

# PEKING REVIEW

18

May 3, 1963

MAY DAY 1963

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*Worker-Writers Coming to the Fore*

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

May 3, 1963 Vol. VI No. 18

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## THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- The nation greets May Day with rejoicings and pledges for solidarity with the proletariat and the oppressed peoples all over the world.

- Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi are on a goodwill visit to Cambodia. China's head of state will also visit the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

- Both the Sino-Burmese and Sino-U.A.R. joint communiques issued last week advocate direct negotiations between China and India for a peaceful settlement of their boundary question.

New Delhi, however, does nothing constructive to improve prospects for such a settlement, rather the opposite.

Fresh intrusions by Indian soldiers into Chinese territory northwest of Kongka Pass, Sinkiang, are reported. The Chinese Foreign Ministry on April 26 protested to the Indian Government against repeated Indian intrusions into China's air space.

Welcoming home the first group of overseas Chinese returning from India the nation last week angrily condemned New Delhi's ruthless persecution of Chinese nationals in India.

Meanwhile on April 24 at Batitung in Tibet Chinese frontier guards released and repatriated another 146 captured Indian military personnel.

- The Chinese press published in full or in excerpts: a speech on Lenin's uncompromising struggle against revisionism made by Hun Suk Sun, Chairman of the Pyongyang Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, at a rally held in Pyongyang on April 22 in commemoration of the 93rd anniversary of Lenin's birth; an anniversary article from *Rodong Shinmoon* (April 20), organ of the Korean Workers' Party, stressing that the oppressed nations can achieve independence and freedom only by smashing the schemes of the imperialists and revisionists; two editorials of the same paper, one entitled "Lenin's Revolutionary Thinking Is Immortal" (April 22) and the other (April 23) emphasizing that economic independence is the foundation of political independence; the statement made by D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, to a correspondent of Radio Moscow on the need to strengthen the fight against old and new colonialism; an article published in the Indonesian paper *Harian Rakjat*, refuting the slanders of the Yugoslav revisionist clique against the Indonesian Communist Party and pointing out that to cease opposing revisionism is to cease taking the road of revolution; and the political resolution adopted by the recent national conference of the Communist Party of New Zealand and the general report to the conference by V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party.

## China Celebrates May Day

THE nation celebrated a fine May Day. From Canton in the south to Harbin in the north, and from Shanghai on the eastern seaboard to Urumchi and Lhasa in the west, the Chinese working people marked their own festive day reviewing their achievements in socialist construction and demonstrating worldwide working-class solidarity.

Three million people in the capital turned out for the occasion. From early morning till late at night, militant voices singing the *Internationale* and other revolutionary songs intermingled with gay music and exploding firecrackers. Warm sunshine poured down on the city, and fresh May greenery was everywhere. With decorative arches erected on the main



Peking students celebrating May Day

thoroughfares, red banners, bunting and May Day slogans over public buildings, and glittering displays in shop windows, the city looked lovelier and more magnificent than ever.

#### Peking Celebrations

Centre of the citywide carnival, the Tien An Men Square was spruced up to look its splendid best. Four large portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were mounted on both sides of the square, while over the Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) itself was a large portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. From the break of day, hundreds of thousands of people carrying banners, singing songs and shouting slogans streamed from all directions to this heart of the city. Highlight of the processions was a convoy of fancifully decorated floats in the shape of phoenix, swans, landscapes and boats. Carrying musicians, folk dancers, singers, jugglers and characters dressed in the gorgeous costumes of the classical opera, these floats—preceded by a guard of honour of Young Pioneers—moved slowly along the streets amidst exploding firecrackers and cheers from the holiday-making crowds.

In celebrations in various parts of the city, processions of workers carried posters and charts showing their achievements in production this year. These processions finally converged on Tien An Men Square where tens of thousands of people, including many

foreign guests, were already enjoying open-air variety performances, joining in group dancing or exchanging festival greetings.

The Working People's Cultural Palace to the east of Tien An Men was the centre of the workers' festivities that day. Amateur entertainment troupes of steel-makers, spinners, railway workers, builders, and workers from other industries presented programmes of songs and dances, skits and local operas. While some enjoyed these performances, other workers gathered in the shade of the ancient pines and cypresses to swap experiences or simply chat. Chief topics were the latest in production techniques and the results of the emulation campaign for increasing production and practising economy. There was tremendous applause when Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung arrived at the palace. Cheers of "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!" greeted the government leaders.

Nearby Zhongshan Park was bright with festivities too. There, together with members of the Korean lawyers' delegation and other foreign friends, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu of the Chinese People's Republic spent many hours enjoying a performance of songs and dances by Peking's leading stage artists.

Jingshan Park to the north of Tien An Men Square was the centre of

activity of those future builders of socialism and communism—the Young Pioneers. The park was turned into an animated sea of red scarves with tens of thousands of Young Pioneers celebrating May Day with Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee; and Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun. The youngsters gave their leaders and friends from Albania and other foreign lands a fine concert of vocal and instrumental music.

In the Summer Palace on the western outskirts, members of the rural people's communes celebrated May Day together with 30,000 workers, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army, scientists, teachers and students of nearby universities. The commune members told about their success in combating the long dry spell last winter and this spring with the help they had received from the workers and agricultural scientists; the latter pledged to do all they could to give still more help to the peasants to get in a rich harvest this year.

#### International Solidarity

May Day in Peking was indeed a demonstration of solidarity of the working people of all lands. Foreign guests in the capital were warmly greeted wherever they went to join the Chinese people in their celebrations.

When visitors from heroic Cuba appeared, the crowds broke into thunderous cheers: "Cuba si, Yanquis no!" Mass voices spontaneously took up Cuban revolutionary songs which are now popular favourites on the Chinese concert stage and radio and TV programmes. Jose Matar, President of the Cuban National Committee in Defence of the Revolution, joined the holiday-makers at Beihai Park and at Tien An Men Square. By the lake at Beihai Park, several hundred young workers, students and armymen sang *The Ode to July 26* to greet him. In a speech made at the request of his admirers, he expressed his elation at celebrating the festival with the Chinese people.

At the Summer Palace, the crowds gave a warm welcome to trade union delegates from south Viet Nam and Japan whose peoples are waging a heroic patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, and to guests from Indo-

nesia whose people stand in the forefront of the fight against colonialism and for national independence.

The members of the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, trade union delegations from the socialist countries and the delegation of the All-African Trade Union Federation and other delegations from Asian, African and Latin American countries were greeted with round after round of applause wherever they made their appearance. To show their welcome and resolute support for their struggles against imperialism and colonialism, Chinese students and Young Pioneers rushed forward to invite these guests to join them in a "Solidarity" dance.

On the evening of May Day, a mammoth carnival took place at Tien An Men Square. Chou En-lai, Tung Pi-wu, and other leaders of the Communist Party and the state spent the evening with foreign guests from all over the world on the high platform above the Tien An Men watching the festivities on the square and the colourful display of fireworks.

#### Nationwide Celebrations

Gay celebrations were held by the people of China's many nationalities throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In Kunming, in the southwestern province of Yunnan, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Vice-Premier Chen Yi, fresh from a friendly visit to Indonesia and Burma, attended a mass rally celebrating May Day before they flew on to Cambodia on a friendly visit at the invitation of Prince Sihanouk.

In Sian, in Shensi Province in the northwest, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, joined thousands of advanced workers, peasants, government functionaries, scientists and other citizens in a celebration meeting in that ancient city.

Elsewhere in the country, in factories and schools, in government institutions and people's communes, and in cultural palaces and workers' clubs, celebration meetings were held too. Every cinema, park and theatre and other recreational centre was filled to overflowing with gay crowds.

On the eve of International Labour Day, in Peking's Great Hall of the People, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and ten other people's organ-

izations gave a reception to foreign friends from many parts of the world, the representatives of China's various nationalities, overseas Chinese from abroad and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao. Among the Chinese leaders attending the reception were Chou En-lai, Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu. Between chats and exchanges of May Day greetings, they toasted the cause of the liberation of the working class throughout the world, the liberation of all the oppressed nations and peoples, world peace and the militant friendship of the peoples of all lands.

#### Chairman Aly Sabry's Visit

Aly Sabry, Chairman of the Executive Council of Ministers of the United Arab Republic, and his party left China for home on April 25, taking with him the friendship and goodwill of the Chinese people.

His stay in China was short but fruitful. Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling of the People's Republic of China received the distinguished guests from the U.A.R. and had friendly talks with them. Premier Chou En-lai met Chairman Aly Sabry and a joint communique on their sincere and cordial talks was issued on April 25 (see p. 15). Chairman Aly Sabry's visit to China, said *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial on April 26, "signifies the growth of the friendly relations between China and the United Arab Republic. It will play a positive role in promoting our common cause of Afro-Asian solidarity and world peace."

Chairman Aly Sabry came to Peking on April 21 at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai. Chinese government leaders and citizens of the capital gave him a rousing welcome. (See *Peking Review* No. 17.) When he left Peking for Shanghai, he was given a warm send-off.

Premier Chou En-lai accompanied Chairman Aly Sabry and his party on a short visit to Shanghai, after which the U.A.R. guests left for home via Canton and Hongkong.

#### Indonesian Military Delegation

Major-General Achmad Jani and his wife, and the Indonesian Military Goodwill Mission he led, arrived in

Peking on April 27 on the last lap of their visit to China at the invitation of Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

That evening, Senior General Lo and his wife gave a banquet in honour of their guests. In his banquet speech, Senior General Lo spoke of the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Indonesia which "has developed rapidly on a completely new basis—the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism." He sharply condemned U.S. imperialism for instigating the reactionaries of Laos to commit a series of political murders and provoke armed clashes in an attempt to subvert the Laotian Government of National Union and to rekindle civil war in Laos. He warned the U.S. imperialists and Laotian reactionaries that their plans to provoke war would meet with ignominious failure.

Major-General Achmad Jani, in his speech, conveyed to the Chinese people and armed forces the friendship of the Indonesian people and armed forces. "Since both our countries," he said, "firmly uphold the Bandung spirit, Indonesia and China are comrades-in-arms supporting each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

Indonesia's distinguished military commander and his party arrived in China on April 21. Before coming to Peking, they toured Canton, Hangchow, Shanghai and Nanking. Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai received them and had cordial talks with them. They left Peking for the Soviet Union on April 29.

#### Chairman Mao Receives Visitors

**From Korea.** Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a cordial talk with Chung Joon Ki, head of the visiting delegation from *Rodong Shinmoon*, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, and other members of the delegation.

The Korean delegation has been visiting China since April 11.

**From Cuba.** Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a cordial and friendly talk with Jose Matar, President of the Cuban National Committee in Defence of the Revolution, who came to China to attend the activities marking the "Support Cuba, Latin America Day."

# MAY DAY 1963

*Following is an abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" May Day editorial entitled "Develop the Movement to Increase Production and Practise Economy More Extensively and More Deeply." Subheads are ours.—Ed.*

**T**ODAY, the Chinese people, together with the working people of all countries, warmly celebrate May 1—International Labour Day, the great festival of the working class and other working people of the world.

International Labour Day is a festive day on which the working class and other working people of all countries unite for struggle and review their strength. In his article commemorating May 1, Lenin wrote: "On the First of May workers of all the world celebrate their awakening to light and knowledge, their association in one fraternal union for the struggle against all oppression, against all tyranny, against all exploitation, for a socialist system of society." This historic call of Lenin has important and practical significance down to this day.

## The Mighty Strength of the Socialist System

Today, we are rejoiced to see that the cause of proletarian revolution has made giant strides forward. The socialist system which Lenin fought for throughout his life has extended from only one country—the Soviet Union—to China, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Viet Nam, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, covering a total of 12 countries in Europe and Asia; it has further extended to Cuba in Latin America. Invincible Marxism-Leninism is blossoming and bearing fruit all over the world. During the Caribbean crisis, with the support of all the countries of the socialist camp and the people throughout the world, the Cuban people triumphantly defeated the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism. This once again vividly demonstrates the mighty strength of the socialist system.

In the capitalist countries, the proletariat and the working people are waging one struggle after another against enslavement and exploitation. In the past year, 3,500 strikes took place in the United States, and 2,400 strikes took place in Britain. Not long ago 200,000 miners in France staged a persistent 35-day strike, which has had a nationwide impact. The workers' movement in other capitalist countries in West Europe, North America, and Australasia has also made new advances. These facts show that the contradictions between the monopoly capitalists and the proletariat and other working people in the capitalist countries are becoming daily more acute.

In the past year, the national-liberation movement and people's revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and

Latin America continued to develop and achieve great successes. The victory of the national-liberation war in Algeria, the successful development of the armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people, the patriotic struggle of the Laotian people, the victorious struggle of the Indonesian people for the liberation of West Irian, the steadfast heroic struggles of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and against Japanese monopoly capital, and the North Kalimantan people's struggle against colonial rule were among the outstanding events. The national-democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are shaking the old and new colonialist rule of imperialism headed by the United States over this vast area. These movements are powerful allies of the international workers' movement and an important component of the world revolution of the world proletariat.

The socialist camp and the workers' movements and national-democratic movements in various countries support each other; all are powerful forces opposing imperialism and safeguarding world peace. "Workers of all countries, unite!" and "Proletariat and oppressed nations of the world, unite!"—these are the great militant calls of our era.

On the occasion of celebrating May 1—International Labour Day, the Chinese people extend their warmest greetings to the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries who are waging heroic struggles against imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys, and to the proletariat and working people of the various countries who are launching heroic struggles against monopoly capital. The Chinese people wholeheartedly thank all these people for their support to China. The Chinese people have always regarded it as their own sacred internationalist duty to give sympathy and support to these struggles. We will continue to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the banner of the great unity of the proletariat and the oppressed nations of the world and the banner of struggle against imperialism and for the defence of world peace and, in close unity with all the peoples, strive together for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

## Improvements in China's Agriculture and industry

In thus warmly celebrating the International Labour Day, the Chinese people are greatly inspired by the continuing improvements which have taken place since the beginning of this year in China's agriculture and industry and in the situation of its countryside and cities. Members of the rural people's communes are displaying ever greater initiative and enthusiasm in further strengthening their collective economy and in striving for an

all-round bumper harvest. Workers and staff members are actively unfolding a campaign to increase production and practise economy in industrial, transport and commercial enterprises. The industrial output of the first quarter of this year surpassed that of the corresponding period last year and, moreover, has increased steadily every month. New successes have also been achieved in all other fields.

The Chinese working class, led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and carrying forward its glorious revolutionary tradition, waged a staunch struggle against the temporary difficulties brought on by serious natural disasters in the past few years. Full of confidence, they have continued to hold high the three red banners—the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune—and, guided by the policy of adjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards in the national economy, gained tremendous successes and made outstanding contributions to the state. Great numbers of outstanding and model workers have come forward on all fronts of production and construction. They are fully worthy of the glorious name of fighters for socialism.

The movement to increase production and practise economy has now unfolded on an extensive scale in industrial, transport and commercial enterprises and very encouraging results have been achieved. Active development of this movement and the effective strengthening of socialist education through this movement are of tremendous significance to the further heightening of the class consciousness of the broad masses of workers and employees, to the struggle to fulfil and overfulfil the state plan of this year, and to bringing about a new upsurge of the entire national economy.

### **Socialist Education Among Workers**

The carrying out of socialist education intensively among the broad masses of workers and employees is a most important condition ensuring the smooth development of the present campaign to increase production and practise economy, ensuring the carrying out of the socialist revolution to the end and the building of our country into a modern socialist power. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has told us: "In the class struggle and the struggle against nature, the working class remoulds the whole of society, and at the same time remoulds itself. It must continue to learn in the process of its work and step by step overcome its shortcomings. It must never stop doing so."

At the present time, we must wage a long-term struggle against nature on the one hand and a long-term class struggle on the other. It is precisely as the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out: "Throughout the historical period of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship, throughout the historical period of transition from capitalism to communism (which will last scores of years or even longer), there is class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road." That is why the broad masses of our workers and employees must make a still more conscientious effort to remould their ideology and raise their level of class consciousness steadily, and

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## **Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung**

A welcome gift to May Day this year is the publication of an English edition of the selected military writings of Mao Tse-tung.

Selected from the four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, this 410-page book contains 29 important works on military affairs written by Chairman Mao Tse-tung at various historic stages of the Chinese people's democratic revolution.

In these writings Chairman Mao gives a scientific exposition of the three fundamental issues of the Chinese people's armed revolutionary struggle: the question of strategy and tactics in revolutionary war, the question of building a people's army, and the question of establishing base areas for armed revolution. These works are a concentrated expression of the military lines formulated by Chairman Mao, by applying Marxism-Leninism, to serve the political lines of the Chinese people's revolution. A study of them enables the reader to understand fully the course traversed by the Chinese people in their step-by-step advance through decades of arduous struggles to the great victory of their revolution.

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continue to wage firm struggles against all behaviour which runs counter to the interests of the cause of socialism. Our working class must be not only an army of production equipped with culture and technology, but also a strong revolutionary army with a high level of class consciousness able to resist and oppose the corrosive influence of bourgeois and all other reactionary ideas.

As some worker comrades have well put it: "water becomes foul if it doesn't flow; a knife becomes rusty if it isn't sharpened; a person becomes backward if he doesn't study." Socialist education of the workers must be carried on constantly. The Party organizations in enterprises must improve their political and ideological work in real earnest. Throughout the current movement to increase production and practise economy, they should pay great attention to educating the workers in socialism; and, over a certain period of time, education should be carried on in a concentrated way with class and the class struggle as the main content. There are many outstanding persons in the ranks of the working class. Their progressive thinking and outstanding deeds should be lauded. Every worker, Party member and cadre must learn from these outstanding people and be a good, highly socialist-conscious worker, Party member or cadre. We must continue to carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese working class and hand it down generation after generation.

As we celebrate the International Labour Day this year, let us march forward in still higher spirit and strive for new victories for China's socialist cause; let us unite with the people of all countries still closer and fight for fresh victories for the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

# Sino-Cambodian Friendship: A New Chapter

by PIEN Hsieh

SOCIALIST China and the Kingdom of Cambodia have always coexisted peacefully as good neighbours and close friends. Now a new chapter is being added to these commendable mutual relations.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi, having concluded his state visits to Indonesia and Burma, arrived in Cambodia on May 1 as the honoured guest of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. After the Cambodia tour, the Chinese head of state will visit the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the invitation of President Ho Chi Minh.

As we go to press, reports begin to come in from Phnom Penh describing the spectacular welcome accorded Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi when they flew to the Cambodian capital from China's Kunming accompanied by Vice-Premier and Madame Chen Yi. Her Majesty the Queen of Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk, and many high-ranking officials were at the airport to greet their guests. Two hundred thousand Cambodian citizens assembled at the airport and lining the 12-kilometre route to the Royal Palace heartily cheered the Chinese visitors.

In a written statement of welcome issued at the airport, the Cambodian head of state Prince Sihanouk described Chairman Liu Shao-chi's visit as a great event in Cambodian history. "The entire Khmer people," he said, "celebrate this occasion with enthusiasm, as new and brilliant evidence of the fraternal friendship which unites our two countries for ever."

Less than three months ago, Prince Sihanouk visited China for the fourth time and received an equally enthusiastic welcome. China's Premier Chou En-lai has been to Cambodia on two occasions. The frequency of mutual visits between the state leaders of the two countries indicates that Sino-Cambodian friendly co-operation is becoming ever closer.

## Satisfactory Relations

Since the establishment of formal diplomatic relations in July 1958, the growth of Sino-Cambodian friendship has been gratifying to both sides. The Governments and peoples of the two countries always support each other in the cause of opposing imperialism and upholding Asian and world peace.

Cambodia stands firmly against the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas" and advocates the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations. While the imperialists and reactionaries were beating their anti-China drums to a crescendo last year, Prince Sihanouk, in a cable sent to the United Nations, repudiated the vile slanders about "Chinese aggression."

China has vigorously condemned the anti-Cambodia military provocations and aggressive activities of south Viet Nam and Thailand which are aided and abetted by Washington. The Chinese Government actively supports Cambodia's proposal that the nations participating in the enlarged Geneva conference guarantee Cambodia's independence and neutrality.

In December 1960, during Prince Sihanouk's third visit to China, the two countries concluded a treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression. This was an important milestone in their relations.

Marked progress has been made in Sino-Cambodian economic co-operation and cultural exchange which are characterized by equality and mutual benefit. In April 1956, the two countries signed a governmental trade agreement and a payments agreement. In June of the same year, they concluded an agreement on economic assistance. A number of other documents relating to economic and technical aid were signed in December 1960.

China's cordial relations with Cambodia are powerful proof of its sincere desire to coexist peacefully with friendly countries, and particularly with its neighbours, on the basis of the Five Principles as well as the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. Firmly opposed to big-nation chauvinism, China consistently maintains that all nations are equal irrespective of the size of their population and territory.

## Admirable Achievements

Among the people of China there exist a wealth of friendly feeling and a widespread admiration for their Cambodian brothers. And Chairman Liu Shao-chi on his present visit is conveying in full measure these sentiments to the Cambodian public.

Cambodia is a country that ardently loves peace and treasures its independence. The Cambodian people have a glorious tradition of opposing colonialism. In recent years they have scored successive victories in their struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and intervention and uphold their state sovereignty and national independence.

The valiant and hard-working Cambodian people have also won successes in developing their national economy and culture. Cambodia now has its own national industry. Its agriculture is yielding better results. And new progress has been made in the fields of culture, education and public health.

The Kingdom of Cambodia consistently pursues a policy of peace and neutrality. It has made important contributions to preserving peace in Indo-China and Asia. The 14-nation Enlarged Geneva Conference on the Lao-



tian question was initiated by Prince Sihanouk who, furthermore, did much to promote its eventual convocation. To help bring about direct Sino-Indian negotiations for a peaceful settlement of their boundary dispute, Prince Sihanouk personally took part in the Colombo conference, and exerted great efforts in order that the conference would maintain a position friendly both to China and India.

As a result of all this, Cambodia is today widely recognized as an important force stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia and fortifying Asian solidarity. Its status and role in the international arena are increasing steadily.

### Chairman Liu Leaves Burma

## A Successful Visit

by SU MIN

**T**HE smoothly progressing friendly co-operation between China and Burma attained a new height last week as a result of Chairman Liu Shao-chi's successful visit.

As China's head of state said at a farewell banquet in Rangoon, the visit has strengthened Sino-Burmese mutual understanding and trust and this will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries and their co-operation in international affairs. Chairman Liu Shao-chi stressed that the *paukphaw* (kinsmen) friendship he personally experienced in Burma had made a profound and unforgettable impression upon him.

Chairman Ne Win, on the same occasion, declared that the visit has contributed greatly towards strength-

ening the friendship and goodwill between the two Governments and peoples. "We must work together so that the deep and abiding friendship between China and Burma may for ever bloom and flourish," General Ne Win said.

Before their return to Rangoon, the Chinese guests spent two days at the picturesque seaside resort of Ngapali (for earlier events, see page 8, *Peking Review*, No. 17). There Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Chairman Ne Win freely exchanged views on Sino-Burmese relations and international questions of common interest. Like *paukphaw* getting together, hosts and guests went out bathing in the emerald-green sea, organized a holiday football match (with General Ne Win playing centre in one team and Marshal Chen Yi as his team-mate), and, in the evening, enjoyed chats on the beach which was lit by thousands of coloured lights and lanterns hung on coconut trees.

The Chinese visitors returned to Rangoon on April 25. There Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi entertained Chairman and Madame Ne Win at a luncheon and, in the evening, gave a farewell banquet. On April 26, Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Premier and Madame Chen Yi and other members of the party flew back to Kunming. They were given a warm send-off at the Rangoon airport by Chairman and Madame Ne Win, and other high-ranking Burmese officials.

While in the Burmese capital, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Burmese Foreign Minister U Thi Han signed a joint communique of the People's Re-



Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi, accompanied by Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma General Ne Win and Madame Ne Win at Ngapali Beach.

public of China and the Union of Burma. The document (the full text of which is given below) includes the following main points:

**Sino-Burmese Friendship:** The two Governments will continue their efforts to develop unceasingly the relations of friendship and co-operation existing between the two countries. Burma reaffirms its conviction that China's rightful place in the United Nations should be restored to it.

**International Relations in General:** The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence on which relations between China and Burma are based remain the principles guiding relations between nations. The two parties express their deep sympathy and support for the struggles of the peoples of still dependent countries for national independence, progress and prosperity. The preservation or resurgence of colonialism in any form should be resolutely opposed.

**The Laotian Situation:** The two parties express anxiety over the present situation in Laos and hold that the

countries concerned should abide strictly by the provisions of the Geneva agreements and respect the independence and neutrality of Laos.

**The Sino-Indian Boundary Dispute:** Burma appreciates China's measures of ceasefire, withdrawal of Chinese frontier guards and release of captured Indian personnel as measures favourable to the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. Burma expresses its hope and desire that the Chinese and Indian Governments will soon find it possible to enter into direct negotiations on the basis of the Colombo conference proposals. China thanks the Burmese Government for its sincere efforts to promote direct Sino-Indian negotiations and its impartial attitude on the Sino-Indian boundary question. China reaffirms its readiness to make unremitting efforts for a peaceful settlement of this question.

The peoples of China and Burma are elated with Chairman Liu Shao-chi's fruitful visit. Public opinion in both countries has hailed the growing *paukphaw* friendship between the two peoples as "everlasting," "firm" and "unbreakable."

## Document

# Sino-Burmese Joint Communiqué

1. At the invitation of General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China paid a friendly visit to the Union of Burma from April 20 to April 26, 1963. Accompanying Chairman Liu Shao-chi on his visit were Madame Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs Marshal Chen Yi and Madame Chen Yi and other Chinese high-ranking officials.

2. In the course of their stay in the Union of Burma, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his entourage visited Rangoon, Taunggyi and other places of interest within the Union. Wherever they went they were accorded warm welcome and cordial reception by the Government and people of the Union of Burma. This welcome and reception fully reflected the intimate *paukphaw* friendship between the two peoples.

3. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Marshal Chen Yi and other Chinese high officials had several talks with General Ne Win and other Burmese leaders. These talks, which were marked by a spirit of great cordiality and full mutual understanding, offered opportunities for an extensive exchange of views on matters of common interest to the two countries as well as on some problems of international significance.

4. The two parties expressed satisfaction with the intensive and all-round development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma in recent years on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. The settlement of the boundary question and the conclusion of the Chinese-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression have ushered in a new stage in the friendly relations between the two countries. The ever closer economic co-operation between the two countries demon-

strates the common desire of the two peoples to help each other in building up their respective countries. The two parties held that the friendly visit of Chairman Liu Shao-chi further promoted the traditional friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma. The continuous strengthening of the friendship between the two countries is not only in accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also contributes to friendly relations and co-operation among all peoples and the cause of world peace. They pledged that the two Governments would continue their efforts to develop unceasingly the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

5. The constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma is a clear proof of the great vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which remain the principles guiding relations between nations. In order to safeguard world peace, it is necessary to practise peaceful coexistence between countries with differing political and social systems on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit, and on the basis of the ten principles of the Bandung Conference.

6. The two parties recalled with satisfaction the effective co-operation of the two countries at the enlarged Geneva conference on the Laotian question. They expressed anxiety over the present situation in Laos and held that the countries concerned should strictly abide by the provisions of the Geneva agreements and respect the independence and neutrality of Laos so that the Kingdom of Laos may follow the path chosen by itself without any outside interference and develop as a united, peaceful and neutral state.

7. The two parties exchanged views on the Sino-Indian boundary question. The Burmese side appreciated the measures of ceasefire, withdrawal of Chinese frontier guards and release of captured Indian personnel taken by the Chinese Government on its own initiative, as these measures were favourable to the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. The Burmese side further expressed its hope and desire that the Governments of the People's Republic of China and of India would soon find it possible to enter into direct negotiations on the basis of the Colombo conference proposals and that such negotiations would progressively remove the differences between the two Governments and finally result in a settlement of the boundary question satisfactory to both sides. The Chinese side thanked the Burmese Government for its sincere efforts to promote direct negotiations between China and India for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and for its impartial attitude on this question. The Chinese side reaffirmed the Chinese Government's readiness to carry on unremitting efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

8. The two parties reaffirmed that all nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own ways of life in keeping with

their national requirements and aspirations and without any outside interference or pressure.

9. Both parties noted with satisfaction that the present international situation is favourable to the struggles of the peoples of still dependent countries in the world for national independence, progress and prosperity. They expressed their deep sympathy and support for such struggles. In this connection, they considered that the preservation or resurgence of colonialism in any form poses a serious threat to peaceful human development and progress and to international peace and security, and that it should therefore be resolutely opposed.

10. The Burmese side reaffirmed its conviction that the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her rightful place in the United Nations will not only strengthen the world organization but also contribute in a large measure to the reduction of tension and preservation of peace in Asia and the world at large and to the promotion of international understanding and co-operation.

11. Chairman Liu Shao-chi renewed his invitation to General Ne Win to visit China at a time convenient to him, and General Ne Win once more expressed his acceptance of the invitation with pleasure.

Rangoon, April 25, 1963.

## Return of Victimized Chinese From India

# Indian Reactionaries' Atrocities Under Fire

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ON April 27, the first group of over 900 Chinese nationals who had been victimized in India arrived in Chankiang Harbour, south China, aboard the S.S. *Kuang-hua* and the S.S. *Hsinhua*. Amid the sound of songs and music, drums, gongs and fire-crackers, they were given a warm welcome by thousands of local people at the quay-side. Among the welcomers was Fang Fang, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Reception and Settlement of the Returned Chinese Nationals Victimized in India and of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of China.

The following day, over 1,000 citizens of Chankiang welcomed the returnees at a rally. Fang Fang, addressing the meeting, extended heartfelt greetings to them on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. The nation, he declared, would not tolerate the persecution of Chinese nationals by the Indian Government.

On the same day, the national press gave prominent coverage to the news of the returnees' safe return home. *Renmin Ribao's* editorial was entitled "Hearty Welcome to Our Returning Overseas Compatriots Victimized in India."

The Chinese people are overjoyed to welcome back their kinsmen but a wave of anger and horror has swept the country as it learnt from them the truth about the

inhuman treatment which Chinese nationals have suffered at the hands of the Indian authorities.

On April 25, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the Indian Embassy in Peking, protesting against the Indian Government's intensified persecution of Chinese nationals in India. Two days later, the Ministry sent another note to the Embassy lodging the strongest protest against the Indian Government's atrocities. [See page 13.] On April 27, a spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of China issued a statement to the same effect.

## Indian Government's Anti-China Campaign

It was in order to stir up an anti-China campaign and prevent a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question that the Indian Government in 1959 started its planned persecution of the peaceable and law-abiding Chinese nationals in India. These atrocities reached a new climax when the Chinese Government last year announced its decision to institute a ceasefire and withdraw its frontier guards on its own initiative. The Indian Government suddenly mobilized large numbers of soldiers and police and rounded up all persons of Chinese descent in five

frontier districts in Assam and West Bengal. Many were dragged out of their beds at night.

They were first imprisoned in jails, and then under military and police escort were sent by train to the remote Deoli concentration camp in Rajasthan. During the nine days of their journey, they suffered hunger and thirst.

In the concentration camp, appalling sanitary conditions and maltreatment led to an outbreak of disease. But the Indian authorities have taken an utterly irresponsible attitude towards the sick. The camp "hospital" is understaffed and lacks medicines. Human life there is regarded with contempt. A number of victimized Chinese have died under mysterious circumstances in this "hospital."

On January 13 this year, the 14-month-old baby of Liang Jun-kuang caught cold and began to cough. When Liang took it to the "hospital" for treatment, he was told to leave the child there. But little more than 20 hours later he was informed that his baby had died. On taking back the corpse, Liang found blood in the baby's mouth and nostrils and four black spots on its back. The "doctor" refused to tell him the cause of death.

Seventy-five-year-old Feng Chin, a resident of Makun, Assam, had difficulty in walking. One evening more than a month after he had been sent to the concentration camp, he was shut up in the "hospital." The next morning, his death was announced. When his fellow detainees went to the "hospital," they were not allowed even a glimpse of the corpse. It had already been nailed up in a wooden box.

### Girl Buried Alive

A horrible crime was committed by the Indian authorities: a 12-year-old Chinese girl, Chu Hsiu-ying, was buried alive. A fourth-form pupil at the Makun Primary School run by Chinese nationals, she was thrown into the Deoli concentration camp for "security and defence" reasons. Conditions in the camp were so terrible that this girl, fit and strong when she entered it, soon fell ill. She was moved to a canvas tent for isolation. Her nose kept bleeding; she spat blood incessantly. But the Indian authorities refused her any kind of medical treatment. Then on March 7, she was buried alive even while she was crying for her father.

To rescue Chinese nationals from persecution by the Indian Government, the Chinese Government proposed to it as long ago as December 18, 1962, that ships be sent to India to bring all victimized Chinese nationals back to China. The Indian Government at first avoided giving any answer; then it put up one obstacle after another in an attempt to prevent these Chinese nationals from returning to China. It was only after repeated negotiations that the Indian Government finally agreed to China's proposal. But even then it refused to allow the Chinese Embassy in India to send members of its staff to visit the concentration camps and make a list of those internees who were ready to return to their home country.

The Chinese Embassy in India repeatedly requested the Indian Government to give a complete list of all Chinese nationals arrested. But the Indian Government refused to do this. Only when the ships sent by China arrived in Madras did it hand over on April 3 a list of 995 returnees. Information about their age, sex, birth-place and health was either incomplete or not given at all. Even so, only 909 internees were sent to the harbour for em-



Wang Kuo-chen at the Chankiang quayside. He lost his sight six years ago.

barkation. The rest are still suffering in the concentration camps.

### Collusion With Chiang Agents

Facts have refuted the Indian Government's assertion that it was prepared to "give necessary facilities to Chinese nationals who wish to return to China of their own free will." The Indian Government has repeatedly conducted "screenings" among Chinese nationals in the concentration camps. This is a malicious device designed to prevent the victimized Chinese from returning to their homeland. It is particularly intolerable that the Indian Government has planted Chiang Kai-shek agents in the concentration camps for the express purpose of carrying out various underhand activities, threatening, intimidating and beating up innocent people there and forcing them to drop their demand to return to their motherland. It was in collusion with the Chiang agents that the Indian Government has interned large numbers of Chinese in an attempt to prevent them from returning to China. This shows that it wants to continue to hold Chinese nationals as hostages in order to threaten or blackmail China. This, however, will merely expose the true features of Indian reaction; their criminal aims will never be achieved.

When the first group of returnees were being brought to Madras, they were treated with the utmost callousness, whether infants, expectant mothers, dying invalids or old men in their nineties. An expectant mother approaching confinement was refused even a cup of boiled water. Because of the deliberate obstructions engineered by the Indian authorities, some Chinese nationals were forced to leave behind in India members of their families.

The allegation of the Indian Government that Chinese nationals constitute a "risk to security" is preposterous. Seventy-five-year-old Wang Kuo-chen, one of the returnees, is a blind man who needs the aid of his wife even when eating and walking. "I never went outdoors," he said, "how could I be a threat to India's security?" Yeh Hung-yun, who will be 90 this month, suffers from serious rheumatism in his right leg. "I am a disabled old man," he said, "how could I be a 'security risk' for India?"

In fact, about 600, or one-third of the more than 2,000 Chinese interned by the Nehru government, were children under 12. About 800 were women, a number of whom were pregnant. Many others were old, sick or disabled.

## Document

# India's Persecution of Chinese Nationals

**The Chinese Government demands that the Indian Government: 1. punish the criminals who murdered Chinese nationals in the concentration camps, and guarantee against the recurrence of such cases of persecution and maltreatment of Chinese nationals; 2. supply a name list of the victimized Chinese nationals who have died, and give a detailed account of the deaths of victimized Chinese nationals in the concentration camps; 3. supply a name list of the victimized Chinese nationals now detained, and arrange visits to them by staff of the Chinese Embassy; 4. release all the victimized Chinese nationals, and compensate for all their losses.**

*Following is the Chinese Foreign Ministry's note to the Indian Embassy in China dated April 27, 1963, strongly protesting against the monstrous crimes committed by the Indian Government against Chinese nationals in India.—Ed.*

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with regard to the inhuman persecution of Chinese nationals in India by the Indian Government, has the honour to state as follows:

The Chinese Government has lodged repeated protests with the Indian Government against its unwarranted persecution of Chinese nationals, and particularly its wholesale arrest and internment of peaceable and law-abiding Chinese nationals. But the Indian Government has tried in every way to prevaricate and deny the fact, describing the arrest of Chinese nationals as hostages as due to "the requirements of security and defence," and the maltreatment of Chinese nationals as "the internees are well cared for," and so on and so forth. In order to cover up its brutality, the Indian Government has long maintained a tight news blockade and tried everything possible to distort the truth. But the first batch of victimized Chinese nationals now brought back to China by Chinese ships have, during the voyage, indignantly denounced the Indian authorities' acts of persecution and maltreatment of peaceable and law-abiding Chinese nationals. They have, with innumerable iron-clad facts, exploded the Indian Government's false propaganda and exposed its inhuman atrocities. The Chinese Government and people are extremely indignant at such atrocities by the Indian Government.

The facts preliminarily disclosed by the returned victimized Chinese show that the large-scale persecution of

Ever since the Indian Government with fascist brutality interned these Chinese nationals, it has maintained a tight news blockade around the concentration camps while spreading all kinds of white-washing lies about them. But this is a futile attempt to conceal its monstrous crimes.

The first batch of returned Chinese nationals have exposed to the whole world the truth about life in the Indian concentration camps. They are both victims and witnesses of atrocities committed by the Indian Government which will not escape condemnation by just world public opinion.

Chinese nationals by the Indian authorities is by no means due to "the requirements of security and defence," but is solely a retaliatory action taken by them after they failed in their military attack along the Sino-Indian border. Nor is it an isolated measure taken by a local authority, but a scheme carefully planned by the Indian Government. It can be seen that the majority of the arrested Chinese are women and children. Among those interned in the concentration camps are babies less than one month old, expecting mothers approaching confinement, a blind man of over 70 years old and even aged men of more than 90 years old. They were unwarrantedly interned, subjected to all sorts of maltreatment, and robbed of their properties, homes and family members. What crimes had they committed? The only reason is that they are Chinese nationals. But, one may ask the Indian Government, can they constitute a threat to the "security and defence" of India merely because they are Chinese nationals? And can it be that even new-born babies, children under school age, expecting mothers, blind men and aged men of more than 90 years old threaten India's "security and defence"? The Indian Government's assertion that the wholesale arrest and brutal persecution of Chinese nationals are due to "the requirements of security and defence" is a big lie.

The Indian Government repeatedly boasted that the victimized Chinese nationals "are being well cared for," but the returned victimized Chinese nationals have shown with facts that the Indian concentration camps are a very hell on earth. The Indian Government has chosen desert areas, where the weather makes sudden changes between hot and cold, to intern the Chinese nationals. The concentration camps are most unhealthy, being infested with mosquitoes and flies and stinking with a bad smell. The rooms are so crowded that the victimized Chinese na-

tionals have to sleep in turns, and it often happens that babies are crushed and injured. The internees are given very bad food, often mouldy rice to eat, and unwholesome unboiled water to drink. Hence the camps are rife with diseases, and quite a number of people who are seriously ill are not given due care, medical or otherwise. On top of all this there are attacks by special agents and maltreatment by Indian troops and police. As a result, many Chinese nationals have wasted to mere skeletons and on the point of dying; some have been beaten up and wounded all over, and several dozens of victimized Chinese nationals have died miserably in the concentration camps. Owing to inhuman treatment, 70-year-old woman Hou Chin-hsiu was mentally affected and then died without any accounting for the cause after she was confined in a so-called "hospital" by the camp authorities. Afterwards, wounds were found on her body. When Chang Shih-hsin, another victimized Chinese, was sent to the "hospital" on account of a stomach trouble, he was not only denied food but made to suffer. When he protested, he was given two doses of medicine by the doctor and died of them suddenly. Another sick Chinese, Ma Shao-hsia, was for several days denied food and drink while he was being taken to a camp. As a result he died miserably on the train before reaching the camp. The Chinese Government wishes to ask the Indian Government: Is this what you meant when asserting that "careful attention is being paid by the Government of India to the interest of the Chinese community residing in India"? Is this what you meant when asserting that the treatment given to victimized Chinese nationals was "in full conformity with the scales of the Geneva Conventions of 1949"? It has been pointed out by the Chinese Government long ago that the reason why the Indian Government stubbornly refused to provide a list of the interned victimized Chinese nationals or allow the Chinese Embassy to send its staff to visit them was that the Indian Government feared that the appalling state of the concentration camps might be made known to the world. The facts preliminarily revealed by the victimized Chinese nationals have now borne out that the concentration camps where Chinese nationals are interned by India are a world of horror.

On March 29, 1963, when the ships sent by the Chinese Government to bring back its nationals were about to reach India, the Indian authorities engineered a political incident in the concentration camps to persecute the returning victimized Chinese nationals. The Indian concentration camp authorities incited certain bad elements and Chiang Kai-shek gang special agents under their control to make provocation by writing a letter to the Indian Government in the usurped name of all the victimized Chinese nationals, which slandered China and falsely claimed that they did not want to return to China. This plot naturally met with the general opposition of the victimized Chinese nationals. Using this as a pretext, the Indian authorities thereupon sent their pre-arranged hundreds of soldiers and police into the concentration camps, who together with the special agents already in the camps madly beat up the victimized Chinese nationals. The Indian authorities then slanderously counter-charged the returning Chinese nationals with trouble-making, and forcibly detained a part of them, and forbade their return to China. Despite a subsequent protest by the Chinese

Embassy, many of them are detained up to the present, and unable to return to China. The above-mentioned incident shows that the Indian authorities have not only used all means to obstruct and frustrate the shipping back of Chinese nationals by China, but also flagrantly detained and persecuted victimized Chinese nationals who desire to return. This is what the Chinese Government will never tolerate.

There are now many signs that the Indian Government not only has no intention to stop its unwarranted persecution of Chinese nationals but is turning from bad to worse and resorting to even more vicious measures. On the one hand, the Indian authorities are creating various pretexts, alleging that victimized Chinese nationals have changed their minds and are no longer willing to return to China, or using all kinds of intrigues to detain those Chinese who desire to return or even unscrupulously killing them lest they reveal the facts of the atrocious maltreatment of Chinese nationals. On the other hand, the Indian authorities are intensifying their persecution of those Chinese nationals also, who are not yet interned, seizing their properties, expelling them from India or using all means to deprive them of their means of livelihood. The Indian Government is even acting in collusion with Chiang gang elements to pressurize Chinese nationals into betraying their motherland. The Chinese Government and people cannot but pay close attention to all these treacherous schemes of the Indian Government.

The brutal maltreatments inflicted on the Chinese nationals in India are too many to recount. The above-mentioned facts are only a few examples. But even these few cases are sufficient to prove the towering crimes committed by the Indian Government. All these crimes not only crudely trample upon the principles of international law, but completely disregard the minimum principle of humanitarianism. The way the Indian Government so brutally treats the peaceable law-abiding Chinese nationals while diplomatic relations are maintained between China and India is quite unprecedented in international relations. The Chinese Government hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indian Government against its barbarous atrocity of cruelly persecuting Chinese nationals in disregard of international morals and firmly demands that the Indian Government:

1. punish the criminals who murdered Chinese nationals in the concentration camps, and guarantee against the recurrence of such cases of persecution and maltreatment of Chinese nationals;

2. supply a name list of the victimized Chinese nationals who have died, and give a detailed account of the deaths of victimized Chinese nationals in the concentration camps;

3. supply a name list of the victimized Chinese nationals now detained, and arrange visits to them by staff of the Chinese Embassy;

4. release all the victimized Chinese nationals, and compensate for all their losses.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to make further demands in accordance with the manner the victimized Chinese nationals are persecuted.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

# Chinese-U. A. R. Joint Communique

(April 25, 1963)

At the invitation of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai, His Excellency Aly Sabry, Member of the Presidential Council and Chairman of the Executive Council of Ministers of the United Arab Republic, paid a friendly visit to China from April 21 to 25, 1963. Accompanying him were: His Excellency Zakaria El-Adly Imam, Ambassador of the U.A.R. to the People's Republic of China; Minister Plenipotentiary Mr. Khalifa Abdel Aziz Mostafa, Director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Minister Plenipotentiary Mr. Mostafa Kamal Mortagui, Director of the Researches Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Hamed Mahmoud, Chief of the Cabinet of the Chairman of the Executive Council of Ministers; and Mr. Hosny El Hadidi, Press Secretary of the Presidency. His Excellency Chairman Aly Sabry and his party toured Peking, Shanghai and Canton and was accorded sincere welcome and friendly hospitality by the Chinese Government and people.

During their visit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Mao Tse-tung and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China Soong Ching Ling received Chairman Aly Sabry and the other distinguished guests from the U.A.R. and had friendly talks with them. The Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai held talks with Chairman Aly Sabry on international questions of common concern to the two countries, on the situation in Asia and Africa and on the further development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and the United Arab Republic. Taking part also in the talks on the Chinese side were: Vice-Premier of the State Council Nieh Jung-tsen; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu; Chinese Ambassador to the U.A.R. Chen Chia-kang; Director of the West Asian and African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Wang Yu-tien; and Vice-Director of the First Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chang Tung. Taking part also in the talks on the U.A.R. side were: His Excellency Zakaria El-Adly Imam, Ambassador of the U.A.R. to the People's Republic of China; Minister Plenipotentiary Mr. Khalifa Abdel Aziz Mostafa, Director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Minister Plenipotentiary Mr. Mostafa Kamal Mortagui, Director of the Researches Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Hamed Mahmoud, Chief of the Cabinet of the Chairman of the Executive Council of Ministers of the U.A.R.; and Mr. Hosny El Hadidi, Press Secretary of the Presidency. The talks proceeded in a frank and amicable atmosphere.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that, since the Bandung Conference and the formal establishment of diplomatic relations in 1956, the friendly relations between the two countries had developed continuously in the political, economic and cultural fields. The Trade Agreement and the Agreement on Cultural Co-operation between the two countries had been and were being carried out smoothly. The two parties were of the opinion that the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different systems and the ten principles

of the Bandung Conference were a reliable basis on which to promote the friendly relations between the two countries, and they were of the deep conviction that the relations between the two countries established on this basis would be further consolidated and developed.

The two parties were happy to see that since the Bandung Conference tremendous changes had taken place in the situation in Asia and Africa. In Africa, a series of newly independent countries had come into being; and the two parties expressed warm congratulations and sincere greetings to the people of these countries. The two parties expressed their profound sympathy and resolute support for the African peoples who had not yet won independence or complete independence and were waging courageous struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and for complete national liberation; they also expressed their determination to exert every effort to strengthen the great unity of the Asian and African countries in their struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism. The Chinese side reiterated its support for the just struggle of the Arab nation to safeguard their independence and achieve their unity, and for the rights of the Arab people in Palestine; it expressed appreciation for the foreign policy of non-alignment, peace and neutrality pursued by the U.A.R. The U.A.R. side reiterated its support for the just struggle of the Chinese people to liberate their own territory Taiwan, and for the restoration of the rightful position of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The two parties exchanged their views on the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The Chinese side expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the six friendly Asian and African countries, which took part in the Colombo conference, to promote direct negotiations between China and India. The U.A.R. side expressed its appreciation for the important measures of ceasefire, withdrawal and the release of all the captured Indian military personnel, which had been taken by the Chinese side on its own initiative for the relaxation of the situation on the Sino-Indian border. The two parties were of the agreed view that, in the interest of Asian-African solidarity and world peace, China and India should peacefully settle the Sino-Indian boundary question through direct negotiations.

The two parties were of the opinion that the current international situation was most advantageous to the people of all countries and most disadvantageous to imperialism and colonialism. They declared their resolute opposition to the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and their support for the people of all countries in their just struggles to win national independence and defend world peace. They expressed their determination to strengthen the friendship between the two peoples, and to work jointly in international affairs to strengthen Asian-African solidarity and safeguard world peace.

His Excellency Aly Sabry extended an invitation, in the name of the United Arab Republic Government, to Premier Chou En-lai to visit the United Arab Republic. Premier Chou En-lai has accepted the invitation with pleasure.

# U.S. Foreign "Aid" Programme in Blind Alley

by CHANG CHEN-YA

IN his foreign "aid" message presented to Congress on April 2—the third of its kind since he came to power—U.S. President Kennedy has had to admit that "our world is near the climax of an historic convulsion," and that "a tidal wave of national independence" is sweeping through the world. In spite of this, once again he talked about the "important role" of U.S. "aid," and declared that the United States "cannot stand aside" in the face of the national-independence movement which is now going on in the "underdeveloped" areas. This is yet another exposure of U.S. imperialism's attempts to continue using foreign "aid" to suppress the national-independence movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and its wild ambitions to expand its influence in those areas in a big way.

## Something Unusual

However, one cannot fail to see something unusual in Kennedy's foreign "aid" message this year. While stressing the over-riding significance of foreign "aid," he has not asked for big increases in "aid" funds as in the past. In fact, in his "aid" requirements submitted to Congress, he has reduced the sum from \$4,900 million to \$4,500 million, that is, \$400 million less than the figure presented last year. In recent years it has become a practice for Congress to cut the President's foreign "aid" requests by about \$1,000 million. The anti-foreign "aid" speeches in Congress make it clear that "aid" appropriations for the 1963-64 fiscal year will also be drastically reduced. This is in sharp contrast to the Marshall Plan period (1949-52), during which about \$6,000 million was allocated annually for foreign "aid."

The Kennedy Administration has not only cut foreign "aid" but has laid down that to "improve our [U.S.] performance" in foreign "aid" the main thing now is to make "aid" more effective. "To apply stricter standards of selectivity and self-help" is listed as the No. 1 objective for improvement. Kennedy proposed "to achieve a reduction and ultimate elimination of United States assistance" to certain countries. He has asked the Western allies to share "aid" costs, and demanded that more U.S. "aid" funds be used to buy U.S. goods.

Trumpeting loudly about the importance of U.S. "aid" and yet being compelled to cut "aid" funds—this is one of the most glaring contradictions in Kennedy's foreign "aid" message.

A reduction in foreign "aid" appropriations, of course, does not imply that the Kennedy Administration

will slacken its expansionist activities in the "underdeveloped" countries. It simply reflects the decline in U.S. strength and its worsening economic situation.

The economic position of the United States in the capitalist world today cannot be compared with what it was in the early postwar years. Gone are the "good old days" when the United States monopolized capitalist world trade and had an export surplus of \$6,000 to \$7,000 million every year. The situation now is that the competitive capacity of the West European countries to export has been greatly strengthened while the U.S. export surplus has dwindled to just over \$4,000 million. With the export surplus still steadily declining, foreign "aid" expenditures have increasingly become one of the major factors contributing to the aggravated international payments deficit and the massive gold outflow. Following the dollar crisis in 1959 and 1960, the United States incurred a gold loss to the value of more than \$1,700 million in 1961 and 1962. The gold reserves recently have fallen to \$15,800 million, the lowest postwar point. The U.S. international payments deficit in the first quarter of this year amounted to \$700 million, or twice as much as those in the first quarters of 1961 and 1962. The gold outflow is expected to be on a bigger scale this year than last. In these circumstances, the Kennedy Administration has appealed to the West European countries to share the burden of U.S. "aid," and stipulated that the recipient countries use more than 80 per cent of "aid" funds to buy U.S. goods. All this reflects the plight of the Washington rulers on the question of foreign "aid."

There is another important reason for the Kennedy Administration's "aid" cut, that is, unpopularity of the programme itself. The U.S. Government lavishly spends large amounts of the tax-payers' money on foreign "aid" every year, and this has aroused widespread dissatisfaction. Since 1945 foreign "aid" expenditures have totalled \$100,000 million; 111 countries and regions have received such "aid." However, this huge sum has brought the United States nothing but a lot of trouble.

## "Throwing Money Down a Rat Hole"

On the one hand, following the recovery of their economic strength the West European countries which have received large amounts of U.S. "aid" are no longer subjected to the yoke of this "aid"; they are vigorously struggling against U.S. control. On the other hand, south Korea, Turkey, Iran, Greece, and south Viet Nam, which have long been manacled by U.S. "aid," have become more impoverished and depend on U.S. "aid" to a greater



degree than ever before. Grave consequences may follow if the United States stops its "aid" to them. To meet the needs of its "global strategy," the U.S. Government, moreover, has recently granted "aid" to India and Latin American countries on a large scale. The old "aid" programme has proved to be either a failure or a burden which cannot be got rid of. Now there is the heavier, new "aid" commitment which is also most likely to fail. This cannot but touch off a wave of opposition at home, charging the U.S. Government with "throwing our [U.S.] money down a rat hole." Last year Congress slashed Kennedy's foreign "aid" requirements by \$1,000 million and Hamilton, who was responsible for the execution of the programme, was forced to resign. Faced with this situation, the Kennedy Administration ordered that a "committee to strengthen the security of the free world" composed of private citizens (the Clay Committee) be set up to study the foreign "aid" programme. Acting on the recommendations of the Clay Committee, the Kennedy Administration reduced "aid" funds and put forward a series of stricter criteria and other improvements in order to secure Congress support.

### Serving U.S. Global Strategy

But, can the U.S. foreign "aid" programme be really "improved" according to these principles? The U.S. Government in recent years has devoted 72 per cent of its foreign "aid" to the strategic crescent area around the frontiers of China and the Soviet Union — a wide arc stretching from Greece, Turkey, Iran, India, Thailand, south Viet Nam right up to south Korea. The development of the revolutionary situation in Latin America created by the victory of the Cuban revolution has prompted Kennedy to cook up the "Alliance for Progress" programme which is supposed to "aid" the Latin American countries but is actually designed to control the situation there. All this shows that the U.S. foreign "aid" programme does nothing but serve the goals of that country's global strategy. The principle laid down by the Kennedy Administration that the recipient countries must exercise "self-help" is meaningless. In recent years, the U.S. Government has tried to cut its "aid" to Greece, Iran, Turkey, Thailand and south Korea, but every such indication from Washington has brought strong reactions from the puppet regimes in the countries concerned. This has made it impossible for the United States to reduce its "aid" to them. The plight the United States is in may be seen from a speech made by Democratic Senate leader Mike Mansfield on June 10, 1962. "There is no longer any escaping the fact," said the Senator, "that after years of enormous expenditures of aid in south Viet Nam, that country is more, rather than less, dependent on aid from the United States. Viet Nam's independent survival is less rather than more secure than it was five or six years ago." Today, it is impossible for the United States either to achieve an "improved aid programme" or to stop its "aid" to some of its puppet regimes.

Kennedy's principle of "self-help" obviously cannot work in the U.S.-controlled countries where rotten puppet regimes are in power. But what has happened to this principle in those countries which are seeking genuine economic independence? Not long ago, Ceylon, in order

to defend its economic independence, took over the properties of two U.S. oil companies. Washington raised a big hue and cry against this action, tried to blackmail the Ceylonese Government and, when this failed, suspended "aid" to Ceylon. The United States also warned Brazil when the latter took over certain properties of U.S. companies in defence of its national industries. Lately, the report of the Clay Committee openly proposed the ending of "aid" to Indonesia in order to check its "international adventures" of recovering West Irian. In his message to Congress, Kennedy has also listed "increased efforts to encourage the investment of private capital in the underdeveloped countries" as one of the major objectives for "improving" the "aid" programme. All this makes it clear that in the final analysis, the aim of U.S. "aid" is to control and plunder the recipient countries. It has nothing in common with self-help in the true sense of the word.

### Kennedy's Programme Will Get Nowhere

Kennedy's "improved aid programme" and his hypocritical statement that recipient countries would be enabled to achieve "self-sufficient growth" as rapidly as possible are designed to induce the countries which have achieved national independence to accept "aid," so that the United States can attain its own general strategic goal of controlling the vast intermediate zone between the U.S. imperialists and the socialist countries. But this fraud is doomed to failure because the aspirations of the peoples in these countries for genuine political and economic independence will inevitably clash with the aim of U.S. "aid," which is to control and plunder them.

U.S. economic strength is declining. In its effort to "improve" the foreign "aid" programme, the Kennedy Administration wants to act on the principle of achieving the maximum effects at the minimum price, that is, to curtail some of the old "aid" commitments while adding some new ones. But the fact is: for all his prattle about the "selectivity" of U.S. "aid," Kennedy has already lost his freedom to select. Washington simply can't get rid of its old "aid" burdens. Such countries as Greece, Turkey, south Viet Nam and south Korea still receive the lion's share of U.S. aid for the 1963-64 fiscal year. At the same time the United States has to increase its new "aid" commitments, because it is most afraid of the surging national-liberation movements. This is shown by the special emphasis on "aid" to the Latin American countries, particularly Brazil, and to India.

The Kennedy Administration intended to curtail its "aid" commitments as recommended by the Clay Committee. But in fact it has had to continue these commitments on a large scale, wasting the U.S. tax-payers' money without end.

U.S. foreign "aid" has been and will always be used to prop up its aggressive foreign policy. In essence, it is directed against the people. It is inevitably opposed by the people at home and abroad and so it is doomed to failure. The foreign "aid" programme is in a blind alley, with Washington having to pour money into both the old and new rat holes. The Kennedy Administration simply can't get out of its predicament.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## LAOS

### The Plotters at Work

The Washington plotters are persisting in their devilish designs in Laos. To scuttle the Geneva agreements and with them the Laotian Government of National Union, they have pursued their armed provocations in the country without let up, while flexing their military muscles in nearby Southeast Asian countries. This is intended to browbeat the patriotic Laotian forces into submission, an old trick which the Kennedy Administration has played many times in this part of the world.

As in the past, Washington officials are openly talking about possibilities of sending U.S. troops into Laos. Warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are cruising along the Vietnamese coasts and in the Gulf of Siam. Near Singapore, a large-scale SEATO naval exercise is being held with full fanfare. Another SEATO land exercise is scheduled in Thailand. Admiral Felt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, and General Harkins, Commander of U.S. Armed Forces in south Viet Nam and Thailand, were in Bangkok to confer with Thai officials. An additional 3,000 U.S. troops will be sent to Thailand in May.

In Laos itself, despite the ceasefire agreements reached between Prince Souvanna Phouma and Prince Souphanouvong, U.S. aircraft have not only continued to supply arms to Savannakhet bandits airdropped in the liberated areas, but have also flown whole battalions of Savannakhet troops to the Plain of Jars to enlarge the fighting. There have been repeated shellings of Pathet Lao positions and attacks against Xieng Khouang, Khang Khay, Phong Savan and other localities in the liberated areas. The aggressors have inflicted casualties and taken some territory. In Vientiane, the capital, the Savannakhet clique has become still more brazen in its persecution of patriots and genuine neutralists.

Under these conditions, the patriotic forces have tried their best to uphold the Geneva agreements and the Government of National Union. While

compelled to hit back when attacked, the Pathet Lao Fighting Units and progressive neutralists have repeatedly called for a ceasefire in the Plain of Jars and withdrawal of the Savannakhet forces from the area. Prince Souphanouvong has proposed negotiations between representatives of the Neo Lao Haksat and neutralists. U.S. imperialism, however, is doing its utmost to sabotage these talks.

## JAPAN

### U.S., Get Out of Okinawa!

Signal bonfires on the shores of Okinawa and the opposite island of Yoron, Japan, lit the night sky of the Pacific on April 27, the eve of Okinawa Day. On the 28th, people throughout Okinawa and the rest of Japan staged fiery rallies and demonstrations demanding that the Yankees get out of Okinawa and return this Pacific island to its rightful owner.

Okinawa Day is a day of joint action of the Japanese people for the recovery of Okinawa from U.S. imperialism. This year April 28 was the 11th anniversary of the coming into force of the U.S.-imposed San Francisco "Peace Treaty" which placed Japan under U.S. semi-occupation and kept Okinawa a U.S. colony and war base.

The Japanese people's patriotic fight for the return of Okinawa has intensified as U.S. imperialism has turned the island into a major *place d'armes*. Today all rights of the Okinawans are trampled underfoot. The U.S. military maintains naked colonial rule and treats the 900,000 inhabitants as a subjected people.

U.S. occupation of Okinawa poses a serious threat to Far Eastern and Asian peace. With some 42,000 U.S. troops regularly stationed there, the island is literally one vast military camp. It has some 75,000 acres of airfields, underground munition depots, "special warfare" training grounds and missile launching sites, as well as an anchorage for the U.S. 7th Fleet. A home of the notorious U-2 spy planes, Okinawa is the forward base for all U.S. aggressive moves in Asia. This was true when Washington

launched the Korean war, provoked the Taiwan Straits tensions and landed troops in Thailand last year. It is just as true today of the U.S. dirty war in south Viet Nam and provocations in Laos. Precisely for this reason, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference at Moshi this year called on people all over the world to support the Japanese people's struggle to end U.S. occupation of Okinawa.

Writing on Okinawa Day, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator states that the Chinese people feel a deep sympathy for the Okinawans and the Japanese people as a whole. Squatting in Okinawa, U.S. imperialism also seized China's territory of Taiwan. The common enemy of the peoples of China, Japan, Asia and the world, the U.S. aggressors must get out of Okinawa, Taiwan and all their overseas bases!

## BRITAIN

### Struggling for Markets

Foreign Secretary Home's recent visit to Japan and the ensuing agreement to strengthen Anglo-Japanese trade ties marked London's latest move in a search for markets abroad.

Britain's economic and foreign trade situation has notably worsened. Following the failure to breach the Common Market early this year, drastic measures were required to meet the deteriorating situation. Seeking new channels and line-ups, London started a full round of diplomatic and trade activities, covering the U.S., the Little Free Trade Area, the Commonwealth, the Common Market five (excluding France) and other countries:

- Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, in Washington last March urged the U.S. to refrain from raising tariffs and imposing import restrictions on British goods.

- On the initiative of the British delegate, the Free Trade Area ministerial council has decided to speed up the elimination of internal industrial tariffs among the member countries. The seven will meet again this month to continue discussion on means to boost trade and a common policy towards the Common Market.

- Among the Common Market countries, Britain is also working hard to isolate France and thus soften

de Gaulle's resistance. Moves included the exchange of visits between Macmillan and Italy's Fanfani and talks with the West German, Dutch and Belgian Governments. In the words of Heath, Britain's chief negotiator at the Brussels talks, Britain is trying to establish "working arrangements" with the Common Market countries and will use "bilateral machinery" extensively. Britain also hopes that the forthcoming "Kennedy round" of tariff reduction talks will help break down the Common Market protective wall.

● There will be a trade conference this month among Commonwealth countries.

However, with the capitalist world market shrinking all the time, these efforts have at most achieved only limited success. While Erroll was in Washington, U.S. officials made no promise to import more British goods, but on the contrary pressed their visitor to open his country's doors still wider to U.S. imports. Britain's partners in the Free Trade Area and the Commonwealth countries are complaining that London only looks after itself and takes no account of their interests. Nor are the Common Market six whose monopoly ties have already been forged so easy to split asunder. For Britain, the outlook is bleak.

## SOUTH KOREA

### **The Way Out**

April is well remembered in south Korea. In that month three years ago, the students and youth, supported by the people, took to the streets and by popular action toppled the Syngman Rhee regime. But if this traitor was kicked out, his U.S. masters remain. Using other puppets these foreign aggressors are still riding roughshod over the people and sucking their life blood. Hence, the ever worsening political and economic crisis and the hardships they bring to the people.

The present power scramble between the U.S. puppets in Seoul shows up this basic political fact clearer than ever. Washington is worried by the unpopularity of Pak's undisguised fascist rule. It wants to put power in the hands of the old-time politicians who can be more easily controlled and who will rule with the

trappings of "parliamentary democracy" and "bipartisan politics." But Pak does not want to get the sack. Even under extreme pressure from his U.S. masters, he has only agreed to postpone his "plan to seek four more years of military rule" until the end of September when he will "decide what to do." This was a reversal of his earlier promise to return to "civilian government" and hold a "presidential election."

What we are witnessing in south Korea today is both a dog fight among the U.S. hirelings to see who will get the bones and a squabble between Pak and his U.S. masters who want to ditch him for more pliant and serviceable tools. All are interested in holding the people down, whether by military or civilian rule.

So, what is the way out? Not only the traitors, but the U.S. aggressors, who are the root cause of all south Korea's miseries, must be driven out. A democratic government which can uphold national sovereignty must be established, freedom for the democratic political parties must be ensured, and a leader wanted by the people must come from the people.

It is clear that this truth is increasingly being recognized by the south Korean people. Meeting under the very eyes of Pak's fascist goons to commemorate the April Uprising, a rally of 3,000 Seoul University students adopted a declaration which condemned the military rule and "foreign intervention in our domestic affairs . . . as well as imperialism and colonialism." The students declared they would not "watch idly" if the political confusion and the acts of betrayal continued.

## GANEF0

### **Sports and Anti-Imperialism**

For the first time in history, an international sports organization which the anti-imperialist peoples can call their own has been formed. This is GANEF0, the organization of the Games of the New Emerging Forces, established by a preparatory conference of ten nations in Djakarta on April 29. The first such games are scheduled in the same city in mid-November this year. They will be held once every four years when amateur sportsmen of the countries of the new

emerging forces will compete on terms of friendship and equality.

GANEF0 has been organized to break the imperialists' monopoly over international sports organizations which they use to serve their dirty political ends. As President Sukarno pointed out at the Djakarta preparatory conference, the International Olympics Committee which claims that it does not mix sports with politics is actually a tool of imperialism. It excludes socialist countries such as China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and countries which oppose imperialism and colonialism. Indonesia has been excluded because it opposed the U.S. imperialist plot to foist its "two Chinas" policy on the Fourth Asian Games last year.

GANEF0 will uphold the Bandung spirit and the Olympic ideals forsaken by the International Olympics Committee. It will encourage independent development of physical culture and sports movements in countries of the emerging forces and organize competitions among them. Approved sports include track and field events, swimming and diving, association football, volleyball, basketball, weightlifting, shooting, fencing, wrestling, boxing, road cycling, table tennis, tennis, badminton, water polo, hockey, archery, yachting, judo and gymnastics. The games will last no longer than 12 days.

The following countries will be invited to attend the first GANEF0: those which attended the Bandung Conference and are faithful to its principles; those which attended the preparatory conference; those which support the GANEF0 ideal; socialist countries; and others of the new emerging forces in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe which apply to take part.

The Chinese people, sportsmen included, warmly welcome this new development in international sports. By holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, by ending the imperialists' monopoly and rebuffing their interference in the sports of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, GANEF0 will stimulate sports and sports competitions among these countries, promote their friendship and understanding and serve the interests of world peace. The organization of GANEF0 is an event of historic significance.

# Training Worker-Writers

by HSU CHING-HSIEN

IN the past 14 years since liberation, the workers of Shanghai have moved with spirit and talent into the fields of culture and art. This is not surprising: Shanghai has the biggest industrial population in China, a militant working class and a great revolutionary tradition. With the liberation, Shanghai's workers have tackled the problems of culture in revolutionary style.

In literature especially they are doing a fine job in bringing to the fore the first generation of writers of the working class. There is prolific Hu Wan-chun, a former steelworker who is now busy on his sixth anthology of short stories. His story, *Flesh and Bone*, won him a literary prize at the Sixth World Youth Festival and has been translated into several foreign languages. There is the former textile mill hand Tang Ke-hsin who made his mark in the early 1950s with his stories *My Tutor* and *Spring in the Workshop*, and whose recent story *Sha Kwei-ying* has been well received by readers and critics. There is the versatile Fei Li-wen, formerly a worker in an engineering plant, who in the last ten years has produced 800,000 words in short stories, news features, articles, reportage, and film scripts. And there are a host of others—Fu Keng, Yen Ping, Chang Ying, Chou Chia-chun and Cheng Cheng-yi, to name just a few—who show exceptional literary promise. They are all newcomers to literature. The constant flow of work from the pens of our worker-writers gives added sparkle to the vitality of China's revolutionary literature, and their ranks are growing steadily.

## Inconceivable Before Liberation

All this was utterly inconceivable before liberation. Oppressed and exploited, Shanghai's workers could hardly

make a bare living, much less go in for cultural recreation or creative work. Hu Wan-chun's father was a fireman on a steamboat; his mother was a wet-nurse and domestic help. They did their best but all the education they could give young Hu added up to less than two years of elementary schooling. Tang Ke-hsin at the time of liberation was only semi-literate. Fei Li-wen, Chang Ying, Chou Chia-chun and

others were apprenticed in factories at a very early age; none of them knew enough characters to write a simple letter. Under those conditions, they hadn't a chance in the world to go in for writing stories, plays or movie scripts. Yet that is exactly what they are doing now.

Liberation was the key to this future. Politically, the former oppressed are now masters of the nation. Economically, building socialism, they are working for the big collective of which they themselves are a part, and enjoy a standard of living that, though modest, gives them leisure for creative work. Having had more than their share of the bitterness of the old society, they savour the taste of the new life with an exceptionally keen sensibility. In his article *Under the Loving Care of the Party*, Hu Wan-chun has given an excellent description of how the workers felt after liberation. "In our factory, I was not the only one who felt this great joy in our new life. Practically everyone, old and young, shared the same feeling. Output doubled in a matter of days. We wanted to work, to create. Life itself ran on, a torrent in spate. I felt I wanted to speak out, to tell people what was in my heart. But I could only speak to those who were near me; I lacked the voice to reach more people. I felt frustrated. I wanted to cry out. But my voice wasn't loud enough to be heard. This new life was a beautiful song. What a pity it was I didn't know how to sing!"

This was the urge that prompted workers to take up the pen. They did not aspire to become "professional writers." They wanted to write to make the voice of their class heard, to express in writing their pride in the revolution, and their love for the Party which had led them to liberation. It distressed them to find themselves inarticulate, illiterate or ill-versed in writing.

Help was soon available. The Communist Party, the trade-union organizations, factory administrations and public-spirited cultural workers set up literacy classes and workers' night schools, organized newspaper-reading groups and workers' clubs in factories and workshops. *Laodong Bao* (Labour) and *Popular Mass Art and Literature*, were published specially to cater to the needs of the workers. Following the directive of Chairman Mao Tse-tung that "our specialists in literature should pay attention to the wall newspapers of the masses and to the reportage written in the army and the villages," (*Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*) a big campaign was launched in Shanghai to popularize art and literature in the workshops. Workers were invited to serve as part-time correspondents for newspapers, magazines and the people's broadcasting station.

It was this way that Hu Wan-chun became a "word-of-mouth correspondent" of *Laodong Bao*. He had a



Woodcut by worker Hsing Jen-ai

lively mind, and although he didn't know how to write, he could give a vivid verbal description of things to reporters. However, he didn't remain in this post for long. Special coaches were assigned by the newspaper to help him write his own news items. This was a painstaking process, but after many failures, he eventually saw his first news story in print. It was several hundred words long; deletions and changes had left untouched only 30 words of his original, nevertheless it was a great encouragement and inspiration. It represented a significant first step in his career as a writer. Since then, he has pressed ahead doggedly and steadily. From brief news items he went on to compose rhymes and "quick-patter" monologues. Then he tried his hand at little true life stories, reportage, and even poems, short plays and stories. Hu's experience is typical of the growth of a new generation of worker-writers.

### Fertile Soil for Good Seed

The Communist Party saw to it that encouragement and help was given to workers who showed literary talent. For this it mobilized the eagerly offered aid of Shanghai's cultural workers. Very early in the post-liberation years, training courses were organized where those workers who were literarily-inclined were taught the fundamentals of literary appreciation and creative writing. Several newspapers opened special columns for workers' contributions; and the local broadcasting station gave special workers' programmes. The Shanghai branch of the Chinese Writers' Union published a semi-monthly literary magazine *Mengya* (Buds) devoted to creative writing by workers and other young writers and catering to their special cultural needs.

Workers' groups for the study of creative writing played a key role in fostering literary talent among the workers. Ever since 1951, two such groups organized on the municipal level have been functioning. One is led by the editorial department of *Laodong Bao* and the other by the art and literary department of the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station. These two groups started with more than 70 members, the most promising applicants from various factories in the city. They carried on their literary activities in their spare time, taking part in discussions, making analytical studies of classical works as well as writings of their own and working out plans for improving their writing.

In getting their first stories in print they were deeply indebted to their editor-coaches and their colleagues. A notable example is Fei Li-wen. It was his tutors who led him to see his past life as an apprentice in a new light, an understanding which finally crystallized in his now celebrated story *Hard Bones*. Another notable example is Tang Ke-hsin. He spent most of his spare time over a period of eight months writing and rewriting his first published story *Ku Hsiao-chu and Her Workmates*. His efforts and those of his helpers were not wasted. The successful portrayal of working-class characters in his



Reading the Entries in a Factory Essay Contest

Sketch by Chang Chu-liang

subsequent stories collected in his popular volume *The Seeds*, owed much to the artistic and ideological advance he made in working on *Ku Hsiao-chu*.

### A Mass Foundation

In addition to these two major groups, a host of smaller groups of a similar nature are run by the city's Working People's Cultural Palace, and workers' clubs of various kinds organized by the city districts as well as large factories. They get help in their work from the two big groups working on an all-city basis. This pyramid of creative writing groups with a mass foundation at its base ensures a constant flow of newly discovered talents from the base to the two groups at the top.

Trial and error, experiment and practical work have enabled these groups to discover the most effective way of training worker-writers, that is, the method of combining analytical reading with creative writing. At first, due to lack of experience, they tried to teach the workers profound literary theories, and offered them hard-to-understand lectures of a highly academic nature. This was too difficult for the members to digest. They found themselves bogged down in a mass of terminology and literary generalities. This led them nowhere. After many searching studies, they finally reached the conclusion that the best way was to start from practice, from a realistic consideration of the actual level of the worker-members. The careful reading of fine literary works coupled with analytical discussions on their own writings helped members to see their own weaknesses quickly. Alerted to the commoner pitfalls, they began to beware of giving too detailed and boring descriptions of work processes and to pay more attention to characterization and portrayal of the inner world of their characters. They began to make a conscientious effort to free themselves from naturalistic descriptions of real people and real happenings and learnt to see the significance of creative writing, of the creation of typical characters. They began to abandon the method of depicting the worker solely from the angle of production, and tried to depict his character through his life in its many aspects and through the thousand and one ways in which the worker is related to his social environment. In this way, step by step, without undue strain they raised the level of their creative work.

With the big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production which began in 1958, popular writing also entered a new stage. Many who had never written any-

thing before began to use their pens in praise of this new epoch in China and to express their deep emotional reaction to what they saw going on about them. This later group of writers enjoyed much more favourable conditions than their predecessors. They had behind them nearly a decade of political movements and cultural studies. The whole working class had reached a higher level, politically, ideologically and culturally. There was a wealth of experience acquired by the earlier worker pioneers in writing. The Party and trade-union organizations were able to give them even more exemplary care and training. They had even closer connections with the publishing enterprises. This more favourable climate naturally quickened the growth of talent. Some were able to produce fairly good work at their very first literary attempt. A case in point is the railway worker Hsiao Mu. He began writing short stories only in 1958 but since then has produced a number of highly acclaimed stories including *The Road of Struggle*, *The Broad World*, and *Masters of the Yangtze*.

In the past ten years or so, as many as 20 worker-authors and young writers in other occupations have been accepted as members of the Writers' Union in Shanghai. Veteran writers in Shanghai like Pa Chin, Wei Chin-chih, Wu Chiang and Chun Ching have paid special attention to these newcomers, unstintingly passing on to them their experiences. When necessary, in order to concentrate on creative writing, they get paid leave from their work.

The care given to worker-writers is many-sided. When some of them after producing several stories, have found they had nothing more to write, they have been transferred to some other work so that they could broaden their experience and view life from a new angle. Hu Wan-chun was on one occasion transferred to work at the newspaper *Laodong Bao*; Tang Ke-hsin has been to *Mengya* (Buds) and Fei Li-wen to the monthly journal *Shanghai Literature*. There they had many new opportunities to improve their writing technique. Even more important they could see life in its broader aspects;

they improved their general knowledge; they became more class conscious and politically mature. When, after a year or two in the editorial offices, they went back to their plants they found they had acquired a keener vision and saw things which formerly they had not seen. This carried them to a new stage in their creative activities, as evidenced by Hu Wan-chun's volumes of stories *Man With a Special Character* and *The Land Shines With a Red Light*, or by Fei Li-wen's collected stories entitled *Early Spring*.

The Party organizations pay special attention to the ideological and political education of the worker-writers, to arm them with Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung, to enable them to see the relation between art, literature and politics, and to understand the role of art and literature in the struggle for the revolutionary cause. They learn to see life from a class point of view, and to get down to the realities behind the superficialities. How Hu Wan-chun came to write his story *Flesh and Bone* is a vivid example of this. He was sent to a training course at Peitaiho and there he came to understand for the first time the Marxist theory of surplus value. This suddenly opened his eyes to the real whys and wherefores of the exploited and oppressed life he had led before liberation. A thousand incidents of the past flooded back to his mind—the house bare of food, his younger sister forcibly taken away by a usurer in payment of the family debt. . . . He saw the cause of all this suffering and felt a strong urge to pour his feelings and that knowledge out in writing. And at one stretch, he had his story *Flesh and Bone* completed. He wrote later: "A worker like myself could become a writer only under our socialist social system."

The successes of our worker-writers in the past 14 years show clearly that our socialist system will bring many more worker-writers to success in their art. Their efforts will contribute a new page in literature in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

## Modernizing the Farms

# What Agricultural Scientists Envisage

by LU KU

**W**HAT is the way forward for China's agriculture? It lies in modernization and the all-round development of farming, forestry, livestock breeding, side occupations and fishery.

This was the basic principle guiding the discussions of the more than 1,000 scientists and experts who attended the recent national conference on agricultural science and technology. The conference was jointly convened by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. The specialists taking part in it came from many fields of study directly or indirectly related to agriculture. Its sessions lasted seven weeks from February to March.

In working out a programme to develop agricultural science and technology and proposing 3,000 topics for research, the participants bore in mind what Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen stressed in one of his talks that it was important to pay attention not only to diversification and the all-round development of the existing cultivated area, but also to the overall distribution of farming, forestry, livestock breeding, side occupations and fishery over the nation's entire land and water surface. Vice-Premier Nieh is also Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

One point that came up again and again in group discussions at the conference concerned the vast and still un-



Waiting for the Returning Fishermen

Traditional Chinese painting by Chang Teh-yu

exploited resources of the country. It was revealed that the nation's 9.6 million square kilometres of territory and more than 10,000 kilometres of coastline have inexhaustible agricultural resources. Besides the forests and land already under crops, four-fifths of the nation's land and water surface can and will be exploited.

### Aquatic Products

The biologists in the group which analysed and studied the possibilities of developing the nation's aquatic products proposed "going into the field of 'marine agriculture'" and "opening up the 'cornucopia' of the lakes." Famous marine biologist Tseng Cheng-kuei has been exploring the life cycle of marine plants for years, seeking for better methods of increasing the supply of these plants and ways of extracting food and clothing materials from the sea. He is the expert who coined the term "marine agriculture" at the conference.

Since liberation, China has developed the artificial cultivation of edible kelp. This, Tseng pointed out, involved man's intervention in a number of stages in the growth of this seaweed. He hailed this as an initial success in developing a "marine agriculture." Marine animals—fish, shrimps, crabs, shellfish and sea slugs—are now got by "hunting." Tseng dealt with the very real possibility of raising them by the methods of "animal husbandry." This revolution, he said, was no day-dream. Many scientists in the aquatic products group shared his views. All stressed the importance of getting more food from the seas and were eager to try their hands at this new undertaking.

The water surface of rivers and lakes too provide vast breeding grounds. China has more than 200 million *mu* of fresh-water surface suitable for breeding fish and shrimps but only a fraction of this area is so used. Experts in this field devoted quite a lot of discussion to using the latent productive capacity of unused water surfaces and new methods of breeding and catching.

Ichthyologist Wu Hsien-wen, backed by his 40 years' experience in studying fish life, provided weighty scientific evidence showing the unlimited prospects of fish farming. At the same time he stressed the need to sum up the experience already gained by farmers in breeding fresh-water fish.

Biologists and geographers strongly backed proposals for the multi-purpose use of fresh-water surfaces—combining fish farming, water-plant cultivation and poultry breeding. They also recommended more extensive planting of trees near lakes. Scientists in the aquatic products group were practically unanimous in agreeing that China's lakes were a veritable cornucopia. They regarded the opening up of this horn of plenty as one of their most immediate tasks.

### Grassland Uses

How to raise more livestock on China's immense tracts of grassland was another major subject the conference studied. The nation's grasslands not only supply the usual livestock products such as meat, milk and fur, but a considerable variety of substances used in traditional Chinese medicine such as musk, deer's antlers and rhubarb.

Can a unit area of grassland in China support more animals than it does today? Professor Chia Shen-hsiu of the Peking Agricultural University gave a rather optimistic answer on the basis of his wide travels in the grassland areas of Chinghai, Tibet, Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, and on experiments conducted in Tibet. He reported that yields of fresh lucerne in Tibet exceeded 3,000 *jin* per *mu*, enough to feed a sheep for a whole year. Professor Chia was confident that large areas of grassland in other parts of the country could be made to grow fine crops of hay and feed many more cattle, sheep and horses than they do today.

The specialists in this field drew attention to a number of problems which have to be tackled before the grasslands can be made to raise more livestock. One of these is water. In answering whether the grasslands have sufficient water, geologists confirmed that water can be located in certain parts of the grasslands tens or 100 metres below ground but that high-power pumps would be needed to raise this water in sufficient quantities. This problem was then passed on to the mechanical engineers.

The conference also heard from Tsai Hsi-tao, a specialist in tropical plants who comes from the far south of Yunnan. He works in a botanical garden in Hsishuangpanna located on a gourd-shaped island with extremely fertile soil. The biggest papaya tree there may bear as many as 180 fruit. Its banana plants grow to a height of five metres and yield 7,000-8,000 *jin* per *mu*. Similarly favoured subtropical spots are also found in many other parts of southwest and south China. Peasants there raise three crops of rice a year and cocoa trees, oil palms, cashews, sisal hemp and wild fruits grow in abundance in the fields and on the mountain sides.

Mountain regions, mostly lying in the temperate zone, account for two-thirds of China's territory. The problems of water and soil conservation in these regions

and of making multi-purpose use of their resources were discussed in meetings attended by experts in geography, botany, animal husbandry, water conservancy, pedology and meteorology. They were able to present excellent proposals on these problems. One concerned the development of woody oil-bearing and food plants in mountain areas. They particularly stressed the importance of proper planting and management of mountain forests.

Since China has large expanses of deserts, and areas of saline and alkaline soil, the conference also discussed how to make the most effective use of such areas.

### Boosting Per-Mu Yields

One of the central problems discussed at the conference was how to raise per-mu yields. Scientists from various fields all contributed proposals for a solution to these problems.

Many agronomists and animal-husbandry experts favoured integration of agriculture and livestock breeding. Chang Keh-wei, President of the Shenyang Agricultural College, held that the main obstacle to raising more livestock was shortage of fodder and that this could be overcome by integrating farming and livestock breeding. As the number of cattle and sheep increased, Chang concluded, they would supply more organic fertilizers to raise farm yields and so provide the wherewithal to raise additional draught animals as well.

Paddy rice experts talked much about rational rotation of crops as an important means of boosting yields. By planting green manure and leguminous crops to fix the nitrogen in the air, they pointed out, soil fertility can be enriched and yields raised.

In the group discussing chemical fertilizers, metallurgical specialist Yeh Chu-pei proposed the setting up of integrated works producing iron and steel and chemical fertilizers. This suggestion was debated with enthusiasm and the scientists considered the scheme worthy of further study.

Mechanization is another important means of increasing yields. Many outstanding scientists took part in the farm mechanization group. They included Liu Hsien-chou, expert in the history of farm machinery; Tang Yu-chang, specialist in mechanical engineering; and Pan Cheng-hsiao specializing in internal combustion engines. This group held a detailed discussion on what farm mechanization could do in carrying out the National Programme for Agricultural Development. This made it clear that it would certainly be extremely difficult to raise yields over large areas without the help of farm machines. In addition to increasing labour productivity, the group stressed, mechanization would release a great deal of manpower for intensive farming and comprehensive diversified undertakings.

The farm mechanization group worked out many valuable schemes that took cognizance of the traditional methods of intensive and meticulous cultivation and of different topographical conditions in China. Because a considerable part of China's territory lies 3,500 metres or more above sea-level, some mechanical engineers suggested the designing of internal combustion engines

specially adapted to the low atmospheric pressure on the high plateaux.

The plant protection group had many interesting discussions. It was generally agreed that given an adequate supply of farm chemicals, enormous amounts of grain could be saved from insect pests and plant diseases. The assembled scientists forecast that some plant diseases that affect Chinese farms could be wiped out in the coming years. China has already mastered the techniques of preventing or bringing under control some of the eight insect pests listed under the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

The conference considered that proper importance should be given to the question of how to make use of saline, alkaline and red soils. Ma Jung-chih, Li Ching-kuei, Hsiung Yi and other pedologists swapped views and experience on how to deal with poor soils and their discussions brought out that the potential productivity of land suffering from salinity and alkalinity is often underestimated.

Leading comrades of government bodies chaired many group discussions and put forward, together with the experts, many research topics that demand urgent attention.

### United in a Noble Cause

At a party celebrating the Spring Festival last January and attended by outstanding scientists in the capital, Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China spoke about what the Communist Party and the People's Government expect of the nation's scientists. He said: "The progress of our country and the modernization of our agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology depend on the concerted efforts of the people and scientists of the whole country. The leadership and initiative of veteran scientists, in particular, plays an important role in this."

The scientists of China are determined to live up to these expectations. This was clearly shown at the conference. Scientists spoke with the utmost enthusiasm of their determination to promote the modernization of China's agriculture. Those elder scientists who had met with a multitude of difficulties in doing research before liberation were among the keenest in mapping out study plans to advance this cause.

Paddy rice expert Ting Ying, President of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, is over 70, but he took a most active part in the conference. He played a leading role in drafting many long-term programmes for agricultural science and technology. Though 68 years old, Chin Shan-pao, wheat specialist and a vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, was considering his 15-year study programme even while he lent his talent to preparing the long-term research programme proposed by the conference. The noted geographer Coching Chu, a vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is full of energy. Soon after the conference came to an end, this 73-year-old scientist led a survey team to make field studies.

Why do these elder scientists work so diligently? Why are they so dedicated in their studies and research?



Part of the answer is because they have all experienced the hard and bitter road of the scientists in the old society.

Once in pre-liberation times, Chin Shan-pao and another wheat expert Tsai Hsu, now a professor of the Peking Agricultural University, went to northern Szechuan Province to collect agronomic material from the local archives which were open to public use. On a twisting mountain path, they were intercepted and searched by Kuomintang agents. Failing to find anything wrong, the agents finally declared that it was a suspicious act to copy materials from local archives. All hostels along the road were thereupon forbidden to give accommodation to these two scientists.

In contrast to this episode, Vice-President Chin described another incident that occurred after liberation in 1953 when he was President of the Nanking Agricultural College. One day a leading official of Kiangsu Province made a long-distance phone call from northern Kiangsu and asked him to come and see the wheat there which was suffering from frost. He accepted the invitation and went to north Kiangsu.

The comrade in charge greeted him and said: "I invited you to come because I know you couldn't often have seen such an occurrence before liberation. If you would consult with the peasants on the best way to save the crop, it would be helpful both to us and, I think, to your research work."

Professor Chin and his colleagues learnt a great deal from the peasants' experience after having attended many meetings with veteran farmers in the area. The crop was

saved. The scientists made further studies of the methods used and finally worked out a valuable set of measures to protect wheat from frost. These methods have been made known in all the wheat belts in China and have proved fairly effective too.

Soon afterwards, Professor Chin was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and has made big strides in his research work. An excellent strain of wheat, Nanda 2419, has been warmly welcomed by the peasants ever since it was developed by him. Unlike the case in pre-liberation years he was given every assistance in popularizing the new strain and Nanda 2419 is now being planted on more than 70 million *mu* all over China.

Bitter memories and striking contrasts between old and new times make the elder scientists treasure the new society all the more. This is why the experts, old and young, gathered at the national conference on agricultural science and technology worked in unison with one common goal: to catch up with the advanced scientific levels of the world and through our own concerted efforts build China rapidly into a strong and prosperous socialist country.

The conference drew up many blueprints to guide the development of agricultural science and technology in the coming years. The participating scientists left determined to carry out these plans in the shortest possible time under the leadership of the Communist Party, and in close unity with all the people of the country. That will make an invaluable contribution to the agricultural modernization of the country—a cause whose benefits will extend to the future generations.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu on April 20 received the credentials of the new Guinean Ambassador to China Camara Mamady, and the credentials of the new Iraqi Ambassador to China Abdul Muttalib Ameen.

A three-member Chinese scientists' delegation, after attending the fourth conference of the West African Science Association in Ghana, left Ghana for Mali on April 21.

A delegation of Chinese artists led by Hua Chun-wu left Moscow for home on April 24 after attending the second congress of Soviet artists.

Leslie Morris, General Secretary, and William Kashtan, Member of the National Executive Committee and National Executive Secretary, of the Canadian Communist Party, concluding their visit to China, left Peking for home on April 24. During their stay in Peking,

Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Peng Chen received and held talks with them. At the talks both sides expressed their own views on questions of differences in the international communist movement.

The study group of the Japanese Industrial Exhibition headed by Eiichi Shukutani, director-general of the Japanese Industrial Exhibition and Vice-Chairman of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, left Peking for home on April 25.

Premier Chou En-lai cabled congratulations to Milton Augustus Strieby Margai, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, on April 26 on the second anniversary of the independence of Sierra Leone.

Madame Quinim Pholsena, widow of the late Foreign Minister of Laos, has arrived in Peking for medical treatment.

The new Swiss Ambassador to China, Hans Keller, presented his credentials to

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, on April 27.

A U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters east of Luichow Peninsula in Kwangtung Province between 20:45 hours and 21:21 hours on April 16. Another U.S. warship intruded into the same area on April 22 between 12:17 hours and 13:20 hours.

On April 25, between 6:54 and 17:07 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the area of Yunghsing Island of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province.

On April 26, between 14:04 hours and 14:22 hours, a U.S. military plane intruded into China's territorial air space over the area of Yunghsing, Shih and Tung Islands of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the 239th, 240th, 241st and 242nd serious warnings against such provocations.

CORRECTION: The 10th line in the middle column of last week's "News in Brief" should read "Djakarta for the Asian-African. . ."

## CULTURE & ART

**"We Workers Can Sing,  
We Workers Can Dance..."**

*We can run a machine,  
We can wield a hoe.  
We'll learn to dance, act and sing,  
With the aid of the Party we'll  
grow.*

This confident prediction was recited by a freshman class of workers and peasants four years ago on the opening day of studies at Peking's Central Drama Institute. It was also a promise, and they have carried it out. Even before graduating, they had already become known on the Peking stage for their excellent performances of a dozen plays both classical and modern, Chinese and foreign, including Lope de Vega's classical Spanish drama *Sheeps Well*, the modern Albanian play *Halili and Hajria*, *72 Tenant Households*, a play about pre-liberation Shanghai's slums, and the well-known *Rickshaw Boy*. On the eve of May Day, they have graduated and are going professionally on the stage.

Chinese workers are not only showing that they can dance, act and sing, but also write novels and plays, compose verses and songs, draw and paint.

### Flourishing Workers' Culture

A recent amateur short-story contest sponsored by the *Canton Evening News* attracted 1,400 entries. First and second prizes went to a worker at the Canton Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant and an electrician at a paper mill. *A Good Thing Meets Many Obstacles*, a new play written by an assistant in a department store on Peking's Wangfuching Street, is a spicy comedy full of the spirit of the bustling city. *The New Recruit*, a popular comic dialogue on stage and radio, portrays a young graduate from Peking's school of service trades and his first experiences working in a restaurant. It was written jointly by an employee of the Peking Commercial Bureau and his bank clerk friend. *Workers' Picket Guards*, a choral work, describes the historic third rising of the Shanghai workers before liberation. It was composed by an amateur group belonging to the Shanghai Working People's Cul-

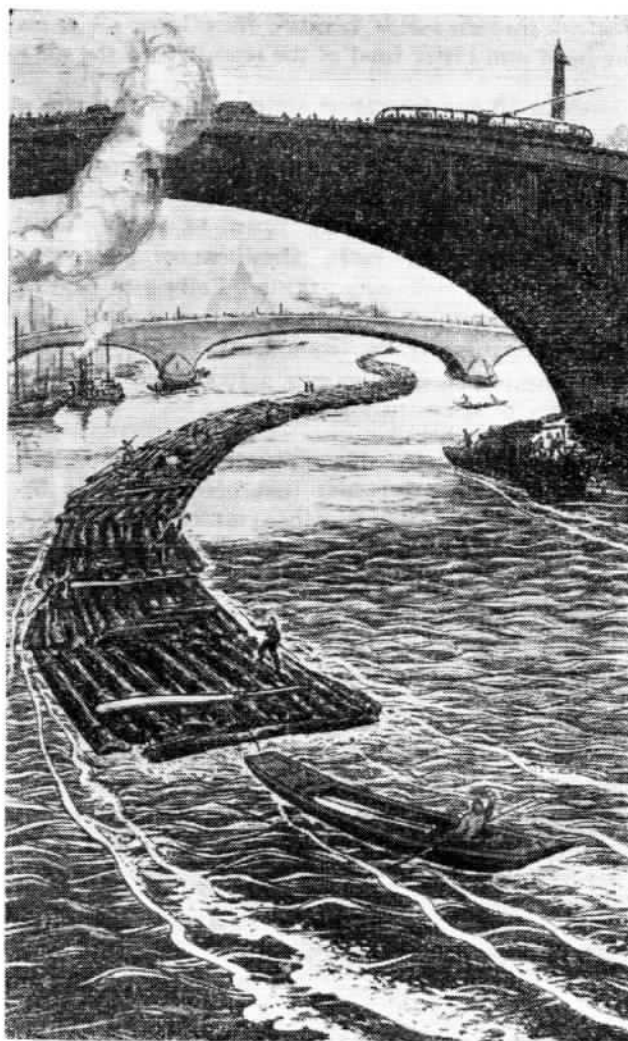
tural Palace. The *Dance of the Umbrellas* and *The Happy Cooks* are two notable dances out of many performed by Tientsin workers at a recent festival.

Everywhere the workers are eager to give artistic expression to their thoughts and feelings about the life and work they know, their love for their country and for their Communist Party. The state on its part does its best to provide them with the fullest material assistance and encouragement to develop their talents.

In every factory, mine, shop, state farm, government office and school, the administration allots a monthly sum equal to 1.5 per cent of the total salaries of their workers and employees to be spent on cultural and educational activities organized by the trade unions. They also provide accommodation for club rooms and recreational facilities. This is expressly provided for in the Trade Union Law put into effect the second year after liberation. In addition to this, every city has set up public cultural centres in new buildings or, in many cases, in what were the formerly exclusive club premises of the rich, or their parks and public buildings. The Peking Working People's Palace of Culture and the capital's Zhongshan Park today occupy part of the once "Forbidden City" of the Ching emperors.

### Trade Union Clubs

In every enterprise or organization the trade union organizes cultural and artistic activities through its workers' clubs, membership of which is open to every trade-union member. Young and old, male or female, workers take part in the amateur club groups devoted to literature, art, poetry, dancing, music, opera, balladry and so on, as well as their many recreational ac-



Rafting

By Tsai Shan-sheng, worker at the  
San Yi Printing House

tivities, such as ball games, visits to theatres or cinemas, picnics or outings. The clubs with their cultural and recreational activities represent a key part of the work of the trade unions as schools for communism. In all China there were only 789 before August 1950; by 1959 they numbered 31,600. The number of amateur theatrical troupes organized by the clubs alone increased from 3,250 in 1955 to 20,780 with 1,150,000 members in 1959. In the same period, the number of other cultural and artistic groups also increased 7-fold, to 90,860 with 1,750,000 members.

Municipally organized literary and art federations, cultural centres and cultural palaces are other centres of culture and art for the working people. Besides amateur art groups of all kinds they also, like the T.U. clubs, organize frequent contacts between worker amateurs and professional circles, and exhibitions and discussions of new creative work by workers.

With such wide opportunities open to them, workers who had neither means nor time to devote to culture and art before liberation are now discovering their own special art interests. Hsu Wu-sheng, 57 years old and a Hero of Labour at a cannery in Amoy, Fukien Province, started to work at the age of 14 and never had time to straighten his back from toil before liberation. A few years ago he got interested in *nanqu*, a type of local opera. He bought a *pipa* (Chinese balloon guitar) to play his own accompaniment, and his wife and four children were his glad daily audience and critics. Now he can count among his enthusiastic audiences all the thousands who go to the Amoy Cultural Palace. And he is only one example out of millions.

### Poetry, Song and Art

Poetry and song writing, and art are three flourishing branches of workers' culture. In practically every factory or mine you'll find on the walls of corridors and clubs scrolls of verses and songs the workers have composed. Selections of some of the best have been published by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in many volumes highly praised by distinguished poets such as Kuo Mo-jo and Ho Chi-fang. The recently published *Masters of the Yangtze*, a long poem written by Huang Sheng-hsiao, a Hupeh stevedore, has aroused deep interest in poetic circles all over the country.

The amateur artists' group at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company had only 8 members in 1956. By 1960, it had 1,200. In the last few years they have held six exhibitions of their work. The last was taken to Peking where it attracted great attention. The country as a whole now has 19,800 such workers' art groups spread over 23 provinces and municipalities. In 1960 when a national workers' art exhibition was held in Peking, it displayed 600 works ranging from traditional Chinese paintings and water colours to cartoons, woodcuts, oil paintings and sculptures, sketches and the traditional folk arts of scissor-cuts and New Year pictures. Part of this show has now gone on tour abroad.

New names of workers are constantly being added to the list of nationally known authors. The works of Hu

Wan-chun, Fei Li-wen, Tang Ke-hsin, Chang Ying and Wan Kuo-ju are well known. They have also been translated and published in various foreign languages. The writing of factory histories, in particular, gives workers wide opportunities to practise and improve their writing. The worker-authors of the well-known history of the Anyuan Colliery *Red Anyuan* have now gone on to write movie scripts. The wall newspapers in factories and mines, too, give every aspiring writer a chance to "publish" his works.

These give some brief but revealing glimpses of China's lustily growing workers' culture and art.

## PUBLISHING

### "Chinese Film History"

The China Cinema Publishing House has put on sale the first two volumes of its 3-volume *Chinese Film History*. Written by Chen Chi-hua, Vice-Director and Editor-in-Chief of the China Cinema Publishing House, it is the first attempt at a systematic and comprehensive study of film art in China, beginning from the year 1896 when *Acrobatics From the West* was shown for the first time in this country, in Shanghai.

The first two volumes deal with the development of Chinese cinema up to the liberation in 1949. The third volume, now in preparation, will cover the period since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Running to 900,000 words with 800 illustrations, the first two volumes

divide Chinese film history into three periods. The period 1896-1931 saw the beginnings of cinema art in China and its subsequent development under the control of the imperialists, feudal-comprador capitalists and speculators. During the period 1931-37, underground organizations of the Chinese Communist Party began to lead the movement for a revolutionary cinema. Party and progressive scenarists and artists fought the counter-revolutionary elements in the cinema backed up by the Chiang Kai-shek gang and imperialists, and made a number of outstanding progressive works whose popularity no reactionary could ban. The third period (1937-49) includes events during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. The movement for revolutionary films led by the Chinese Communist Party continued to score new successes in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. A key event of this time is that in 1938, Yen-an, the national revolutionary centre, set up its first film-producing organization. The documentaries and newsreels made in subsequent years by this organization have become treasured historical documents of the Chinese revolution.

These first two volumes give critical studies of various scenarists, film directors and actors of the periods reviewed and a detailed description of the growth of the Chinese film industry, from filming to showing. Between 1905, the year the first Chinese motion picture was produced, and 1949, some 2,000 films were made. All are listed in an appendix. This book is just what Chinese film fans have long been waiting for.



Water

Woodcut by Ling Men, worker at the Hsin Yeh Electric Motor Plant

# CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

*Sturdy Dependable Machines*

## CONCRETE MIXER

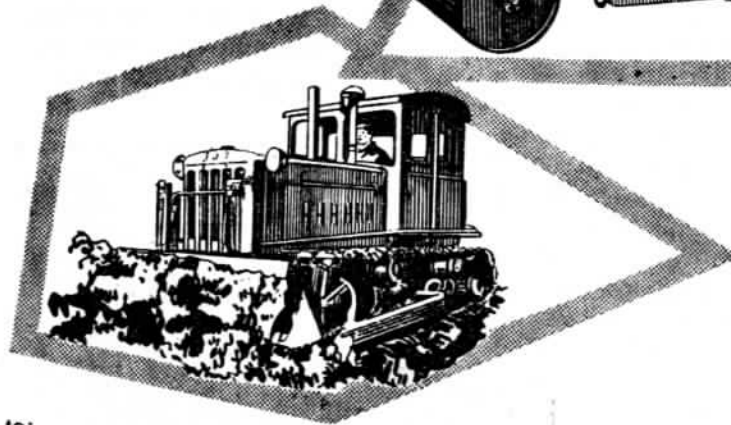
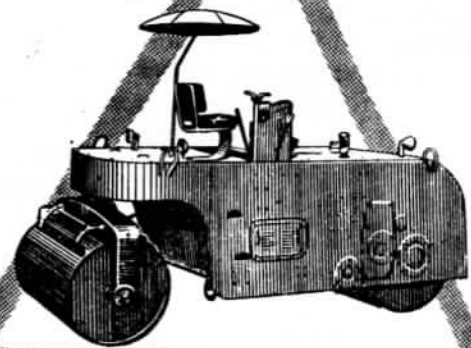
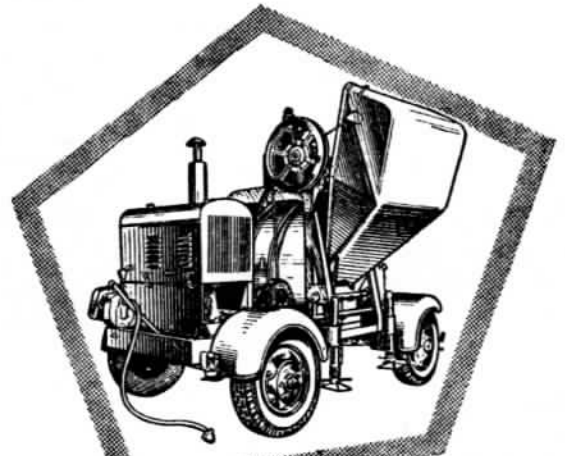
Capacity: 400 litres per batch  
Power: 20 Hp. diesel engine

## ROAD ROLLERS (diesel)

Type: Unballasted/Ballasted  
Tandem: 6-8 tons                      45 Hp.  
Tandem: 8-10 tons                     45 Hp.  
Triple Rollers: 12-15 tons         80 Hp.

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Moves 225 cu.m. of earth 50 m.  
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