further. This will augment and consolidate still further the strength of the north and create an even firmer basis for the peaceful reunification of the country. Viet Nam has always been a unified country. The Vietnamese people have lived in this unified land for countless generations. They will never tolerate obstruction and sabotage of the reunification of their motherland by the imperialists and their stooges. The Ngo Dinh Diem clique which is at the beck and call of the U.S. imperialists will inevitably follow in the footsteps of Syngman Rhee, Adnan Menderes, Nobusuke Kishi and their ilk. Imperialist stooges can never escape their doom. We are deeply convinced that as a result of your present Congress, the Vietnamese people will rally still more closely around your Party, march in serried ranks and will with heroic fearlessness and selfless labour enthusiasm wage a stubborn struggle to build socialism, realize the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam, and they will certainly achieve even greater victories.

Comrades! We Chinese people, inspired by our three precious things — the general line of the Party for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, after having attained a big leap forward in the national

economy in two consecutive years and fulfilled the principal targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, are endeavouring to achieve a continuous, better and more comprehensive leap forward in the future development of our national economy. Our aim is to build our country, within not too long a period, into a socialist country with a highly developed modern industry, agriculture and science and culture. We firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people will surely be able to accomplish this great task. In the course of building socialism in our country, we have constantly received ardent support from the socialist countries and Communist Parties of various countries. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude for the support and assistance given us by your Party and the Vietnamese people.

We are very glad to note that the relations of friendly co-operation between our two Parties and countries have witnessed a further growth in recent years. Traditional friendship has long existed between the people of our two countries. Both our countries were subjected to the brutal rule of imperialism and even now, each still has a part of its territory occupied by U.S. imperialism. That is why we always support and co-operate with each other in the struggle against imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular. Our relations are truly like those of the lips to the teeth and we stand together through thick and thin. In the last few years, mutual assistance and co-operation between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technical fields have been further augmented. At the same time, the solidarity between our two Parties, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has developed still more. We are convinced that with the passage of time, the solidarity between our two countries and Parties will continue to grow and gain in strength.

Comrades! The current international situation is extremely favourable for us. The might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is growing steadily. The national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are in full swing and the revolutionary struggle of the people in the capitalist countries is rising, and the forces of the peoples of the world in defence of peace are becoming stronger. Conversely, contradictions within and among the imperialist countries are multiplying. These countries are heading towards disintegration. Imperialism headed by the United States will not survive very long. In the past year, U.S. imperialism, in order to persist in its policy of arms expansion and war preparations, has resorted to the more crafty and deceptive tactics of spreading a smokescreen of peace in the vain hope of lulling the vigilance of the people of various countries, and paralysing and breaking their will to fight U.S. imperialism. The Moscow Declaration points out that "all the nations must display the utmost vigilance in regard to the war danger created by imperialism." This still has profound and great significance for us as a guiding principle. Of course, we staunch Marxist-Leninists will not entertain any illusions about imperialism. So long as we Communists continue untiringly to educate the masses, heighten their political consciousness, rely on them, unite

with all forces with whom it is possible to unite, form a united front against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys, and wage a resolute struggle against them, we are certainly capable of smashing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and of safeguarding world peace. The Moscow Declaration says: "The cause of peace is upheld by the powerful forces of our era: the invincible camp of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union; the peace-loving countries of Asia and Africa taking an anti-imperialist stand and forming, together with the socialist countries, a broad peace zone; the international working class and above all its vanguard — the Communist Parties; the liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies; the mass peace movement of the peoples; the peoples of the European countries who have proclaimed neutrality, the peoples of Latin America and the masses in the imperialist countries themselves who are firmly resisting plans for a new war. An alliance of these mighty forces could prevent war."

In the current anti-imperialist struggle, it is highly instructive to recall the following precept of Lenin. Lenin told us that revisionist thinking was most liable to spread whenever the bourgeoisie changed its tactics. He said: "The zigzags of bourgeois tactics intensify revisionism within the labour movement and not infrequently exacerbate the differences within the labour movement to the pitch of a direct split." In line with U.S. imperialist tactics, the Yugoslav modern revisionists are now feverishly painting imperialism in glowing colours and frantically attacking the Marxist-Leninists. They are going to great lengths to undermine the solidarity among Communists of various countries, and especially scurrilously slander and vilify all those Communists who firmly uphold Marxism-Leninism. This fact once more confirms not only Lenin's thesis mentioned above, but also the fact pointed out by the Moscow Declaration that modern revisionism remains the main danger at present in the international communist movement and workers' movement. The Moscow Declaration says: "Modern revisionism seeks to smear the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, declares that it is 'outmoded' and alleges that it has lost its significance for social progress. The revisionists try to kill the revolutionary spirit of Marxism, to undermine faith in socialism among the working class and the working people in general." Of course, Marxism-Leninism has consistently waged a struggle on both fronts. The Moscow Declaration stresses: "The necessity of resolutely overcoming revisionism and dogmatism in the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties." Dogmatism means divorcement from the masses and from reality. Without opposing dogmatism, it is impossible to lead our cause to victory. It is, however, absolutely impermissible to abandon the fundamental theoretical positions of Marxism-Leninism on the pretext of opposing dogmatism. It is absolutely impermissible to supplant Marxism-Leninism with revisionism. Marxism-Leninism in all its brilliance guides us from victory to victory till final and complete triumph is won. The great teachings of Marxism-Leninism and its revolutionary spirit have not become outmoded and never will.

Comrades! Our cause is magnificent and our strength great. Our future is bright and splendid. Let us hold

high the banners of invincible Marxism-Leninism and the Moscow Declaration and march courageously and full of confidence towards the glowing morrow of all mankind — communism!

Now, allow me to read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to the Third National Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party:

## Message of Greetings

Dear Comrade Delegates:

On behalf of the entire membership of the Chinese Communist Party and the whole Chinese people, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party hereby extends the warmest, fraternal greetings to the Third National Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and through the Congress, pays hearty and sincere respects to the entire membership of the glorious Viet Nam Workers' Party and the heroic Vietnamese people.

For 30 years, the Vietnamese people, rallying solidly around the Viet Nam Workers' Party headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, waged an unremitting and most valiant struggle against the French and Japanese imperialists and their lackeys in order to overthrow imperialist rule and feudal oppression and achieve people's democracy and socialism. In August, 1945, the Vietnamese people triumphantly overthrew imperialist rule and founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. When French imperialism staged a comeback and launched a fresh offensive against the Republic, the Viet Nam Workers' Party once again led the Vietnamese people in a sacred war of resistance which lasted nine years. The great Vietnamese people are indomitable. The vanquished could only be imperialism. In 1954, the foreign aggressors had to agree at the Geneva Conference to the restoration of peace in Indo-China. Since then, the northern part of Viet Nam has won complete liberation.

Following the restoration of peace in Indo-China, the Viet Nam Workers' Party actively led the people in the northern part of Viet Nam to effect a sweeping land reform and quickly rehabilitate their national economy. Later, it led the people to embark on the socialist revolution and socialist construction and carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce, thereby bringing about an enormous increase in industrial and agricultural production in the north of Viet Nam, a rapid change in the mentality of the people and a marked improvement in their material life. During this period, the Viet Nam Workers' Party also led the Vietnamese people to wage an undaunted struggle against U.S. imperialism and its jackals, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, and for the peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of independence and democracy. The Viet Nam Workers' Party has made great contributions to opposing the sabotage of the Geneva agreements by U.S. imperialism, safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia, combating U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and defending world peace. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people rejoice as greatly in all the momentous achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people as they do in their own.

In the present situation, where the forces of peace, democracy and socialism surpass the forces of imperialism, we firmly believe that following the direction indicated by the Third National Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese people are certain to register even more brilliant achievements in their effort to accelerate the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the northern part of Viet Nam, in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooge, Ngo Dinh Diem, and for the peaceful reunification of their country and in the struggle to preserve peace in Asia and the world. The desire of the Vietnamese people to build their country into an independent and unified state can certainly be brought to fruition.

We wish the Congress complete success. We hope that the Viet Nam Workers' Party will make fresh contributions to the defence of the Marxist-Leninist principles and to the cause of strengthening the solidarity of the international communist movement and of the socialist camp.

Long live the unbreakable fraternal solidarity of the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties and peoples!

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

**The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of China**

September 5, 1960

## Greeting the Fifth Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party

*The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party greeted the Fifth Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party convened between September 2 and 6. The full text of its message follows:*

**Dear Comrades:**

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on behalf of all members of the Party and the Chinese people, extends warm fraternal greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party and, through the Congress, conveys deep respects to all members of the Brazilian Communist Party and the working people of Brazil.

The glorious Brazilian Communist Party, long engaged in a heroic struggle against imperialism and feudalism, enjoys very high prestige among the Brazilian people. In the last few years the Party has devoted itself to uniting all patriotic, progressive forces, developing the movement for a national and democratic united front and leading the Brazilian people in the struggle to oppose U.S. imperialism, safeguard Brazil's national independence and defend the people's democratic rights and vital interests; and has scored tremendous successes. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people admire and are encouraged by your struggle and its achievements.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Latin American peoples, the Chinese people and peace-loving peoples throughout the world. At present, owing to the ever increasing strength of the socialist camp and the vigorous development of the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, U.S. imperialism has become isolated. But it still clings obstinately to its policies of aggression and war and stubbornly opposes peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. It frantically engages in arms expansion and war preparations, tenaciously opposes disarmament and the banning of nuclear weapons and con-

nives with the reactionaries of various countries to suppress the national and democratic movements in those countries. The people of all countries must continue their efforts to establish a broad united front, wage a persistent struggle against imperialism and its lackeys and unite with and support each other in this struggle. Only thus can the imperialist schemes of aggression and war be defeated.

U.S. imperialism is now with renewed effort engineering open intervention against the Cuban revolution, and "Defend the Cuban Revolution" has become the common slogan of the Latin American peoples and all peace-loving peoples of the world. In the struggle to defend your own national interests, your Party and your people, having raised the banner of the unity of the Latin American peoples to defend the Cuban revolution, will surely further encourage them to build the broadest unity and solidarity in the fight against U.S. imperialism.

We wish the Brazilian Communist Party new successes and achievements in the struggle to unite all the patriotic, progressive forces of Brazil to oppose U.S. imperialism, safeguard Brazil's national independence, and defend the Brazilian people's democratic rights and vital interests; in the cause of defending the Cuban revolution and the national and democratic movements in Latin America and working for world peace and human progress, and in the struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism and oppose modern revisionism.

We wish success to the Fifth Congress of your Party.

**The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of China**

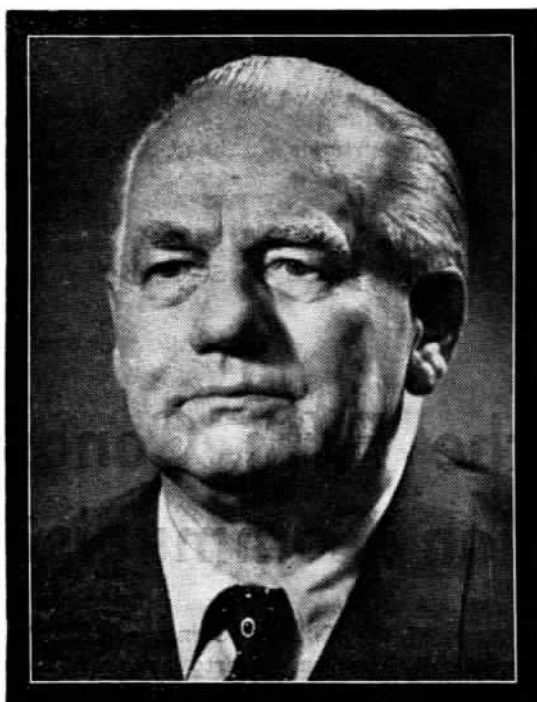
August 18, 1960

September 14, 1960

# China Mourns Wilhelm Pieck

On the evening of September 7, when news of the death of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, reached the capital, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping and Tung Pi-wu went to the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to express their condolences. Leading members of various democratic parties and people's organizations and People's Liberation Army officers also called at the Embassy to tender their condolences. More than 30,000 people from all walks of life in the capital, including members of the Sino-German Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking, wearing black armbands, went to the Embassy to lay wreaths and stand in mourning before the portrait of Wilhelm Pieck.

On September 8, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent condolences to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.



Condolences were also sent by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

As an expression of the nation's deep grief on the death of President Pieck, national flags were flown at half mast throughout the country on the 10th, the day of his funeral. A Party and government delegation headed by Hsi Chung-hsun, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, went to Berlin to attend the funeral.

The Chinese press devoted its front pages to the sad news of his death and the story of his life.

*Renmin Ribao* in an editorial entitled "Comrade Wilhelm Pieck Is Immortal" gave special emphasis to the late President's contribution to the friendship between People's China and Democratic Germany.

## Message of Condolence

From the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

To the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party:

Dear Comrades:

We were shocked to learn the news of the untoward death of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, finest son of the German working class and labouring people and closest friend of the Chinese people. With deepest grief, we wish to extend to you our profound condolences.

Comrade Wilhelm Pieck was a staunch pupil of Marx, Engels and Lenin, an outstanding figure in the German workers' movement and the international communist movement and one of the founders and leaders of the German Communist Party and the German Socialist Unity Party. He spent his whole life struggling resolutely for the cause of the liberation of the working class and the labouring people, in defence of Marxism-Leninism, against imperialist wars and fascist wars of aggression and for the unity of the German workers' movement. Comrade Wilhelm Pieck played a most active part in the German revolution of November 1918.

During Hitler's rule, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck fought against German fascism under the most difficult condi-

tions. In the postwar years, he worked hard for the founding of a socialist state of the workers and peasants, taking the German Democratic Republic on to the path of the building of socialism and for striving to establish a reunified, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany; he made outstanding contributions to the cause of world peace and socialism.

The death of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck is a great loss not only to the German labouring people but also to the labouring people of the whole world.

We are convinced that the glorious deeds performed by Comrade Wilhelm Pieck during his lifetime will for ever inspire the German people in the fight for peace, democracy and socialism. The Chinese people will always remain united with the people of the German Democratic Republic and exert untiring efforts to further develop friendly co-operation between the Chinese and German peoples, to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and to defend world peace.

Eternal glory to Comrade Wilhelm Pieck!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Peking, September 8, 1960



# Premier Chou En-lai's Statement on the Three Principles for Sino-Japanese Trade

*On September 10, Premier Chou En-lai received Shichiro Hozumi, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party for the Protection of the Constitution, Hosei Yoshida, member of the Standing Committee of the Japan-China Friendship Association and member of the House of Councillors, and Toshizo Hasegawa, Secretary-General of the Japan-China Friendship Association, and held friendly talks with them. During the talk, Premier Chou En-lai handed to the Japanese guests the minutes of his earlier statement on Sino-Japanese relations and Sino-Japanese trade made to Kazuo Suzuki, Managing Director of the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association, on August 27. In the statement Premier Chou En-lai dealt with the three principles for Sino-Japanese trade, that is, government agreement, private contracts and special consideration in individual cases. Following are the minutes of Premier Chou En-lai's statement. — Ed.*

**P**REMIER Chou En-lai said: You have spoken at length, and I will now tell you a bit about China's policy on trade with Japan. Japanese are fond of using the term three principles. Now I will also state three principles, that is, three principles for Sino-Japanese trade, which have come out of the development of the struggle against Nobusuke Kishi's policy of hostility to China.

In the past, China and Japan concluded agreements between private organizations, hoping that such agreements would serve to promote Sino-Japanese trade. During the period of the Kishi government, this method proved unworkable. Nobusuke Kishi would not recognize or guarantee the implementation of such private agreements and, furthermore, torpedoed them by his policy of hostility to China. We could not tolerate this behaviour and had to suspend Sino-Japanese trade transactions for two and a half years.

If Sino-Japanese trade could be gradually resumed according to the wishes of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, this would be a good thing for the peoples of both countries. However, we still have to wait a while and see what the attitude of the Ikeda government really is.

Now we put forward three principles, namely, (1) government agreement; (2) private contracts; (3) special consideration in individual cases.

First of all, all agreements from now on must be concluded between the Governments on both sides, and only so can their implementation be guaranteed, because the Japanese Government did not wish to guarantee the implementation of the private agreements concluded in the past. Government agreements can only be signed in conditions when the relations between the Governments of the two countries are developing in a friendly direction

and, when normal relations have been established; otherwise, they cannot be signed.

As regards the relations between the two Governments, Comrade Liu Ning-I made it very clear when he was in Tokyo that we still firmly adhere to the three political principles we have stated formerly. These three principles make no exacting demand on the Japanese Government; they are very fair. They are: firstly, the Japanese Government must not be hostile to China, for the Chinese Government is not hostile to Japan. The Chinese Government recognizes Japan's existence and is glad to see the advances of the Japanese people; and if the two sides are to enter into negotiations, the Japanese Government will naturally be taken as the other party to the negotiations.

But the Japanese Government has not treated China in the same way. It does not recognize the existence of New China. On the contrary, it has been hostile to New China and has recognized Taiwan, which it says represents China. Nor has it taken the Government of New China as the other party to negotiations.

Secondly, the Japanese Government must not follow the U.S. in the "two Chinas" plot. The U.S. will carry on the "two Chinas" intrigue whether the Democratic Party or the Republican Party wins the presidential election. Taiwan-paid newspapers in Hongkong say that the Republican Party is passive about "two Chinas" and taking its time, while if the Democratic Party comes to power, it will carry on the "two Chinas" business with energy and initiative. I think there is some truth in this kind of remark. If the United States does this sort of thing and Japan follows in its steps, we are naturally against it.

Thirdly, the Japanese Government must not obstruct the development of Sino-Japanese relations in the direction of normalization.

**T**HESE three principles of ours are very fair. If we put them the other way round you will understand. Firstly, the Chinese Government is not hostile to Japan but desires to be friendly with Japan. Secondly, the Chinese Government recognizes only one Japan and does not create two Japans, and moreover, in any negotiations, will invariably take the Japanese Government as the other party. Thirdly, it invariably encourages, supports and helps the development of Sino-Japanese relations towards normalization. Why should the Japanese Government not do the same?

Both Prime Minister Ikeda and Foreign Minister Kosaka of the new Japanese Government have recently made certain statements which are not good. We still have to wait and see. I was Foreign Minister in 1957 and

Vice-Premier Chen Yi became Foreign Minister in 1958. Both of us condemned the Nobusuke Kishi government's policy towards China, all on the basis of the numerous activities of the Nobusuke Kishi government against China. Therefore, we now have to wait and see with regard to the Ikeda government.

In view of all this, we draw the conclusion that any agreement between the two countries must be concluded by the Governments; there is no guarantee for private agreements. This applies to trade, fisheries, postal service, navigation, etc.

Then, is it impossible to do business between the two countries in the absence of agreements? No. Business can be done and private contracts can be concluded whenever conditions are mature. For instance, a certain Japanese enterprise and a certain Chinese company may negotiate and sign contracts and make a business transaction for a fixed term, if they are friendly to each other and proceed from the needs of both parties. If the contract is carried out satisfactorily, if both parties are on good terms and if the political environment of the two countries turns for the better, the short-term contracts may be changed into relatively longer-term ones. This is looking forward to the future.

Further, there is special consideration in individual cases. This has been done for two years. It is correct for the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to offer their

good offices in the interests of the labouring people when the medium and small enterprises of Japan have special difficulties. Special consideration for this kind of trade may be continued in the future and the volume may even be expanded a bit in accordance with the needs. This has already been explained by Comrade Liu Ning-I in Tokyo.

Your Japan-China Trade Promotion Association, in accordance with the three principles for Sino-Japanese trade mentioned above, may recommend such business which you hold to be friendly, possible and beneficial to both sides. You may contact the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. They know this principle. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions also knows this principle of special consideration in individual cases, and you may also talk with them. After Mr. Suzuki returns, you may talk it over with friends of the firms connected with the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association.

I wish to add one more thing. We continue to oppose the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" because it regards China and the Soviet Union as enemies, poses a menace to Southeast Asia, and jeopardizes peace in the Far East and Asia. We support the Japanese people's struggle against the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and for the building up of an independent, peaceful, democratic and neutral Japan. Mr. Suzuki, please convey the Chinese people's respect and support for the Japanese people.

人民日報  
RENMIN RIBAO

## 100 Meetings of Sino-U.S. Talks

*Following is the translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial on September 8.—Ed.*

**F**IVE years have elapsed and one hundred meetings have been held since the Sino-U.S. ambassadorial talks opened on August 1, 1955. The course of these five-year-long talks and of the 100 meetings demonstrates most forcefully who sincerely wants to settle international disputes by means of negotiation, and who is obstinately committed to a policy of armed aggression and military threats.

Two diametrically opposed attitudes were evident throughout the five years of Sino-U.S. talks. One is an attitude of taking the talks seriously and striving to bring about certain positive agreements in principle for the purpose of relaxing Sino-U.S. and Far Eastern tensions resulting from U.S. imperialism's occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and its policy of hostility towards China. This is the attitude of the Chinese side. The other attitude is one of making the talks a means of realizing one's own imperialist designs and deceiving world public

opinion, and is utterly insincere about settling Sino-U.S. disputes through negotiation but rather seeks to maintain and aggravate international tension. This is the attitude of the U.S. side. The rights and wrongs of the case are apparent to all.

The Sino-U.S. talks came about as a result of the Chinese Government's proposal and efforts. At the time of the Bandung Conference, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on April 23, 1955, took the initiative in declaring: "The Chinese Government is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the U.S. Government to discuss the question of relaxing tension in the Far East, and especially the question of relaxing tension in the Taiwan area." At that time, the U.S. Government rejected the proposal out of hand and advanced absurd pre-conditions to obstruct holding of the talks. It was only under pressure of world public opinion that the United States reluctantly agreed to convening the talks.

In the course of the talks, our country, proceeding from the desire to seek agreement, time and again made positive proposals. When further discussion on major

questions seemed fruitless, we turned to less important ones; and when one proposal was not accepted, we made another. We have displayed throughout the utmost patience and sincerity.

And what has been the attitude of the United States? As a Chinese saying goes, "though he professes to be a drinker, he really is not interested in the wine." The United States has consistently used every kind of pretext to turn down our reasonable proposals and has stubbornly sought to impose its aggressive designs on the Chinese people. When this object was not attained, it dragged out and undermined the talks. At the end of 1957, the United States disrupted the talks for as long as half a year by violating the agreement and refusing to send a delegate of ambassadorial rank to the talks. It was only when our country took a stern and just attitude and waged a blow-for-blow fight against the "brinkmanship" type military provocations of the United States in the Taiwan Straits area that the United States felt compelled to return to the conference table. Since the resumption of the talks, the U.S. side has adhered to its obstinate position of thwarting the attainment of any agreement while at the same time, the politicians in Washington kept up their clamour for breaking off the talks. Isn't it crystal clear that the United States is devoid of any sincerity in the Sino-U.S. talks?

The root cause of the failure of the Sino-U.S. talks to achieve any positive results thus far lies in the fact that U.S. imperialism stubbornly persists in its aggressive policy of hostility towards China. This was demonstrated most clearly in the discussion of the main subject of the Sino-U.S. talks—the question of easing and eliminating tension in the Taiwan area. The U.S. occupation of Taiwan is an act of naked aggression against China. The Chinese people have every right to take any measure to oppose aggression and safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Since the tension was created by U.S. persistence in its aggression, the responsibility for it naturally does not lie with China—the victim of aggression—but with the aggressor, U.S. imperialism. Even so, in order to safeguard Asian and world peace, the Chinese side is still prepared to sit down and negotiate with the United States. This alone is adequate proof that we are for the settlement of international disputes by means of negotiation and without resort to force.

During the talks, our country has time and again proposed that China and the United States issue a joint statement to the effect that they would settle disputes between their two countries by peaceful means and without resort to force or threat of force and also suggested ways of negotiating towards this end. However, the United States deliberately confuses the international dispute between China and the United States with the internal affairs of China. It not only continues to forcibly occupy our territory of Taiwan, but also demands that China renounce the use of force to liberate its own territory of Taiwan. Taiwan is Chinese territory. Whether the Chinese people use force or peaceful means to liberate Taiwan is China's internal affair and the Chinese people's own business. The United States has no right whatever to interfere. What should be settled at the Sino-U.S. talks is the international dispute between the two countries resulting from U.S.

armed occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. This dispute can be settled only by the United States agreeing to renounce the use of force and withdrawing all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area. But the United States insists that it has the so-called "right of self-defence" in Taiwan. This is carrying absurdity to an extreme. On Chinese territory the United States can have no so-called "right of self-defence"—only the obligation to withdraw from China's territory.

The United States demand that China should not use force under any circumstances in the Taiwan area is, in fact, a demand that China recognize that the United States has the right to permanently occupy China's territory while the Chinese people are to be deprived of their right to liberate their own territory. U.S. designs to permanently occupy our territory of Taiwan and turn it into a U.S. colony are unmistakably clear. But the Chinese people will never allow this U.S. imperialist scheme to be realized. Is it for the purpose of legalizing the U.S. occupation of Taiwan that we have held talks with the United States? Is it to beg peace from U.S. imperialism at the expense of our own territory of Taiwan that we have held talks with the United States?

The U.S. Government's arrogant attitude of hostility towards China has also manifested itself on questions of the return of civilians, trade, contacts between the peoples, cultural interflow and exchange of correspondents. The Chinese people have always maintained that it is the U.S. Government, representing the interests of U.S. monopoly capital, that has persisted in the policy of aggression against China. As to the American people, they have always been our friends and the Chinese people are prepared to establish and develop friendly relations with them. We have, therefore, been ready to take positive steps to promote the friendship between the people of the two countries. During the Sino-U.S. talks, China has presented positive proposals on the questions of the return of civilians, trade, contacts between the peoples, cultural interflow and exchange of correspondents. But the U.S. Government has left no stone unturned to prevent the realization of any steps actually conducive to friendship between the people of the two countries. Although an agreement on the return of civilians was reached in 1955, and although we have abided by the agreement and repatriated U.S. civilians, the United States has unscrupulously distorted and sabotaged even this sole agreement reached at the Sino-U.S. talks. It has not only interfered openly in China's internal affairs and unreasonably demanded the release of American prisoners who have committed grave crimes in China, but has up till now been obstructing by various means the return of Chinese civilians in the United States to their motherland. One may ask: Is there any good faith left in the United States?

As to our proposals for the elimination of trade barriers between the two countries and of obstacles to the exchange of visits and cultural interflow between the two peoples, as well as news gathering in each other's country by their correspondents on an equal and reciprocal basis, we consider that, if agreements could be arrived at on these questions, it would not only benefit friendly intercourse between the Chinese and American peo-

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## FRESH U.S. MILITARY INTRUSIONS

The United States continues its military provocations against China with air and naval intrusions despite repeated warnings from the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Four U.S. warships intruded into China's territorial waters in the area south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province from 21:11 hours on September 6 to 4:40 hours on September 7. On September 7, between 8:27 and 8:39 hours, a U.S. military aircraft intruded into China's air space in the same area.

Several other U.S. intrusions took place in the months of July and August.

On July 12, between 3:00 and 5:35 hours, two U.S. warships intruded into the area south of Pinghai in Kwangtung Province; and between 5:00 and 9:21 hours another U.S. warship intruded into the area between Paichuan Islands and the Tungyin region in Fukien Province. On the same day, a U.S. aircraft intruded over the area south of Swabue and Pinghai between 11:07 and 11:32 hours and another U.S. aircraft intruded over Shih

and Yunghsing Islands in the Hsisha Islands between 12:10 and 12:16 hours. On July 17, a U.S. warship intruded into the area south of Haitan Island, Fukien Province, between 17:38 and 19:35 hours. On July 18, another U.S. warship again intruded into the same area between 16:12 and 17:14 hours.

On August 19, between 9:05 and 9:14 hours, a U.S. military aircraft intruded over the area south of Tayawan in Swabue, Kwangtung Province. Another U.S. aircraft intruded over the area of Yunghsing, Pei and Shih Islands of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province between 11:55 and 12:50 hours on the same day. On August 21, between 5:30 and 8:30 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into the area south of the Pinghai Peninsula, Kwangtung Province. Another U.S. warship intruded into the area southeast of Matsu Island, Fukien Province, between 7:33 and 11:01 hours on the same day.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th and 120th serious warnings against these U.S. provocations.

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ples, but would also bring about a relaxation in the relations between China and the United States and thus promote the speedy attainment of a Sino-U.S. agreement on the question of the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. But, all these proposals were, without exception, rejected by the U.S. Government. The United States stubbornly carries on its so-called "embargo" against China, obstructs intercourse between the people of the two countries, and refuses to allow correspondents of the two countries gather news in each other's country on a really equal and reciprocal basis. All this indicates a total lack of sincerity on the part of the United States for the step by step improvement of Sino-U.S. relations through negotiations.

What have been the policies and actions of China and the United States in international affairs during the Sino-U.S. talks? The Chinese Government has in the past five years given active support to all proposals favourable to the relaxation of international tension put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries regarding disarmament, abolition of military bases on foreign soil and the banning of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has also repeatedly put forward proposals aimed at easing tension, not only in the Taiwan area, but also in Asia and the Pacific region. Recently, our Premier Chou En-lai once more proposed that all countries of Asia and the Pacific region conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and turn this area into one free of nuclear weapons. This peace proposal has evoked a warm response from the people throughout the world. Yet it was openly opposed by the U.S. Government which is unwilling to see the easing of tension in Taiwan and the Far Eastern area. Not only do the U.S. armed forces hang on to Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, they carry out incessant military

provocations and armed threats and repeatedly intrude into China's air space and territorial waters. The United States continues to expand its network of military bases in Asia and the Pacific region and reinforce its aggressive military blocs; it has signed a new treaty of military alliance with Japan, dispatched to the Far Eastern area cruisers, submarines and aircraft loaded with or capable of carrying nuclear weapons and openly clamours and prepares for a nuclear war.

At the same time, the United States, vainly attempting to turn Taiwan into an "unsinkable aircraft-carrier" for aggression against China and the Far Eastern area, stops at nothing in carrying out its plots to create "two Chinas." It even advanced such absurd proposals as the setting up of a so-called "Sino-Formosan nation" and placing Taiwan under "trusteeship," all for the purpose of permanently occupying China's territory of Taiwan.

All this is in no way different from what Japanese militarism did in the past—first occupying the Chinese territory of Taiwan and creating the so-called "Manchukuo" after invading China's northeast, then launching an all-out war of aggression against China and the Far East as well as the Pacific region. All this reveals most clearly that what U.S. imperialism seeks is to continue its aggression against China, plot to expand this aggression, maintain and aggravate tension in the Taiwan Straits area and the Far East and create "two Chinas." It is therefore not at all surprising that the Sino-U.S. talks have lasted more than five years without making the least progress.

It is clear as daylight that U.S. imperialism is unwilling to conduct negotiations in earnest, has dragged out and obstructed the talks and done its best to sabotage them. Yet of late U.S. imperialism and its followers violently

attacked China, accusing China of "unwillingness to conduct serious negotiations," "creating tension," "being warlike," etc. It may be asked: Who is unwilling to conduct serious negotiations, who is creating tension and being warlike—the Chinese people who have patiently conducted peaceful talks with the United States for as long as five years despite the fact that their territory is being occupied by the United States, or U.S. imperialism which occupies China's territory by armed force and refuses to quit, maintains an arrogant attitude in the talks and constantly makes armed threats? In the face of facts, the fabrications of the slanderers who try to stand truth on its head will deceive no one.

The Chinese people have always advocated the settlement of international disputes through peaceful negotiation and without resort to force or threat of force. We also believe that negotiation can be fruitful so long as both sides sincerely desire a settlement of disputes. It is with this belief that we have conducted negotiations with the United States. However, the Chinese people have had abundant experience in dealing with the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, and understand perfectly well that U.S. imperialism has always been reluctant to negotiate with others on a basis of equality and settle questions in a reasonable way. We are willing to hold talks with all countries, including the United States, for the sake of settling international disputes, but the talks must be conducted on a footing of equality. We are willing to reach agreements with all countries, including the United States, but such agreements must be fair and rea-

sonable. We have also learnt from our own experience that the U.S. imperialists are reluctant to agree to hold talks and even when they do, they resist arriving at an agreement; and if agreement is reached, they do not abide by it honestly. To compel the U.S. imperialists to hold talks and reach certain agreements, and to ensure that agreements are observed without violation, a serious and persistent struggle must be waged. This was the case in the Korean armistice talks as well as in the talks on the restoration of peace in Indo-China.

In the course of the Sino-U.S. talks, China has all along maintained this firm stand: To conduct negotiations in earnest with the United States and make efforts to reach agreement, but, at the same time, not to entertain any unrealistic illusions about the talks. We have never, because of the negotiations with the United States, eased our vigilance against U.S. imperialism, or slackened our struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan. The experience of 100 meetings in the Sino-U.S. talks has proved that this attitude of ours towards the talks is entirely necessary and perfectly correct.

Now, 100 meetings in the Sino-U.S. talks have been held and five years have passed. The Chinese side is willing to continue the talks if the U.S. Government is still willing to do so. But we must solemnly warn the U.S. Government: If you still have an iota of sincerity about holding talks, you must negotiate in earnest. Otherwise, you will not be able to escape the denunciation of the world's people, which will put you more and more on the defensive.

### Refuting U.S. State Department

# Chinese Statement on the Question of Exchanging Correspondents Between China and the U.S.

*Following is the text of a statement issued on September 13 by the spokesman for the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on the question of exchanging correspondents between China and the United States.—Ed.*

ON September 8, 1960, the U.S. State Department issued a statement on the question of exchanging correspondents between China and the United States, arbitrarily asserting that the United States had been endeavouring to engage in an exchange of correspondents with China on an equal and reciprocal basis, while China was not willing to do so. On the same day, U.S. Secretary of State Herter made similar remarks on the same question in addressing the United Press International Conference of Editors and Publishers. All these

statement and remarks are a distortion of the facts and a reversal of black and white.

In order to bring about the exchange of correspondents between China and the United States, the Chinese Government has made unremitting efforts, while the U.S. Government has all along unreasonably opposed and obstructed this. Early in the period between the autumn of 1956 and the spring of 1957, the Chinese Government successively approved the entry of 39 American correspondents into China for news coverage. Owing to the ban of the U.S. Government, only three out of the 39 American correspondents, in defiance of the ban, came to China. And they all had their passports withdrawn after returning home. Such gross and arbitrary actions taken by the U.S. Government to prohibit American correspondents to come to China have landed itself

in an utterly passive position. Therefore, it could not but change its tactics subsequently. On the one hand, it gave approval for some hand-picked American press organizations to dispatch correspondents to China, so as to ensure that these correspondents would act on its instructions; on the other hand, it adopted an extremely arrogant imperialist attitude, refusing to let Chinese correspondents go to the United States for news coverage in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity. On August 22, 1957, the U.S. State Department issued a statement declaring that the United States would not accord reciprocal visas to Chinese correspondents. On August 27 the same year, the late U.S. Secretary of State Dulles further openly declared that they could not admit as a right a reciprocity claim on the part of the Chinese side. In order to make the U.S. Government understand and observe the minimum code of conduct in international dealings and to correct its imperialist attitude, the Chinese Government resolutely maintained that a formal agreement must first be reached between the Chinese and U.S. sides on exchanging correspondents on an equal and reciprocal basis. In line with this stand, the Chinese side on September 12, 1957, proposed in the Sino-American talks a draft agreed announcement. In the three years since then, however, the U.S. side all along refused to accept this proposal of the Chinese side on the pretext that U.S. laws cannot give reciprocal treatment to Chinese correspondents.

This stand of the U.S. Government of openly opposing the principles of equality and reciprocity and obstructing the exchange of correspondents between China and the United States was sternly condemned over a long period by public opinion throughout the world, including the press circles in the United States. Therefore, it could not but resort to new deceptive tactics recently. At the 98th meeting of the Sino-American talks on June 7 this year, the U.S. side put forward the following draft agreement on the exchange of correspondents between China and the United States:

"The Government of the United States of America, subject to the Constitution and applicable laws and regulations in force in the United States and in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity will admit to the United States newsmen of the People's Republic of China in order to permit direct reporting about conditions in the United States.

"Newsmen of the People's Republic of China who are admitted to the United States will be given the same facilities for news reporting as are generally accorded newsmen from foreign countries in the United States."

Superficially, this American draft seems to have accepted the principles of equality and reciprocity put forward by the Chinese side. However, a little analysis of this draft will show that the U.S. Government has not in the least abandoned its consistent stand of refusing to observe the principles of equality and reciprocity. In this draft the U.S. side says in the first place that admittance of Chinese correspondents into the United States by the U.S. Government will be "subject to the Constitution and applicable laws and regulations in force in the United States." This is obviously done with ulterior

motives. The U.S. Government repeatedly made clear in the past that according to U.S. immigration laws, the United States could not guarantee such reciprocity as suggested by the Chinese side. It can thus be seen that the U.S. side, by introducing into its draft the phrase "subject to the Constitution and applicable laws and regulations in force in the United States," not only has nullified the "principles of equality and reciprocity" mentioned simultaneously in the draft, but has exactly left a pretext for future refusal to observe these principles, so that it can at any time obstruct the entry of Chinese correspondents. This has its proof too in the September 8 statement of the U.S. State Department.

The American draft does not mention a single word about the purpose of exchanging correspondents between China and the United States. This is by no means an accidental slip. The Chinese Government has always held that the aim of exchanging correspondents between China and the United States on an equal and reciprocal basis can only be to help promote mutual understanding between the two peoples and improve relations between the two countries. It is essential to fix this aim in the agreement between the two sides, and all the more necessary to do so particularly in view of the consistent policy of hostility towards China pursued by the U.S. Government. Yet the American draft does not mention at all the aim of exchanging correspondents between the two countries. This cannot but make one suspect the actual intent of the United States in asking to exchange correspondents with China.

The American draft takes the form of statements to be issued by the ambassadors of the two countries separately. We remember that the agreement of the two sides on the return of civilians to their countries also took this form. But the fact that the U.S. side has so far failed to seriously implement this agreement shows that this form does not have enough binding force on the U.S. side. To prevent the U.S. side from again violating agreement, the Chinese side resolutely maintains that all agreements between the two sides must take the form of joint announcements of both sides, and no longer take that of statements issued by the two sides separately.

**F**OR the above reasons, the Chinese side rejected the American draft at the 100th meeting of the Sino-American talks held on September 7 and put forward a new draft of agreed announcement, which reads in full as follows:

"Ambassador Wang Ping-nan, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and Ambassador Jacob D. Beam, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, agree to announce:

"In order to seek to eliminate estrangement between the Chinese and American peoples, to make a preliminary improvement in the present relations between the two countries and furthermore to impel the two countries to settle peacefully in accordance with the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality

and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence the question of withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from China's territory Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area, the Governments of the two countries have agreed on the following provisions to enable correspondents of each country to enter the other for news coverage on an equal and reciprocal basis.

"(1) The two Governments agree that correspondents of their own countries who desire to enter the other country for news coverage must apply to the Government of the other country for approval, and that the number of correspondents of the other side whose entry is approved by the two Governments must be equal each time.

"(2) The two Governments agree that neither of them will obstruct the entry of approved correspondents of the other side by any laws and regulations now in force or promulgated in the future.

"(3) The two Governments agree that correspondents of the other side whose entry has been approved will enjoy the same facilities for news coverage as enjoyed by correspondents of their own countries in the other country.

"(4) The two Governments guarantee that correspondents of their own countries entering the other country for news coverage will not engage in activities contrary to the aims mentioned in the preamble of the present agreement."

**A**FTER the Chinese side put forward this draft, the U.S. side rejected it right away without giving it a thought. This thoroughly disclosed the real attitude of the U.S. Government on the question of exchanging correspondents between China and the United States.

The Chinese draft clearly sets forth in its preamble that the purpose of exchanging correspondents between China and the United States is to seek to eliminate estrangement between the Chinese and American peoples, to make a preliminary improvement in the present relations between the two countries and furthermore to impel the two countries to settle peacefully in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence the question of withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area. These are obviously the common desires of those people who wish to see an improvement of relations between China and the United States, while the exchange of correspondents between China and the United States is precisely a preliminary step for promoting the realization of these desires. The fact that the U.S. Government refuses to agree to the aims set by the Chinese Government for the exchange of correspondents between the two countries shows exactly that the U.S. Government does not wish to eliminate estrangement between the two peoples, is not willing to improve relations between the two countries, and will continue to occupy by armed force China's territory Taiwan.

The Chinese draft sets forth in its preamble the principles of equality and reciprocity and then provides in the four paragraphs of the body the concrete methods to ensure the full implementation of these principles. It should

be pointed out that these four provisions are binding on both sides. The U.S. side refuses to agree to these provisions, yet cannot give any reasons which can hold water. This can only show that the U.S. Government is not at all willing to accept the principles of equality and reciprocity.

Now, the situation is already crystal clear. The aims entertained by the U.S. Government on the question of exchanging correspondents between China and the United States are not at all those of promoting understanding between the Chinese and American peoples and improving relations between the two countries, but others which cannot stand the light. The U.S. Government has no intention at all to admit Chinese correspondents into the United States on an equal and reciprocal basis, but wants to dispatch American correspondents to China to engage in activities in accord with its ulterior objectives. No matter how the U.S. Government distorts the actual course of events, it can by no means escape its full responsibility for obstructing the exchange of correspondents between China and the United States.

**T**HE Chinese Government assumed in the past that, although a radical improvement in Sino-American relations would depend on the settlement of the fundamental issues between China and the United States, and first of all on U.S. agreement to withdraw all its armed forces from China's territory Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area, the two sides might as well first discuss some comparatively minor questions and reach fair and reasonable agreements on them so as to create favourable conditions for the settlement of the fundamental issues between China and the United States. To this end, the Chinese side has, in the past 100 meetings of the Sino-American talks, put forward successively a series of reasonable proposals for the elimination of obstacles to trade between the two countries, the elimination of obstacles to cultural interflow and travel of personnel between the two countries and the exchange of correspondents on an equal and reciprocal basis. It is very much to be regretted that these proposals have all been unreasonably rejected by the U.S. Government one after another. Facts prove that so long as the U.S. Government still persists in its policy of hostility and aggression against China, still persists in occupying China's territory Taiwan by armed force, and continues its scheme to create "two Chinas," all efforts made by the Chinese side for first settling individual questions are of no avail. From the experience of the 100 meetings of the Sino-American talks in the past five years, the Chinese side cannot but draw the conclusion that there is no need in future talks to again waste time on minor questions, and that efforts should first be devoted to settling the fundamental issues between China and the United States, namely, the consent of the U.S. Government to settle disputes between China and the United States by peaceful negotiation without resorting to the use or threat of force and its consent to withdraw all its armed forces from China's territory Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area. Although the U.S. side has up to now failed to display the least sincere desire, the Chinese side will continue to exert its utmost efforts in the talks as it has done in the past five years.

# The Whole Party and the Whole People Go In for Agriculture in a Big Way

by LIAO LU-YEN

Following is the abridged translation of an article written by the Minister of Agriculture and published in "Hongqi," No. 17, 1960.—Ed.

## Agriculture — Foundation of the National Economy

**A**GRICULTURE is the foundation of the national economy. Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor and integrating priority for the development of heavy industry with the speedy development of agriculture is a fundamental policy for socialist construction put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung on the basis of China's experience in construction. It is a highly important, creative development made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in Marxist-Leninist political economy. This policy is playing a great guiding role in the practice of socialist construction in our country.

Socialist industry is undoubtedly the leading force in the national economy. But industry cannot develop in isolation. This is especially true in the case of such a socialist country as ours with a rural population of more than 500 million, which, in a sense, cannot possibly develop industry without developing agriculture. In 1945, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his *On Coalition Government*, already expounded in a comprehensive way the tremendous role played by agriculture in the development of industry and the close connection between industry and agriculture. After liberation, in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, he again repeatedly pointed out the importance of agriculture to the entire national economy. In 1959, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, on the basis of summing up the experience of the all-round leap forward in China's national economy, further put forward the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor and integrating priority for the development of heavy industry with the speedy development of agriculture. The experience gained in the practice of our socialist construction fully testifies to the importance of this scientific thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. It is only by rapidly developing agriculture that we can provide the necessary conditions for our industrial development, that we can bring about a high-speed and proportionate development of the socialist economy in our country.

The development of industry necessitates, first of all, an increase in the labour power engaged in industrial production. It also requires a corresponding increase in labour

power in communications, transport and commerce. In 1957, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, the number of workers and employees in the country was three times as many as in 1949; in 1958 and 1959, the first two years of the big leap forward, it again increased by more than 85 per cent as compared with 1957. Most of the new workers and employees came from the countryside. But for the rapid growth of agriculture and the rise in its labour productivity resulting from the realization of agricultural co-operation and the further establishment of the rural people's communes, it would be impossible to transfer such a huge labour power from the rural areas to industrial production.

Along with the development of industry, the population in the cities and industrial and mining areas has increased, the consumption of grain for industrial use and by the city inhabitants has also increased and so has the demand for marketable grain. The amount of grain to be supplied to the cities in 1960 is estimated to be nearly twice as much as in 1953, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan for socialist economic construction. At the same time, in consequence of the increase in the production of industrial crops, the amount of grain supplied to the peasants of the areas which mainly grow such crops has also increased. It would be impossible to meet such a rapid and substantial increase in the demand for marketable grain if there were not a correspondingly large increase in agricultural production, particularly in grain production.

The constant expansion of industrial production calls for a constant increase in the supply of raw materials. Light industry mainly uses agricultural produce as its raw materials. In our country, industries using agricultural produce as their raw materials now roughly account for more than one-third of the gross value of industrial output and for more than four-fifths of the value of the output of industrial consumer goods. A rich or poor harvest in agriculture has a very great and direct effect on industrial production. Whenever agriculture enjoys a rich harvest, the rate of increase of industrial production in the same or the following year will be relatively greater. On the other hand, if the rate of increase of agricultural output is smaller, the rate of increase of industrial output in the same or the following year will also be smaller.

The existence of a home market is a most important condition for the growth of socialist industry. Socialist industry takes the home market as the prerequisite for its



growth. But saying this, of course, does not mean that there is no need for foreign trade. With the rural population constituting 80 per cent of the nation's population, the vast countryside provides the main, and an extremely broad market for the growth of light and heavy industry. In his article *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* written in 1957, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "Everyone knows that light industry is closely related to agriculture. Without agriculture there can be no light industry. But it is not so clearly understood that agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market. This fact, however, will be more readily appreciated as the gradual progress of technological improvement and modernization of agriculture calls for more and more machinery, fertilizers, water conservancy and electric power projects and transport facilities for the farms, as well as fuel and building materials for the rural consumers."\*

At present, in our country, about two-thirds of the industrial goods used as means of consumption go to the countryside. In 1958 the total amount of the supply of agricultural means of production which are heavy industrial goods increased six and a half times compared with 1952; in 1960 it is expected that there will be another 100 per cent increase or so over that of 1958, that is, there will be available more than ten times as much as the total amount supplied in 1952. It becomes more and more obvious that the countryside is the important market of heavy industry too. The facts of the last few years also show that the power of the countryside to purchase industrial goods, especially light industrial goods which are used as means of consumption, is directly affected by a rich or poor harvest in agricultural production. When there is a rich harvest in agricultural production, there is also a relatively higher rate of increase in the amount of industrial goods sold in the countryside.

To develop industry, heavy industry in particular, huge amounts of funds must be accumulated. Agriculture is one of the main sources of accumulation of funds by the state. Funds directly accumulated in the form of agricultural tax constitute a very small part of the financial revenues of this country. But of the state income handed in by the industrial, communications and trade departments in the forms of tax and profit quite a large sum is derived from the processing, transport and sale of farm produce. At present, about half of the nation's financial revenue is related, directly or indirectly, to farm produce. Light industry is an important source of the accumulation of funds and the raw materials it needs are provided mainly by agriculture. The rate of growth of agriculture, therefore, has an important bearing on the rate of increase in the financial revenue of the state and on the scale of capital construction. This has been fully borne out by the practice of socialist construction in our country in the last few years.

Ours is a country where industry is not well developed; during its socialist construction, it needs to import a certain amount of machinery and equipment which it cannot produce as yet or its output of which still fails to meet the demand. In order to import we have to export.

\*Mao Tse-tung: *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, pp. 67-8.



**To Fill the Barns of the People's Commune**

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Wei Tzu-hsi

In 1959, China's total exports nearly quadrupled compared with 1950. Of the exports more than 70 per cent were farm produce or processed farm produce. From this we can see the important part played by agriculture in speeding up the socialist industrialization of our country through foreign trade.

In short, whether from the angle of labour power, food grains, raw materials, markets, funds or foreign trade, without a high-speed development of agriculture in our country, there can be no high-speed industrial development.

The policy of making agriculture the foundation fully conforms to the policy of making industry the dominant factor. The high-speed development of agriculture calls for a large amount of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer and other industrial goods to be provided by industry. Only when industry develops with steel as the key lever is it possible to lay the material foundation for the technical transformation of agriculture. When the whole Party and people go in for agriculture in a big way and when agriculture grows rapidly, the

industrialization of the country can be accelerated. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "The entire national economy will benefit if we can achieve an even greater growth in our agriculture and thus induce a correspondingly greater development of light industry during the period of the Second and Third Five-Year Plans. With the development of agriculture and light industry, heavy industry will be assured of its market and funds, and thus grow faster. Hence what may seem to be a slower pace of industrialization is actually not so, and indeed the tempo may even be speeded up."\*

### Grain — Key Lever in Agricultural Growth

While agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, grain must be made the key lever in agricultural development. It is the basis of the growth of the various branches of agriculture. The livelihood of the people is in the main secured if grain production grows. The average annual rate of increase in China's grain output for the last ten years has reached 9.6 per cent, surpassing that in all capitalist countries; as far as the total amount of grain output is concerned, China has the biggest grain output of any country in the world. But its per capita grain output is still comparatively low. At the same time, as the national economy grows and the people's living standard goes up, the need in both city and countryside for grain will increase constantly. If we can raise our grain output by another 100 per cent or so in the next ten years, then there will be a radical change in the comparatively low per capita grain output. We must do our best to achieve this end.

Grain production plays an important part in the development of animal husbandry. Agriculture and animal husbandry are interdependent and promote each other. By raising large numbers of livestock, including pigs, and collecting more manure, we will be able to bring in a bigger harvest of grain. Conversely, when there is an abundance of grain and fodder, we will be able to feed more pigs and raise more other livestock and develop animal husbandry more quickly. All livestock, big and small, have to be fed not only with grain but also with a large amount of coarse and green fodder. When the number of livestock raised increases to a certain extent, such farm crop by-products as stalks and wild plants alone will not fully meet the need for coarse and green fodder; a certain area of land is needed for cultivating fodder. If grain yields make no bigger progress, it will be impossible to increase substantially the amount of grain for feeding animals and it will also be difficult to grow fodder crops on a greater acreage of land. Animal husbandry, therefore, grows only with the growth of grain production. In this sense, grain is the foundation of the development of animal husbandry.

A steady growth of grain output, and this alone, provides conditions for expanding the area sown to industrial crops and thus solves step by step such a contradiction as the struggle for land between food crops and industrial crops. This is fully borne out by the experience gained in arranging the areas sown to various farm crops in the last few years. It is not difficult to solve the

question of providing the productive equipment for the development of light industry; the question is where to get the necessary raw materials, especially a supply of farm products which are the main raw materials for light industry. For instance, according to the present industrial level of our country, there is no difficulty in building in a year ten or even more textile mills each with 100,000 spindles. But to provide the raw materials needed by ten such mills in a year, judging from our present level of cotton output per unit area of land and taking into account the varying chances of the harvest, we will probably have to build up cotton production bases with an area of several million or even up to ten million *mu*. This will not be an easy task. The rapid development of light industry calls for a large-scale expansion of the area used to cultivate various kinds of industrial crops. This again calls for a further growth of grain production. Before there is a bigger increase in grain production, it is improper to expand the area of industrial crops by reducing the area of food crops. This is why we say that the steady increase of grain output is the precondition for the gradual expansion of the area of industrial crops.

Moreover, the rate of growth and scope of forestry, fishery and subsidiary occupations run by the people's communes as well as the commune-run industries are, in the final analysis, determined by the development of agricultural production, primarily by grain production. Only when there is a steady growth in grain production can fairly large amounts of labour power be channelled into gradual and appropriate expansion of forestry, fishery and subsidiary occupations and commune-run industries.

In short, food grain is the foundation of all branches of agriculture. To achieve a more rapid development of agricultural production, we must, in the first place, produce more and more food grains. The Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have time and again told us that the policy of agricultural production is to give priority to the development of grain production and simultaneously develop the production of various kinds of industrial crops. We must firmly adhere to the policy of taking food grains as the key lever in agriculture and bring about an all-round development of a diversified rural economy. We must put emphasis on grain production and place it in a position of primary importance.

### Characteristics of Agricultural Production

In order the better to implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and rapidly develop grain production and a diversified rural economy, we must fully comprehend the characteristics of agricultural production, have a firm grasp of the laws of agricultural production and adopt various effective measures for increasing output.

Agricultural production is different from industrial production. In the growing of crops we are dealing with plants and in livestock breeding we are dealing with animals. Plants and animals are animate. This is a characteristic which marks the fundamental difference between agriculture and industry. People can and should take positive and appropriate measures to promote the growth and development of crops and livestock in ac-

\**ibid.*, p. 68.

cordance with the laws of their growth and development. But the factors affecting their growth and development are complicated and many-sided. Some still cannot be controlled, or fully controlled, by man; others have not yet been understood or fully understood. Engaging in agricultural production is therefore a complicated and arduous task.

Agricultural production is to a large degree subject to natural conditions and this brings instability to it. Of course, natural conditions can be transformed. The building of water conservancy works, soil amelioration, afforestation, etc., are all effective means for transforming natural conditions. In the ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China we have achieved tremendous successes in this regard. However, to effect complete control over nature is, after all, not something that can be accomplished in a short space of time. The power of the people's communes to transform nature and resist natural calamities is great indeed. In the battle against serious droughts and other natural calamities on large tracts of land in 1959 and 1960, for instance, they demonstrated a heroic spirit which in refusing to bow to the heavens, created countless miracles, thereby greatly reducing the losses caused by natural calamities. Nevertheless we are still unable to completely avoid natural calamities. In the past ten years, agricultural production in our country has increased from year to year. The average annual rate of growth has no parallel in history. But the rate of growth was larger in one year and smaller in another, thus showing an instability in agricultural production.

Agricultural production in our country is still done almost entirely by manual labour. Most of the semi-mechanized farm implements are also operated by animal traction and manpower. The socialist transformation of our agriculture has been in the main accomplished, and on the basis of the advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives we have gone a step further and established the people's communes. The present task is to equip the people's communes with modern farm machines so as to carry through the mechanization and modernization of our agriculture. This is the fundamental way out for agriculture.

The switch over to the people's communes and the level already attained in our country's industrialization have prepared the necessary conditions for the mechanization of agriculture. We are now striving to bring about the mechanization of agriculture in accordance with the policy put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung to "achieve a minor solution in four years, an intermediate solution in seven years and a major solution in ten years." This task will certainly be fulfilled and can be fulfilled ahead of schedule. At present, however, our country's agricultural production is in the main done by manual labour. The areas cultivated by farm machines in 1959 constituted only about 5 per cent of the country's cultivated land. We still have only a very small amount of chemical fertilizers; reliance has to be placed mainly on farm manure and the accumulation and transportation of manure is still done by manual labour. This places certain limitations on the rapid rise of labour productivity in agriculture.

In agriculture, the popularization of advanced experience is a complicated thing. Since the big leap forward, a great deal of advanced experience and typical examples of high yields have been created on the agricultural front and these must be popularized energetically. Nevertheless, popularization of advanced experience on an extensive scale, and raising the output of ordinary fields to that of high-yield fields invariably demands a whole process of work. The transition from the typical to the general must go through a process—this is the general rule of the development of objective things. In agriculture, the process of proceeding from the typical to the general usually takes a longer time. This is because farm crops are animate things, and the characteristics of their different varieties differ from one another. Besides, agricultural production is still controlled to a large extent by natural conditions, which vary from season to season and from place to place. There are great differences in the nature of soil and various agricultural regions also differ vastly from one another. Agricultural production is now in the main done by manual labour; even under the same conditions, it is difficult to lay down completely identical rules of operation. All advanced experience must be experimented with successfully before it can be popularized for use. Experimentation and popularization of advanced experiences in agriculture is even more complicated, and takes longer time. The experience of cotton growing in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, for instance, cannot be mechanically applied in the Yangtse River valley. The successful experience gained in the cultivation of early rice is not necessarily applicable to late rice, etc.

By comprehending the characteristics of agricultural production and understanding its complexity and difficulty, we can all the more effectively summon up our revolutionary energy, adopt the necessary measures, work in a down-to-earth spirit and devise every possible means to overcome difficulties, so as to realize a greater leap forward in our agricultural production.

### **The Whole Party and the Whole People to Go In for Agriculture and Grain Production in a Big Way**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have always attached great importance to agriculture, and constantly and repeatedly taught us that with a rural population of more than 500 million, the condition of agriculture has a tremendous bearing on the economic development of our country. All the social changes in the Chinese countryside, from the land reform to agricultural co-operation and the establishment of people's communes, were carried out under the direct leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung; great victories have been won and a broad way has thus been paved for the development of the agricultural productive forces. To bring the advantages of the people's communes into full play, to develop agricultural production, and first of all, grain production, still more rapidly—this is a long-term task of primary importance for the whole Party and the whole people.

Firstly, since agricultural production in our country is at present still done mainly by manual labour, the key to bringing about a continuous leap forward in agricul-

tural production is to see to it that agricultural production, and first of all grain production, gets the manpower it needs. We must muster all those who can possibly be spared both inside and outside the people's communes to strengthen the agricultural front and reinforce the manpower engaged in field work. We should first mobilize the masses to make a serious examination of the use of manpower in the various activities in the counties and people's communes and muster all those who can possibly be spared to reinforce work in the fields. All other undertakings, with the exception of the few where production has to be maintained all the year round, must be geared in with the farming seasons—do more work in the slack seasons, and less in the busy seasons, suspend work in the busiest season, do farm work when there is plenty of such work, and resume work when there is not much farm work—so as to make fuller use of the labour power in the countryside. There is a production brigade of the Shaoshan People's Commune in Hsiangtan County, Hunan Province, which worked according to these rules with the result that the amount of labour power available for field work increased by 54 per cent. This shows that there are fairly big potentialities in this field. All people's communes should follow the example of the Shaoshan People's Commune and see to it that in busy farming seasons, over 80 per cent of the labour power in the countryside is engaged in agricultural production. Even in winter time, enough manpower should be devoted to collecting manure and looking after the winter crops.

Secondly, we must continue to carry out the "Eight-Point Charter" in agricultural production. Implementation of the Charter is expressed in the most concentrated way by introducing intensive and meticulous cultivation in farming just as in market gardening. All high-yield plots should meet, step by step, the requirements of intensive and meticulous cultivation. Now is the time when the autumn crops are in vigorous growth, so special attention must be paid to field management and plant protection. While seeing to it that we get a bumper autumn harvest we must also see to it that an excellent job is done in autumn and winter sowing, so that there will be a bumper summer harvest next year and more grain will be brought in.

Thirdly, we must further check up on and consolidate the people's communes to bring into full play the initiative of the cadres of the people's communes and their production brigades and teams, and of all commune members. We must stick to three-level ownership based on ownership vested in the production brigade, and prepare conditions for the transition from ownership mainly vested in the brigade to ownership mainly vested in the people's commune by developing commune-owned economy in the course of the common development of the economy of the organizational units of the people's commune at all three levels. As to when the transition will take place, it will be decided after 1965 in the light of the conditions then prevailing. We must strengthen the management and administration of the people's communes, especially in the fields of finance and labour. Financial management system should be established and perfected, business accounting should be introduced, the people's communes should be run industriously and

thriftily at all times while all extravagance and waste should be rejected. We must make an earnest effort to set up a system for the management of labour, work out proper plans for the use of labour power, use labour power in a rational way to make better use of it and further raise the labour productivity.

Fourthly, we must strengthen industry's support for agriculture and speed up the technical transformation of agriculture. Industrial departments should do their best to increase the output of agricultural means of production such as agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other farm chemicals. They should also help the rural people's communes set up networks for repairing agricultural machinery and help the peasants learn to use and repair these machines. There must be general understanding that to ensure agricultural production is not the responsibility of the agricultural branches alone but the common responsibility of all departments and of the whole Party and the whole people. Industry, communications, finance and trade, culture and education—all these fields should give support to agricultural production.

Fifthly, we must oppose bureaucracy and improve our style of work. In order to ensure a continued leap forward in agricultural production, it is necessary to improve the cadres' style of work. Cadres at all levels should go deep to the fields, to the front line of production; they should eat, live, work together with the peasants, consult them when problems crop up, take part in production while leading production; this is a very good experience; it must be consistently applied and carried further. We must further develop the Party's traditional style of work—the mass line—and rely on the masses; this is the important guarantee for the continuous leap forward in agricultural production.

In our country, the present political and economic situation is very good. The three red banners—the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune—are demonstrating more and more clearly their great and boundless vitality; work in various fields, illumined by the light of the Party's general line for building socialism, continues to leap forward. The rural people's commune is already on the way to consolidation and healthy development, its unrivalled superiority is being displayed in an ever more forceful way. On the agricultural front, thanks to the efforts made by the cadres in the countryside and the peasant masses as well as the support given to agriculture from all sides, victory in the spring sowing, in the fight against drought and in timely planting has been won in a fierce battle against serious drought and other natural calamities that have affected vast areas of land. The yield of summer crops this year is in the main on a par with last year's production level; the autumn crops this year, with the exception of some areas hit by natural calamities, are growing quite well and a bumper harvest is in sight. The situation is extremely favourable. Under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, we are fully confident that we shall carry on agricultural production still more satisfactorily, ensure the continued leap forward in agricultural production, and ensure a better and more comprehensive, continued leap forward of the national economy.

# SIDELIGHTS

**First Lesson for the Year.** The academic year for all institutes of higher learning opened in the first week of September. The Central Institute of Drama with the highest enrolment in its history began classes on the 6th. Lessons commenced for freshmen outside the school—down in two rural people's communes where they will stay for a month or so working and living with the peasants. This is not far from drama study as it may seem at first glance. On the contrary, the students are getting to know in depth the lives of the people whom in future years they will be called upon to portray. The only possible way to really know the labouring people is to live and work with them. By combining work with study, they are being trained as artists of the working class serving a society where the gap between mental and manual labour is being gradually bridged.

**Floating Mechanics.** Everyone is "aid agriculture" conscious these days and experience shows the forms and methods of doing it are numerous and varied. A floating workshop, the *Worker-Peasant Co-operation*, which is plying the Whangpoo servicing farm machines of the rural people's communes on the outskirts of Shanghai, is one of the newest and most novel forms of aid to agriculture. Equipped with welding machines, lathes and all the tools needed to service and repair the farm machines now being used in increasing numbers, this launch with a barge attached gets a rousing welcome at every agricultural "port." As soon as it ties up, mechanics and skilled workers of the ship wheel their equipment-laden bicycles down the gangway to check and repair pumps, power equipment and farm machines. Besides quickly putting labour-saving machines back into production, the ship's "floating mechanics" make it a point to explain the principles of various machines and engines to the peasants as well as provide a lesson in how to "do it yourself."

**New Critics.** With illiteracy being rapidly stamped out in this country, and an increasingly general spread of education among the masses, more and more people are reading and writing than ever before; engaging not only in creative writing but in writing literary and art criticism as well. In Shanghai, for instance, 15 out of 32 dramatic reviews appearing in newspapers and magazines in one month were the brainchildren of worker-critics and each of them had down-to-earth merits not easily attained by professionals. These reviews of new films, novels, plays and music were written by members of groups organized in the factories to study the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung on art and literature. The aim of these groups is to encourage creative writing among the workers. Professional writers frequently consult with these groups and help them appraise and analyse new works.

**Mortar Attack.** Haitien District in Peking, as elsewhere in China, has stepped up this autumn its campaign to wipe out the four pests, one of which is the malaria-carrying mosquito. Teams armed with sprayguns have been pumping lethal insecticides into ponds and creeks and successfully draining stagnant waters in their war against this pest. Now they have added a new weapon which they made themselves to their arsenal— insecticide bombs fired from home-made mortars.

In the past, thick reeds made many places inaccessible to the mosquito exterminators and afforded the winged-pests safe shelter and breeding grounds. Now the parasites are being exterminated in their own lairs. One bomb filled with "666" insecticide can drench 1,200 square metres, bringing sure death to 90 per cent of the larvae and 80 per cent of the mosquitoes within the blasted area. Previously this would have taken one man with a spray nearly half a day with less effective results.

**Films for Farmers.** China's four leading feature film studios are shooting more and better films than ever about the sweeping changes which have and still are transforming the lives of millions of peasants. Of 26

features programmed for this year by the Changchun Film Studio, nearly half will be directed specifically towards the peasants, who are the bulk of the nation's film-goers. Other studios report that about one-third of their films this year will be about life in the countryside. Many directors, script writers and actors and actresses are living and working in rural people's communes studying the needs and likes of their audiences and acquiring a deeper understanding into the lives of those they portray. Previews of many films having life in the changing countryside as their theme are being arranged in villages to more effectively solicit the peasants' opinions. In this way, too, actors, directors and script writers learn more about their profession than a dozen books could teach them.

Apart from feature films, the number of instructive films and newsreels on agricultural topics is being greatly increased. One-third of all films planned by the Shanghai Scientific and Educational Film Studio this year will be concerned with agricultural subjects. Documentaries on successfully operated dining-rooms, part-time schools, commune-run industries, child welfare, etc. are also being made as aids to the people's communes in these fields.

**Village of Swimmers.** Once known as "the village of fish and rice," Hsihung Village of Putien County in Fukien is now known as "the village of swimmers." The village slogan, "Everyone a swimmer," has caught on. Nearly half of its inhabitants now swim regularly—and well—in sea or river. They took to the water with gusto when the Party urged more people to learn to swim and the county cadres led the way. Now every Hsihung production team in the people's commune, of which it forms a part, has its own swimming instructor. Women, too, have taken the plunge in great numbers, breaking the old feudal tradition which frowned on women swimming.



# THEATRE

## **The Soviet Tatar and the Mongolian Ensembles**

An ensemble from the Soviet Union and another from the Mongolian People's Republic have visited Peking and other cities in the past month. The Khobdo Aimak Art Troupe of Mongolia has just ended its tour. The visiting State Ensemble of the Soviet Tatar Autonomous Republic will stage performances for a few more weeks. It is now touring south of the Yangtse.

The Tatar ensemble makes a Chinese audience feel immediately at home with its art, for both Chinese and Tatar musicians use the pentatonic scale. Like a gay genre painting of the Tatar people, many songs and dances colourfully convey their exuberant spirits and their passion for their new life; others recall the past. Composers and choreographers alike have with great care preserved the best and most original elements of their folk art and elaborated it. The ensemble deservedly enjoys renown both in the Soviet Union and abroad.

In *My Republic* by N. Djiganov, the chorus sings with deep feeling. *New Kazan*, *Song of the Bavlín Oil Worker* and *Siberian Youth Song* reflect the Soviet people's socialist and communist construction. The rich repertoire of Tatar folk songs *Appakai-Almakai*, *A Pair of Chestnut Horses* and *Anisa* display lyrical moods and have a spirited humour. The orchestra of nine exhibits a high level of tech-

nique in accompaniment; there is depth and variation even in the rendering of the simpler melodic lines or in a dual accordion accompaniment.

*Bashkir Dance* performed by Mansur Gatiatullin and the all-male *Horsemen's Dance* rouse the audience with their sweeping tempo and exciting rhythms. *Dance with Small Accordians* is a delightful sketch, fresh and full of humour. Based on the work of the great Tatar poet, Tukai, *Incident in a Madrasah* is subtitled *A picture from the Past*. It successfully depicts a stupid and cruel teacher whose heart is warmed only by the bribes of rich students, while two poor students counter his cruelties with wit and humour. The stage is bare but the highly descriptive movements and gestures of the dancers create the very image of an old-time school.

Faizi's *To Chinese Friends*, rich in melody, is sung by the chorus with great emotion. The heart-stirring verses of the song struck an immediately answering chord among first-night audience. A prolonged reciprocal ovation climaxed this friendly performance. The Peking audience's applause was a salute not only to this talented ensemble but to all the fraternal Soviet people.

### **Troupe from the Mongolian Altai**

The artists of the Khobdo Aimak Art Troupe from the Mongolian Altai Mountains left a deep impression on their Chinese audience. The beautiful undulating tunes of the *matouchin* (two-stringed Mongolian national in-



**Ulyankhai Dance** Sketch by Li Ke-yu

strument) and the sturdy movements of the dancers re-create the mood and atmosphere of the vast Mongolian steppes. The folk song *Ode to Altai*, sung by a unique chorus without instrumental accompaniment, expresses the centuries-old feelings of the Mongolian herdsmen for their magnificent Altai Mountains. Sujunhorlao, prizewinner of the World Youth Festivals, sings among other numbers, the Mongolian folk song *A Fly on the Window* and the Chinese folk song *Spinning Cotton*. She has a rich, expressive voice and an inimitable style of her own.

To the accompaniment of the Mongolian flute, six girls depict in dance form a bit of the Ulyankhais' life. Returned from the day's work in the pastures, their nimble fingers take up the wool and set to making thread. We see both their diligence in work and girlish pride in their appearance. When they have done their work, they begin to re-do their beautiful plaits. The Ulyankhais are among the best Mongolian dancers. This particular dance received repeated encores. *Herdsmen's Dance* and *Kazakh Dance*, as might be expected, are executed with vigour and verve.

The deft orchestral rendition of the Mongolian national instrumental music *Altai*, *Native Land*, *Native Land of the Torguts* and *The Mongolian People for Peace* impressively convey the Mongolian people's revolutionary optimism and aspirations for peace, their praise and love for their beautiful country.

In the past few years, visiting Mongolian artists have sown fertile seeds of friendship in China. Mongolian acrobatics, folk dances and the



Sketches of the Soviet Tatar Ensemble by Yeh Chien-yu

opera *Among Three Mountains of Sorrow* have been included in the repertoire of many Chinese art troupes. The Khobdo Aimak Troupe has introduced their Chinese colleagues to new masterpieces of Mongolian art.

## CINEMA

### **"Climbing the World's Highest Peak"**

In *Climbing the World's Highest Peak*, a full-length coloured documentary released last Saturday by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Films Studio, scenes of spectacular beauty are the setting for an heroic epic. This is a pictorial record of the scaling of 8,882-metre Mount Jolmo Lungma for the first time from its northern slope. (See *Peking Review*, Nos. 23 & 24.)

The film follows the actual course of the climb through three acclimatization marches and the final assault, but it is skilfully cut to avoid repetition. From the first acclimatization march it brings scenes of the world of glittering ice and snow on the lower slopes—seracs rising like forests of stalagmites, glaciers that look like blue jade, and ice "mushrooms," towers and caves that remind one of the fantastic palaces of the legendary Dragon King. From the second climb it selects scenes from the ascent of North Col, whose precipitous, glassy ice slopes are the first great barrier on the route to Jolmo Lungma's summit from the northern side.

It is here that we see the mountaineers coming on a tragic sight, the remains of a climber, who, judging from the down garments of British make, might be a member of one of the British expeditions that attempted the ascent many years ago.

As the story unfolds it becomes clear what was the secret of the success of this first Chinese attempt on the "unscalable" northern face. Here are episodes showing people, in the interest of the collective, insisting on taking the more arduous and "ordinary" work of transport that was essential to get the final party of four on the climb to the summit. Veterans like Shih Chan-chun, the expedition's leader, Hsu Ching and Liu Lien-man move ahead to cut and chart a safe

passage for the others. Everyone works his hardest to keep up the chain of supply. Equipment is excellent. The doctor is on hand to check up on the climbers' fitness. We see the mountaineers cutting their way up inch by inch on sheer vertical ice walls. We see toughness, great skill, courage, superb organization and fraternal co-operation guided by the communist spirit that grows in the New China led by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This is what enabled this attempt to succeed.

The scenes on the third march show the difficult conditions that had to be contended against. Roaring, swirling winds blew down camps and let loose storms of hail and granular snow. Shih Chan-chun is seen crawling over a ridge at 7,400 metres. The cameraman catches a shot that puts you on the edge of your seat. Shih slips on the ice slope and falls, only to be caught by those underneath, a hair's breadth escape. But as soon as Shih regains his balance, he is again in the van, pressing ahead stubbornly despite the shrieking winds.

The final assault on the peak is the climax of the story. Meteorological workers busy at the base camp forecast the breaking of the monsoon. This means that the expedition must make immediate use of the last phase of good weather for the final climb. The assault team sets out after making a pledge under the five-starred red flag that it will fulfil the task entrusted it by the Party and people.

Once again the mountaineers climb up through the seracs and negotiate the North Col to above the 8,000-metre level. The team is getting smaller and smaller, and there are only four left when it reaches the 8,700-metre level. Night falls. After 19 hours of extreme exertion, the summit was reached by three of the four-men party at 04:20 hours Peking time, May 25, 1960.

Chu Yin-hua, one of the three who reached the summit, took a camera with him. It was a costly effort as it meant leaving behind one oxygen apparatus. But it was too dark at the summit to take pictures. When they descended to 8,700 metres, however, Chu took a picture of the summit with their footprints on the snow still discernible. This and another one showing the numerous peaks below sub-

merged in a sea of clouds are included in the film.

The film was photographed by Wang Hsi-mou and Mou Sheng, the two cameramen of the Jolmo Lungma expedition who have trained themselves into First and Second Class Sportsmen. Several amateur cameramen helped them. Chu Yin-hua, the 25-year-old lumberjack from Szechuan, was one. Their concerted effort made possible this splendid record of a magnificent achievement.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**Mark Twain's Death Commemorated.** In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Mark Twain, world cultural giant and progressive American writer of the 19th century, Peking's literary and other cultural workers held a meeting on September 5 at which the positive role of Mark Twain's many progressive works castigating imperialism and colonialism was highly extolled.

Lao Sheh, Vice-Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, who addressed the meeting, appraised Mark Twain as one who exposed the "Dollar Empire." He pointed out that from the day the United States became an imperialist power, Mark Twain unflinchingly stripped bare of all moral cant the aggressive outrages committed by U.S. imperialism against the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa as well as the false civilization of U.S. capitalism, and that it was of great significance to honour his memory today when the flames of the national liberation movement were blazing everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Meanwhile, the People's Literature Publishing House has announced the publication of two newly translated works: *Following the Equator* and *Selected Stories by Mark Twain*, in addition to reprinting seven widely popular works including *Tom Sawyer*, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Gilded Age*.

Earlier, *Shijie Wenxue* (World Literature Monthly) ran a special column in its April issue honouring the memory of Mark Twain. It carried a Chinese translation of his essay entitled *A Brilliant Feat of Arms* together with a 13,000-word appreciation by Professor Chou Chueh-liang, *Mark Twain: His Works and Ideology*.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Bulgarian National Day**

China warmly celebrated the 16th anniversary of the socialist revolution of the fraternal People's Republic of Bulgaria on September 9.

On the eve of the anniversary, Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent joint greetings on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and Government to the Bulgarian Communist Party and government leaders, and hailed Bulgaria's successes in socialist construction and the defence of European and world peace. Declaring that the development of the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Bulgarian peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is beneficial to the socialist construction of the two countries and to strengthening the might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the message pledged the Chinese people to continue to work for the safeguarding and development of friendly co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

On September 9, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Ho Lung attended the national day reception given by the Bulgarian Ambassador to China, Peter Panchevsky.

Speaking on the occasion, Vice-Premier Chen Yi warmly congratulated the Bulgarian Communist Party, Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people. He declared: The Chinese people have always treasured their friendship and unity with the Bulgarian people and the people of the other countries in the socialist camp. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, "To strengthen our unity with the Soviet Union, to strengthen our solidarity with all socialist countries—this is our fundamental policy, herein

lies our basic interest." The Chinese people have consistently followed this instruction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and have striven for the continued strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Bulgarian peoples and the consolidation and development of the great unity of the socialist camp.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: The imperialists and modern revisionists are at present trying by every means to undermine our friendship and unity, but their shameful scheme is doomed to failure. Based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the great unity of the peoples of the socialist countries cannot be shaken by any force, and is eternal and unbreakable.

Peking's celebrations of the Bulgarian anniversary were given an added lustre by the splendid performances of the Bulgarian State Folk Song and Dance Troupe now touring China.

## **Chinese Leaders Receive Foreign Delegations**

Chinese leaders recently received several foreign delegations and guests during their visits in China.

On September 1, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received General Heriberto Jara, noted Mexican public figure and Chairman of the Mexican National Peace Council, and Senor Jose Rosales, editor of the Mexican magazine *Siempre* who accompanied General Jara on his visit.

On September 6, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received the Argentine Cultural Delegation headed by Professor Carlos Astrada.

On September 3, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, received the Delegation of the Cyprus Peasants' Association headed by Kyriakos Tsietis.

On September 4, Chairman Liu Shao-chi received the youth and student delegates from four Latin American countries. The guests were Niurka Escalante and Carlos Quintela from Cuba; Jesus Antonio Valedon and Alberto Ramon Querales from Venezuela; Julio Cesar Segura Trujillo from Guatemala; and Luis Carlos Jimenez from Panama.

On September 6, Premier Chou En-lai received Hagi Muhamud Hussein, President of the Great Somali League, and Abdillahi Hashi, member of the Central Committee of the League.

Hosts and guests had cordial conversations.

## **Hail Havana Declaration**

News of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cuba as announced by Premier Fidel Castro at the Cuban people's national rally in Havana aroused widespread rejoicing in this country. Chinese people's organizations exchanged congratulations with their Cuban counterparts and sent greetings to Premier Castro hailing this new stage in the friendly relations of the two countries. With one voice, they saluted the courageous Cuban people, acclaimed the Havana Declaration as a just pronouncement by the people of Cuba and Latin America to oppose aggression and safeguard independence and sovereignty and pledged mutual support in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The China Peace Committee's message to Premier Castro stated that the Havana Declaration had greatly encouraged the peoples of Latin America, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and in defence of world peace. The All-China Federation of Youth and All-China Students' Federation in cables to their Cuban counterparts emphasized that the Havana Declaration in dealing a counter-blow to the gangster principles of the U.S.-dictated "San Jose Declaration" and illuminating the road for the national and democratic revolution of the Latin American peoples had made a great contribution to the struggle for world peace and the emancipation of the oppressed nations. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions in a message to the Cuban Confederation of Workers noted that the Havana Declaration reflected the firm and heroic resolve of the Cuban people to defend the revolution and of the Latin American peoples to rid themselves of U.S. imperialist bondage.

Meanwhile, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai have also



received messages of greetings from popular organizations in Cuba.

### **Third Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee Session**

From Rangoon comes word of further progress in the Sino-Burmese boundary negotiations.

A communique issued after the third session of the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee (August 25-September 4) noted that the work of the joint survey teams had been reviewed and questions raised by the survey teams had been satisfactorily settled in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. There was an exchange of views on the drafts of the boundary treaty. To avoid any possible disputes among inhabitants of the border areas on both sides, the committee agreed on the principles which would obtain in the settlement of questions of cultivation of trans-frontier lands.

A most amicable atmosphere pervaded the entire session. Accorded a hearty welcome from the moment of arrival in Rangoon, the Chinese delegates were received by President U Win Maung, Prime Minister U Nu, General Ne Win, and Foreign Minister Sao Hkun Hkio and feted by Burmese government leaders. In Bassein, second largest Burmese port, tens of thousands of residents lined the streets to greet the Chinese delegation, turning the occasion into a moving demonstration of Sino-Burmese friendship.

### **Chinese, Laotian Premiers Exchange Greetings**

In a message on September 3, Premier Chou En-lai congratulated Prince Souvanna Phouma on his assumption of office as Premier of the Kingdom of Laos. Wishing Laos prosperity and its people happiness, the Chinese Premier expressed the hope that "by the joint efforts of the governments of our two countries, China and Laos would establish and develop friendly relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung Spirit."

Premier Souvanna Phouma in his message thanking Premier Chou En-lai for his greetings stated: "I am sure that the great People's Republic

of China will understand that we want to live in peace with the people of other nations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung Spirit whatever their ideologies." He also sent respects to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and wished the Chinese people happiness and prosperity.

### **Sino-Indonesian Accord on Implementing Dual Nationality Treaty**

At its September 8 meeting in Djakarta, the Sino-Indonesian joint committee on the question of dual nationality came to complete accord on methods of implementing the Sino-Indonesian Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality.

Set up in January of this year, the joint committee has held 24 meetings. The agreement, which has 13 articles, will be signed later this month.

### **First Chinese Ambassador to Ghana**

The recent arrival in Accra of New China's first ambassador to Ghana constitutes another forward step in China's friendly relations with that West African state.

Speaking on September 5 at the ceremony at which he presented his credentials to President Kwame Nkrumah, Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua acclaimed the growing friendly ties between China and Ghana, declaring that the Chinese Government and people set great store by their friendship with the Ghanaian Government and people and would strive to further their cooperation with Ghana. He emphasized that the strengthening of such ties conforms to the common interests of the two peoples and is beneficial to the cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism and defending world peace.

President Nkrumah in reply expressed confidence that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries would lead to a further strengthening of the existing bonds of friendship. He said it is gratifying to know that in the fight for freedom and independence of all Africa, Ghana can count on the support of the Chinese Government and people.

The Chinese Ambassador forwarded to President Nkrumah an invitation from Chairman Liu Shao-chi to visit China. President Nkrumah accepted the invitation with pleasure.

### **BRIEFS**

Premier Chou En-lai recently received the British correspondent Felix Greene. The interview was filmed for television.

Two joint statements pledging mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples—U.S. imperialism, have been signed by Chinese trade union and youth organizations and visiting Japanese trade union delegations. One was signed by the Engineering Workers' Trade Union of China and the Delegation of the Japanese Central Council of Metal Workers and the other by the All-China Youth Federation and the Youth and Women's Delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

In a cable to the Philippine National Red Cross, President of the Chinese Red Cross Society Li Teh-chuan expressed deep sympathy with the flood victims in Pampanga Valley, Central Luzon. The Chinese Red Cross, as a token of the Chinese people's friendly feelings for the Philippine people, sent 15,000 yuan for relief of the flood victims.

One hundred and seventy-one noted Chinese jurists stated in a joint protest recently lodged with the Greek Government that its persecution of Manolis Glezos is a challenge to peace, justice and to the people of Greece and other parts of the world who cherish the glorious tradition of opposing fascism.

The Chinese jurists demanded that the Greek authorities immediately release Glezos. They declared the Greek national hero and world peace champion was sentenced by fabricated facts and false evidence. "We hold that the high-handed measures adopted by the Greek authorities are inseparable from their pursuit of U.S. cold war policy which plots to turn Greece into a war base of U.S. imperialism," they stated.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## *New Milestone in Viet Nam's Revolution and Construction*

Hailing the Third National Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial of September 12 describes it as an historic event of great significance in the political life of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and people.

The editorial notes that the Congress decided in the light of the current situation in the country that the general tasks of the Vietnamese people's revolution in its present stage are: to enhance the solidarity of the entire people, to struggle resolutely for the maintenance of peace, to promote the socialist revolution in the north and at the same time the national people's democratic revolution in the south, to achieve national reunification on the basis of independence and democracy, to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam and to contribute effectively to the strengthening of the socialist camp and to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Congress mapped out a general line for the period of transition to socialism in northern Viet Nam and set forth the principles and goals of the First Five-Year Plan, the editorial continues. It decided that the fundamental objectives of the revolution in the south are: to liberate the south from the fetters of imperialism and the feudal forces, to achieve national independence and give effect to the slogan "land to the tillers" and to contribute to the building of a peaceful, unified, independent, prosperous and strong Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party is the source of inspiration and the organizer of the Vietnamese people's victories in the revolution and in the struggle to build a new life, the editorial emphasizes. In the past 30 years, the Vietnamese people, seeking to overthrow imperialist rule and feudal oppression and establish a people's democracy and socialism, have rallied closely round the Viet Nam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh to win victory after victory. Now, in order to advance the

revolution to a historically new and higher stage, the Congress not only determined its line, principles and tasks, but also adopted a new Party constitution, strengthened its class character and vanguard role, reinforced the ties between the Party and the masses, enhanced the fighting strength of the Party and further strengthened its leading role.

We believe, says the editorial, that this Congress has been a means to rally the Vietnamese people even closer round the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and bring into full play their tradition of heroic struggle and industrious labour in the realization of the decisions of the Party Congress.

Citing the long-standing traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people, the editorial says that every success in socialist construction of the Vietnamese people and every victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism is a source of extremely great inspiration and support to the Chinese people and a great contribution to the socialist camp as a whole. We are deeply convinced, the editorial concludes, that the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the new Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party elected at the Third National Congress, will certainly win more and greater victories in socialist revolution and construction in the north and the national democratic revolution in the south.

## *Shameful Provocation Against Albania*

Denouncing the recent incursion of a group of Yugoslav bandits into Albanian territory, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator says (Sept. 6) that the Chinese people unreservedly support the just stand of the Albanian people in this incident, and firmly oppose the Tito clique's flagrant encroachment on the territory and sovereignty of Albania.

This provocation of the Yugoslav revisionists is by no means accidental, Commentator points out, but is part of a series of criminal activities aimed at turning socialist Albania into Yugoslavia's "Seventh Republic" or

colony. Commentator cites facts to show that since 1948 the Yugoslav revisionists have continually taken provocative actions along the Albanian border, and carried out subversion by sending special agents and organizing counter-revolutionaries inside Albania.

The Albanian people, Commentator continues, who are heroic fighters against imperialism and against the Yugoslav revisionists, are not intimidated by these provocateurs. On the contrary, they have hit back with even greater determination. •

This new sanguinary provocation by the Tito clique, together with the series of crimes committed by them against Albania in the past, not only fully exposes them in their true colours, but also clearly reveals that their much-vaunted policy of "active coexistence" is nothing but a deceptive mask for their opposition to socialism and their subservience to imperialism, Commentator concludes.

## *A Revolutionary Declaration From Havana*

Contrasting the two declarations—one from Havana and the other from San Jose, *Renmin Ribao's* Observer (September 7) calls the former revolutionary and the latter counter-revolutionary. The two declarations, Observer points out, reflect the stand-up struggle which the people of Cuba and Latin America are waging against U.S. imperialism, a struggle between justice and injustice; they mark a new important stage in that struggle. The Havana Declaration proclaims the determination of the Cuban people to defend their revolution and of the Latin American peoples to free themselves from the fetters of U.S. imperialism.

The "San Jose Declaration," Observer points out, is aimed at creating pretexts for further intervention against Cuba and control of other Latin American states in the name of countering the "communist menace." The Havana Declaration declares that the policy advertized and imposed on the Latin American governments by the U.S. Government—a policy of isolating and antagonizing the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China—the warlike and aggressive actions of the U.S. Government and its persistent opposition to the admission of the People's Republic of China

into the United Nations are indeed threatening the peace and security of the hemisphere and the world. The "San Jose Declaration" demands that all O.A.S. member states "observe" the "discipline of the inter-American system." The Havana Declaration condemns the attempt of the U.S. to maintain its "Monroe Doctrine." It proclaims a "Latin Americanism for liberation" to counter the hypocritical "inter-Americanism" and reaffirms the conviction that Latin America will become rapidly united to free itself from bondage and march triumphantly forward.

The sharp contrast between the "San Jose Declaration" and the Havana Declaration has shown clearly the dauntless revolutionary will and heroism of the peoples of Cuba and Latin America as against the extremely vicious interventionist and aggressive

designs of U.S. imperialism, says Observer. This contrast draws a line between the two camps in Latin America—the counter-revolutionary and the revolutionary, the interventionist and the anti-interventionist, the aggressive and the anti-aggressive. It fully reflects the tremendous struggle of Latin America to march from humiliation to regeneration, from enslavement to liberation and from bondage to freedom.

The "San Jose Declaration" concocted single-handedly by U.S. imperialism is spearheaded not only against the Cuban revolution but also against the national and democratic revolutionary movements throughout Latin America.

However, Observer says, the time when the U.S. imperialists could do as they pleased is gone for ever, the time when only the U.S. imperialists

had the power to issue this and that "declaration" and the Latin American people were not allowed to issue their own declaration is also gone for ever. Now, the "San Jose Declaration" is closely followed by the Havana Declaration.

The Havana Declaration is an event of great importance. It has passed a death sentence on the "Monroe Doctrine" under which U.S. imperialism lorded it over Latin America for the past 137 years. It tore up those counter-revolutionary "declarations" by which U.S. imperialism has made use of the "O.A.S." to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries in the past 71 years. It set at nought the "principles" and "discipline" of "inter-Americanism" and unhorsed U.S. imperialism that rode roughshod over the Latin American people.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE FISHERMAN'S REVENGE** Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe. Old hero Hsiao En and his daughter Kuei-ying were making a quiet living by fishing, until two tax collectors tried to bully them. With the help of their friends they give the tyrant and his henchmen a well-deserved punishment.  
Sept. 13, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** The story of the concubine of a Tang emperor, who later became the first woman ruler of China. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.  
(Watch for dates and places.)

### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play describes how the Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty marries Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Srong-Tsan Gampo. This Tibetan-Han union strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. Produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

Sept. 17-18, 7:30 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MOLTEN STEEL** A new play produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. The theme revolves around the campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution among the workers of the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works.

Sept. 13-15, 7:30 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **RED GUARDS OF LAKE HUNGHU** A modern opera produced by the Art Theatre of the Ministry of Railways. Depicting the valiant support of the people of Lake Hunghu to the revolution despite the white terror during the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

Sept. 17-19, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

### KWANGSI FOLK OPERA

▲ **THIRD SISTER LIU** A folk opera produced by the Folk Song and Dance Troupe

of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. From the legendary story of the clever and brave peasant girl singer beloved and respected by the people for her spirited and militant songs through which she castigates and holds up to contempt the whole landlord class.

Sept. 13-15, 7:30 p.m. *Music Hall of Zhongshan Park*

### THEATRE

▲ **FENGSHUI RIVER IN THE EAST WIND** Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. A new play concerned with the high-powered campaign of the peasants in Peking's suburban people's communes to provide the capital with plenty of fresh vegetables.

Sept. 13-15, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THE EAST IS RED** The story tells how members in a Peking suburban people's commune hurdle obstacles and successfully grow vegetables on their farms under the leadership of the Party. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

Sept. 16-19, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

### FILMS

▲ **CLIMBING THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK** A colour documentary of the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio recounting the Chinese mountaineers' successful climb to the summit of Jolmo Lungma from the north side.

Sept. 13-17, *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **CHINA ACROBATIC TROUPE IN GUINEA** A colour documentary recording China Acrobatic Troupe's performances in Guinea.

Sept. 13-16, *Hong Xing, Hong Lou, Tong Le, Zhong Hua*

▲ **AN EPIC OF HEROES** A feature film based on the moving real life story of how people's policemen and cadres risked their lives fighting a fire at a paper mill, and how the nation rallied to succour the injured heroes. Produced by the Chuchiang Film Studio.

Shown at all major cinemas from Sept. 13-30

▲ **THE SAME RIVER** A river separates two lovers, one of whom lives under the

reactionary rule of south Viet Nam and the other in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. According to the Geneva agreements, the people on both banks should be able to mingle freely. But on the day set for the marriage of the young lovers the river is suddenly blockaded by the south Viet Nam authorities. The young couple are reunited by the combined efforts of the people on both banks who pledge themselves to carry on the struggle to reunite their motherland.  
Sept. 13-17, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM** Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and showing its achievements since that time. Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 1:30-6:00 p.m.

At *Temple of Heaven*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE ART WORKS OF THE TUNHUANG MURALS** About 300 colour gouache copies of the Tunhuang murals from Northern Wei (386-534) to Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368). Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At *Palace Museum*

▲ **HUNAN FOLK ARTS EXHIBITION** Includes pottery, porcelain, papercuts, needle works, etc. from Hunan Province. Open daily from 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At *Summer Palace*

### SPORTS

▲ **NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS MEET** At the Workers' Stadium from Sept. 11-16. Contestants from all provinces and autonomous regions will compete in what promises to be a thrilling meet.

▲ **COMING!** A Mongolian Cyclist Team and a Swedish Table Tennis Team are coming to Peking. There will be keen contests with Chinese teams. See daily press for dates and places.

### ACROBATICS

Conjuring, juggling, and acrobatics presented by the China Acrobatic Troupe. Sept. 18, 1:30 p.m., *Music Hall of Zhongshan Park.*

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