

# PEKING REVIEW

1

January 6, 1961

## TOWARDS NEW VICTORIES FOR WORLD PEACE AND SOCIALISM

*Renmin Ribao* and *Hongqi* editorials review home and international situations and 1961 prospects (p. 6).

## SINO-SOVIET SOLIDARITY

Chinese and Soviet leaders exchange New Year greetings (p. 11).

## NEW PEAK IN CHINA-BURMA FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Report on Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Burma (p. 13).

## Struggle for Unity and Victory in International Workers' Movement

*Gongren Ribao* editorial (p. 20).

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*Cinema, Music and Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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January 1961

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(A reminiscence about Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the northern Shensi campaign. The author was leader of Chairman Mao's guards from 1946 to 1951.)

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### **PAGES FROM HISTORY**

Tearing the Mask Off the U.S. Armed Forces — Chung Hsi-tung

### **CLASSICAL HERITAGE**

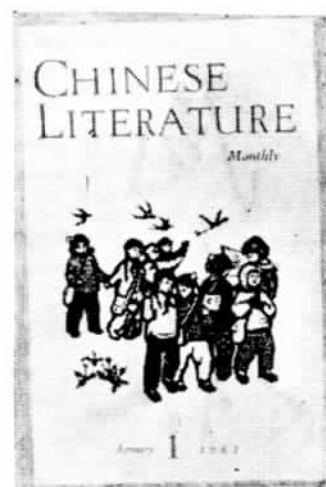
On *The Pilgrimage to the West* — Wu Tsu-hsiang

*The Pilgrimage to the West* (an excerpt from the novel) —  
Wu Cheng-en

### **COMMEMORATION**

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Death of Leo Tolstoy —  
Mao Tun

### **CHRONICLE AND PLATES**



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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 6, 1961 Vol. IV No. 1

## CONTENTS

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               | 3  |
| Into 1961 with Joy; 1960—Industry Scores Again!; Heroic Fight Against Nature; "Trans-plants" in Industry; Statistics Talk                                                                                           |    |
| <b>ARTICLES</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |
| Unite, Rely on the Masses and Struggle for New Victories for World Peace and in Building Socialism at Home<br>—Renmin Ribao Editorial                                                                               | 6  |
| Forward Under the Great Banner of the General Line<br>—Hongqi Editorial                                                                                                                                             | 9  |
| New Year's Greetings Between Chinese and Soviet Leaders                                                                                                                                                             | 11 |
| Premier Chou En-lai Heads Chinese Friendship Delegation to Burma                                                                                                                                                    | 13 |
| Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Prime Minister U Nu's State Banquet                                                                                                                                                 | 16 |
| Prime Minister U Nu's Speech at State Banquet                                                                                                                                                                       | 18 |
| Foreign Minister Chen Yi on the Laotian Situation                                                                                                                                                                   | 19 |
| Wage a Common Struggle for the Solidarity and Victory of the International Workers' Movement<br>—Gongren Ribao Editorial                                                                                            | 20 |
| Salute to Cuba and Latin America                                                                                                                                                                                    | 23 |
| Japanese Peace Champion Welcomed in Peking                                                                                                                                                                          | 26 |
| <b>CINEMA, MUSIC</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                | 27 |
| <b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          | 29 |
| Chairman Mao Receives Yemeni Moslem Delegation; Vice-Premier Chen Yi's New Year Reception for Diplomats; Sudan Independence Day; Protest Against Assault on Hsinhua Correspondent; Further U.S. Military Intrusions |    |
| <b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>                                                                                                                                                                                        | 30 |
| Only Africa's People Can Decide Africa's Destiny                                                                                                                                                                    |    |

## ROUND THE WEEK

### Into 1961 with Joy

Happy New Year! That, in a nutshell, was the mood of the nation over the last weekend. With 12 months of herculean efforts and gargantuan accomplishments behind them—and fresh endeavours and triumphs ahead—the Chinese people could well celebrate the dawn of 1961 with confidence and joy.

Peking was immersed in festivities during the two-day holiday. Vast crowds thronged public parks, museums, exhibitions, theatres, cinemas and stadiums to enjoy one of the richest and fullest cultural programmes the city ever offered. A total of more than 50 Chinese and foreign movies—including the colour features *A Revolutionary Family*, *Red Sun over Mount Ko*, the documentary *Fighting Cuba*, and a dozen other new films—were presented to packed houses in hundreds of showings. Throughout the capital record crowds saw a variety of old and new theatrical favourites featuring famous opera singers, actors, musicians and dancers. For the sports fans, there were first-class basketball, football, ping-pong and Chinese chess matches. There were also puppet and shadow shows and acrobatics especially organized for children but attended by the "young-in-heart" of all ages. While many professional troupes added lustre to celebrations in factories and mines, a common attraction at workers' cultural palaces and local club houses were the presentations written and performed by the workers themselves.

Peking housewives, now full-fledged participants in the multi-coloured fabric of the city's life with the establishment of the urban people's communes, enjoyed the holidays at leisure with their husbands and children. Many attended theatrical performances and in some cases, to the delight of their families, took their place on "the other side of the footlights" and became performers in their commune art troupes.

And, of course, there was the usual pre-holiday shopping, family dinners and visits to and from friends, col-

leagues and relatives. As in past years, many factory and office workers spent their holiday with members of rural people's communes on the city's outskirts. Renewing peasant friendships made and sealed in earlier aid-agriculture campaigns, they carried gifts and greetings to their hosts, exchanged news or simply joined in the general festivities of the countryside. This post-liberation practice which helps weld worker-peasant solidarity is fast becoming a tradition.

Though for the Chinese peasant the traditional Spring Festival remains the holiday of the year, New Year 1961 was celebrated with great fanfare. It was an occasion for rest, recreation, social and cultural activities. Besides visits to relatives and friends in neighbouring villages, family get-togethers and new year purchases, rural people's communes had their own film showings as well as concerts presented by commune art groups.

While Peking's was typical of the New Year celebrations, there were, of course, many local variations across China's vast land. In Chengtu, the occasion was marked by a great poetry contest held at the one-time home of renowned Tang poet Tu Fu at which many workers, peasants and soldiers recited or spontaneously composed poetic works to celebrate the New Year. In Wuhan, the mid-Yangtse industrial city, many workers attended a grand party celebrating both the advent of the new year and the marriage of two of the city's leading workers—mechanic Wu Liang-hu and spinner Chen Ai-ngo. Both advanced workers and "red banner holders," the couple first met while attending the 1959 national conference of labour heroes.

Thus, in myriad ways and forms, the old familiar year of 1960 was rung out and across the land could be heard a bold and joyous welcome to '61!

### 1960—Industry Scores Again!

China's industry, despite serious natural calamities, chalked up some spectacular victories in 1960.

**Steel output for 1960 is expected to reach the grand total of 18,450,000**

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tons, exceeding the planned target by a margin of 50,000 tons. This is a net increase of more than five million tons of steel over 1959, and over 50 per cent more than the 10.5 to 12 million tons originally set as the target for 1962 (the concluding year of the current Second Five-Year Plan). This success will enable the steel industry to devote more energy during the next two remaining years of the Second Five-Year Plan to increasing the varieties of steel and rolled steel and to further improving their quality.

In other fields of heavy industry, the 1960 targets for iron, coal, electric power, petroleum, machine tools, tractors and other major items are also expected to be fulfilled or over-fulfilled.

The exceptionally serious natural calamities last year had an adverse effect on heavy industry, though the selfless efforts of the workers minimized it as much as humanly possible. In Liaoning, Shantung and Hopei Provinces, heavy rainfall and floods during August caused a suspension of iron, steel and coal production, power generation and transport. In addition, some local small and medium-sized industrial undertakings and building enterprises reduced their original targets when they readjusted the allocation of manpower in favour of agriculture.

While output of consumer goods using non-agricultural raw materials continued to rise, the effects of last year's natural calamities, following those of 1959, have been more serious in branches of light industry which depend on farm produce for raw materials. Cotton textiles, knitted goods, cigarettes, vegetable oils and sugar will fall short of their original targets. Through the ingenuity of the workers in economizing raw materials and introducing substitutes, the extent of the gap was less than expected.

During 1960, the machine-building and chemical industries made outstanding contributions to the technical transformation of agriculture. Output of tractors, harvesters, tractor-drawn farm implements and drainage and irrigation equipment rose substantially. Turnout of rubber-tired wheelbarrows, chemical fertilizers and insecticides also increased. As part of

the support-agriculture campaign, a number of factories have been assigned to specialize in the manufacture and repair of farm machinery and other farm equipment.

A sweeping campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution centring on mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation, and a campaign for increased production and economy with grain and steel production as the key levers constituted another salient feature of industry in 1960. They have been a prime factor in raising both the productive capacity and technical level of industry.

### Heroic Fight Against Nature

The past year in agriculture can be characterized as one of heroic battle against nature.

It was a year in which the worst natural calamities of a century fell with full force upon the country. Severe drought blighted the spring and summer. Across China's vast land, its cruel hand lay on every province and autonomous region — with the exception of Tibet and Sinkiang. In hard-hit Hopei, Honan, Shantung and Shansi Provinces, areas covering over 60 per cent of the total cultivated land experienced six to seven months of withering drought. Typhoons, the most numerous in 50 years according to hydrological records, added their toll of destruction. They caused flood and water-logging in many provinces and autonomous regions. Hailstorms, frost, insect pest and plant disease also attacked over a wide area.

In face of these extreme natural adversities, members of the rural people's communes fought back with matchless courage and ingenuity. Led by the Communist Party, they did not wait passively for nature's



Steel Workers Greeting the New Year with New Records  
Woodcut in colour by Ma Hsueh-li

bounties but organized and sweated to wrest a yield from her. In some areas, when the young shoots were killed by the scorching sun, commune members resowed as often as six times. When in the severe drought even the rivers and reservoirs dried up, they launched massive campaigns to dig wells and supplement surface water with underground water. Every effort was made to recoup spring losses in the summer. Such was the spirit of the countryside.

The people's commune form of organization showed its mettle with particular brightness during the past year's severe test. It demonstrated its superiority in mobilizing manpower and material resources, in the rational use of water supply and in organizational co-operation to combat nature's tantrums. The large numbers of water conservancy works built since the big leap forward in 1958 also contributed to minimizing the damage. The peasants sum it up succinctly with: but for the people's communes, countless country folk would have died of starvation.

At the moment, the countryside is buzzing with activity. Winter ploughing, winter irrigation, collecting and applying manure, tools and implements manufacture and repair and

side-occupations are activities following one upon another or juxtapose in a truly massive winter production campaign. Wheat, barley, rape and green manure are doing well as a result of better sowing and good field work.

Cadres who have all along been working side by side with the peasants are leading them in the battle to overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the ravages of nature. Special attention is also being given to the community dining-rooms and other welfare facilities of the rural people's communes.

In short, though there have been difficulties, Chinese peasants are everywhere filled with confidence. They know that they have already scored great achievements. Whereas previously natural calamities of such scope would have meant death and disaster for millions—this time the adversity only served to rouse people to greater efforts. They are girding themselves to wrest good harvests from nature this year.

### **"Trans-plants" in Industry**

From a province without a glass plant, Anhwei in east China has jumped to third place in the nation in the output of glass and glassware. Other light industries have also made great headway in 1960. This phenomenal advance in industrial production is the direct result of a conscientious application of the principles of rational distribution of industry.

Though rich in farm produce and minerals, Anhwei Province, lacking industry, formerly had to send most of its raw materials to Shanghai for processing. The latter, on the other hand, had an over-concentration of small light industrial plants with no guarantee of a timely supply of raw materials. To correct this irrational imbalance left over from pre-liberation days, scores of small light industrial plants were in the last few years literally "transplanted" from Shanghai to Anhwei. This not only brought production closer to the source of raw materials and to markets, but planted a "crop" of skilled Shanghai workers whose advanced technique bore fruit in the training of local workers and the boosting of local production. This wholesale "transplanting" of a whole

operation—from machines to personnel—is popularly dubbed the "hen-laying-eggs" method.

Anhwei abounds in quartz; yet it used to buy glassware from Shanghai. Now, with several small glass factories "transplanted" from that city, Anhwei has been able to speedily develop its own glass industry. Today Anhwei plants not only turn out glassware for daily use, but also glass fibres, opticals and other high quality products.

Careful thought went into the choice of site before the transfer was made. Questions of raw material supplies, markets, transport and power facilities were all considered. With such meticulous planning the "transplants" have, without exception, grown and prospered in their new surroundings. A Shanghai match factory, for example, was moved to Wuhu on the Yangtse. Drawing on the abundant timber supply from the nearby Tapich Mountains, it soon quadrupled its annual output.

### **Statistics Talk**

The 4th Congress of the Shanghai Women's Federation met recently. It released a batch of statistics that tells an impressive story of the social advances registered by the women of China's most populous city.

Nearly two million Shanghai women work in various fields of socialist construction today, enjoying the new rights which liberation opened up to them.

In the past three years alone more than 260,000 new women workers have joined Shanghai's factories and other enterprises. In addition more than 300,000 city housewives are participating in neighbourhood production teams manufacturing thousands of types of products in small workshops or at home. Nearly all peasant housewives in the suburban farm districts are farming or doing other productive work in the people's communes. In these past three years in Shanghai, more than twice as many women have entered industry as during the whole of the past century. And they are no longer confined to the textile and other light industries. Many now work in the chemical, machine-building and other heavy industries as well as in transport. Subur-

ban peasant housewives have become tractor drivers, rice transplanter operators and expert pig-breeders. The number of women in scientific research increased more than sixfold in the past three years. Women account for one-third of the metropolis' literary and art workers. Nearly 2,000 have been elected deputies to the people's congress at various levels. Hundreds of thousands of housewives and women workers and peasants are attending spare-time schools.

The establishment of the people's communes has been vital in freeing Shanghai's women from household chores and drawing them into the mainstream of social life. Over a million children are in nurseries and kindergartens in and around Shanghai. Over a million and a half are eating in neighbourhood dining-rooms in the city; over 96 per cent of the peasant households on the city's outskirts are eating in commune dining-rooms. More than 150,000 women in and around the metropolis devote themselves to the work of these and other commune-run public welfare undertakings.

Gone are the days when many a Shanghai woman was the docile subordinate of her husband and at the beck and call of her in-laws. Now they manage their households on an equal footing with their husbands and enjoy a happy family life never dreamt of before. Their interests are no longer confined to the narrow family circle but include the welfare of the whole society.

There is no end to the stories of Shanghai women making their mark in the new order of things. Tang Ying was a child-beggar and maid-servant before liberation. Now well known as a "shock worker" in technical innovations, she was elected deputy to the people's congress during the recent district elections. Li Chien introduced more than 100 innovations at the power plant where she works. She was the first worker-engineer promoted from the ranks of women workers in the city. These two were among the more than 100 advanced women factory workers and directors, chairmen of people's communes, tractor and bus drivers, sales-girls, cooks at community kitchens, teachers and researchers who addressed the Women's Federation conference.

# Unite, Rely on the Masses and Struggle For New Victories for World Peace And in Building Socialism at Home

*Following are excerpts from the New Year's Day editorial of "Renmin Ribao."—Ed.*

**T**HE year 1961 is here. All over the world the people have bid farewell to the old and ushered in the new year, facing the excellent situation where the East wind prevails still more over the West wind, or in other words, where the forces of peace and socialism prevail still more over the forces of war and imperialism.

The success of the Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties has been warmly acclaimed by the people of the whole world. The Statement issued by the Moscow Meeting is a Marxist-Leninist document worked out by the joint efforts of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties on the basis of the 1957 Moscow Declaration. It calls on all the Communist and Workers' Parties in the world to unite, rely on the masses and launch a new struggle against imperialism and for new victories for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

The present international situation is developing ever more favourably for the people throughout the world. As the Moscow Statement says, there has now emerged this situation: "... the rapid growth of the might and international influence of the world socialist system, the vigorous process of disintegration of the colonial system under the impact of the national-liberation movement, the intensification of class struggles in the capitalist world, and the continued decline and decay of the world capitalist system. The superiority of the forces of socialism over those of imperialism, of the forces of peace over those of war, is becoming ever more marked in the world arena."

The year 1960 witnessed the further growth of the socialist camp in strength and influence.

In the past year, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have continued their vigorous growth in their national economy, science and technology, and the cause of socialism has flourished with even greater vitality than before.

In the past year, the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries stood in the forefront of the defence of world peace, waged active struggles for the relaxation of international tension, the conclusion of a disarmament agreement and the realization of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition among nations with different social

systems and firmly supported the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, rapidly raising the international prestige of the socialist camp. On the proposal of the Soviet Union, the United Nations General Assembly discussed the important question of abolishing the colonial system and, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the resolution tabled by the Asian and African countries on this question.

**I**N the past year, China, together with the other socialist countries, has persisted, and made great achievements, in pursuing the policy of opposing imperialist aggression, supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people all over the world against imperialism and colonialism, striving for peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems and defending world peace. There have been new developments in the friendly relations between China and the peoples of other countries. In 1960, our country established friendly diplomatic relations with Cuba, Ghana, Mali and Somali. In the past year, leaders of our country paid visits to a number of fraternal countries and friendly countries and leaders of a number of fraternal countries and friendly countries visited China. These mutual visits have greatly strengthened the friendship between China and these countries. Our country successively signed treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression, or of peace and friendship, with Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea and Cambodia; settled the Sino-Burmese boundary question which had been left over from the past and signed the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty; concluded an agreement with Nepal on the boundary question between the two countries; and reached agreement with the Government of Indonesia on the Arrangement for Implementation of the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality. The conclusion of these treaties and agreements has reinforced and developed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and set a brilliant example of settling questions of international relations through consultation. Our Government has also repeatedly proposed that the countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and turn the whole of this area into a nuclear weapon free area. All this is welcomed and supported by the broad masses of the people in the world.

The unity of the international communist movement, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity between the

Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union and between the two countries have been further strengthened by the Moscow Statement which was adopted unanimously at the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties. The friendly visit to the Soviet Union made by the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Chairman Liu Shao-chi has greatly strengthened the friendship and unity between China and the Soviet Union. This powerful unity is the most reliable guarantee for the victory of the people's struggle all over the world for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

1960 was a year of unprecedented upsurge in the national liberation movement. The neo-colonialism of U.S. imperialism has been exposed by the peoples of all countries in the world to an increasing extent and has met increasing resistance; this is a new situation in the national liberation movement. U.S. imperialism is the strongest imperialism and the most vicious and most cunning enemy of the people throughout the world. Complete victory for the national liberation movement is possible only when the nature of U.S. imperialism is clearly recognized. The unfolding national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and constitutes an important contribution to the safeguarding of world peace.

**F**OR the imperialist camp, 1960 was a year of increasing decline, decay and disintegration. The United States, the strongest country in the capitalist world, not only failed to experience that "most prosperous" year which Eisenhower bragged about at the beginning of 1960; but it was confronted by a new, acute economic crisis. The dollar crisis has shocked the capitalist world. The scramble for markets and financial dominance has grown in intensity among the major imperialist countries. Economic contradictions have intensified political contradictions. Inside the capitalist countries, class contradictions have intensified; the masses of the people have waged extensive economic and political struggles against the attacks of monopoly capital, to safeguard their vital living rights and their democratic rights.

By sticking to its policies of aggression and war, U.S. imperialism has isolated itself to a greater extent than ever before. The people of all countries who cherish peace and freedom are joining hands on an ever more extensive scale in a united front against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. The more the united front develops and becomes consolidated, the more it will be able to prevent imperialism from starting a new world war. The Moscow Statement points out that imperialism still "persists in preparing a new world war," that "the danger of a new world war still persists," that "the peoples must now be more vigilant than ever" and that "the democratic and peace forces today have no task more pressing than that of safeguarding humanity against a global thermo-nuclear disaster." The people throughout the world still need to wage serious struggles to win world peace. We are convinced that peace can definitely be safeguarded and a new world war prevented provided we enhance our vigilance, intensify our struggle and rely on the joint strength of all the peace-loving



For a Broad United Front Against Imperialist Policies of Aggression and War

Cartoon by Wu Yun

forces and, above all, on positive action taken by the masses of the people in all the countries. As the Moscow Statement rightly puts it, "world war can be prevented by the joint efforts of the world socialist camp, the international working class, the national-liberation movement, all the countries opposing war and all peace-loving forces." The Moscow Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World are giving strong inspiration to the people of all countries who oppose imperialism and strive for world peace. It can be expected that in the new year the cause of world peace will certainly win great new victories.

**T**HE year 1960 was the third year of the Chinese people's continued leap forward, guided brilliantly by the three red banners—the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune. It was also a year of struggle against severe natural calamities, waged by the people all over the country under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Thanks to the persistent, unflagging efforts of the Chinese working class and the people as a whole, the 1960 planned targets for such major products of heavy industry as steel, iron, coal, electricity, petroleum, machine tools and tractors are estimated to have been fulfilled or over-fulfilled, so continuing to maintain a very rapid rate of development, despite the effect of bad harvests in the past two years on the entire industrial front. Steel output in 1960 is expected to have reached 18.45 million tons, exceeding the 1959 total by more than 5 million tons and exceeding by over 50 per cent the original target of be-

tween 10.5 and 12 million tons set for 1962 under the Second Five-Year Plan. The technical innovations and technical revolution movement on industrial production and construction fronts developed extensively in 1960, achieving successes in a great many fields. The large numbers of small enterprises which had been set up in the two preceding years made a good many improvements in production and technique. Many enterprises in heavy and light industry, in accordance with their own specific conditions, began to diversify their activities and make multiple use of materials, getting fine results in the rational use of manpower and material resources. All this further strengthened the role of industry in the national economy and further increased its power to support agriculture.

China's agriculture suffered extremely serious natural calamities in 1960. Of the more than 1,600 million *mu* of cultivated land in the country, 600 million *mu* were affected in 1959 and 900 million *mu*—more than half of the total cultivated land—were affected in 1960. The damage done to 300 to 400 million *mu* was particularly serious last year. Natural calamities of this order have been unknown for a hundred years past. The damage inflicted and the losses have been to a very great extent reduced due to the fact that we have further consolidated the people's communes, which possess great vitality, carried out large-scale construction of water conservancy projects on the farmland and organized the forces of industry and in other fields in an overall way to support the battles against natural calamities and for rehabilitation; and particularly, because the peasants throughout the country waged an intense, stubborn and fearless fight, under the leadership of the Party. Nevertheless, the damage is still very serious. The 1960 production plans for agriculture and light industry which relies on agriculture for its raw materials have not been fulfilled.

Since the general line for building socialism was implemented in 1953, for three years industry has all along developed at a great leap forward rate. Industrial production in 1960 showed a very great increase compared with 1957. But agriculture was affected by serious natural calamities two years running, after the big bumper harvest of 1958. Therefore, it has become more pressing than ever to greatly strengthen the agricultural production front.

In 1959, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung put forward the policy that the development of China's national economy must take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor, and combine priority for the development of heavy industry with the rapid development of agriculture. In 1961, the whole Party and the people all over the country must carry out this policy conscientiously, resolutely, thoroughly and completely and be prepared, through relatively protracted and concentrated efforts, to bring about a fundamental change in our agriculture's weak economic foundation, extremely low technical level and limited capacity to resist natural calamities.

To tide over the difficulties caused by bad harvests, the present pressing task is to make proper and good arrangements for the livelihood of the rural and urban people. We are convinced that the present difficulties in

the areas stricken by natural calamities can be completely overcome by relying on the overall arrangements of the Party and the People's Government and the going of the working personnel of all levels deep among the masses, on the display of lofty class solidarity by the people in areas not affected by natural calamities in economizing on clothing and food to support the affected areas, on the careful calculation and planning of the people in the affected areas and their efforts to tide over the difficulties through production.

The Communist Party committees and the people's governments at the various levels must give timely and powerful leadership to agricultural production over the winter.

It is not only the task of the more than 20,000 rural people's communes and all the peasants but the common task of the people throughout the country to exert every effort to achieve a better harvest next summer and autumn and to facilitate a gradual improvement in the agricultural situation.

Provided we concentrate our efforts to strengthen agricultural production, overcome the difficulties caused by natural calamities and greatly push forward the growth of agricultural production, we shall certainly be able to lay a more solid foundation for our national economy and thus stride forward still more successfully.

**W**ITH the great leap forward in economic construction over the past three years, the material and technical basis of our country's economy has been greatly strengthened and the rural and urban people's communes have been steadily consolidated. The level of socialist consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the people has risen considerably and they have acquired a great deal of new skills and knowledge. Most important of all is the fact that in the course of carrying out the Party's general line for building socialism, we have accumulated rich experience in many spheres of socialist construction, raised the ideological level of our cadres and their understanding of policy, and consolidated more than ever the unity of the Party and the bonds between the Party and the broad masses. These are the most fundamental guarantees for the victorious advance of our cause. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the three red banners, turning to full account these favourable conditions, remaining closely united and firmly relying on the masses, we will certainly be able to win great new victories on our road of socialist construction. Ours is an infinitely bright future.

The forty years' history of the Chinese people's revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party has been marked by constant triumphs over difficulties and the winning of great victories step by step. It has been a history of constantly summing up experience, developing good points and overcoming weaknesses, improving the work, raising the level of the cadres and the masses and ceaselessly pushing forward the revolutionary cause. The fact that the Chinese Communist Party has won the greatest trust of the Chinese people is because our Party, whatever the circumstances, has always gone deeply among the masses, shared their



weal and woe, gone through storm and stress together with them and waged most tenacious struggles for their well-being. To date, several hundred thousand cadres throughout the country have left their positions to work in the rural areas. Led by the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, a mass movement is surging forward, sweeping through all areas and departments in the country, to go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way. This great movement has brought infinite strength and confidence to the people in the calamity-stricken areas, to all the peasants, all workers, all intellectuals and the 650 million people in the country.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung during the Third Revolutionary Civil War said: "We are soberly aware that on our way forward there will still be all kinds of obstacles and difficulties and that we should be prepared to deal with the maximum resistance and desperate struggle by all our enemies, domestic and foreign. But so long as we can grasp the science of Marxism-Leninism, have confidence in the masses, stand closely together with the masses and lead them forward, we shall be fully able to surmount any obstacle and overcome any difficulty. Our strength will be invincible."\* This is as true of construc-

\*"The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

tion just as it is of revolution; it is as true of the fight against natural calamities as it is of the fight against the enemy in society. The difficulties we encountered in the past we overcame one after another, one group after another; the difficulties we now face we shall certainly overcome one after another, one group after another.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung also stated: "There are difficulties before both us and the reactionary forces. But the difficulties of the reactionary forces are insurmountable because they are on the verge of death and have no future. Our difficulties can be overcome because we are new and rising forces and have a bright future."\*

The imperialists and reactionaries in various countries gloat over the temporary difficulties which the natural calamities have brought us. But they will soon find out that it was too early for them to rejoice.

Let all the people in the country unite closely and fight for new victories in the cause of socialist construction in 1961!

Let the Chinese people and the people throughout the world unite closely and fight for new victories in the cause of world peace in 1961!

\*"Greet the New Upsurge of the Chinese Revolution."



## Forward Under the Great Banner of The General Line

*Following is an abridged translation of the editorial in "Hongqi," No. 1, 1961. — Ed.*

**U**NDER the illumination of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes, the people of our country have triumphantly advanced in the three years since 1958. These were three years of great historic significance. As another new year begins, they go forward with still greater heroism and vigour, taking the tremendous achievements of the past three years as the basis of their advance.

In the past three years our country has scored remarkable achievements on both industrial and agricultural fronts. The mighty leap forward of the national economy enabled us to fulfil in 1959, three years ahead of schedule, the main targets of industrial production set by the Second Five-Year Plan. In 1960 heavy industrial production in our country maintained its continuous leap forward; estimated outputs of such heavy industrial products as steel, iron, coal, electric power, petroleum, machine tools and tractors all reached the planned targets and some even

overstepped them. Take steel output as an example. It increased by nearly 250 per cent in these three years, i.e., from 5,350,000 tons in 1957 to 18,450,000 tons in 1960, an average increase of more than 4,300,000 tons a year, while the annual increase averaged only 800,000 tons during the First Five-Year Plan. In agriculture, having overcome the natural calamities of 1959, we plunged into another heroic struggle in 1960 against natural calamities which were the worst of their kind in a century. The daily consolidation of the people's communes and the great development of farm water conservancy construction not only played a very big role in lessening natural calamities in these two years but will play an active part in boosting agricultural output over a long period to come.

**O**F particularly deep and far-reaching significance is the fact that in these three years we have gained rich and profound experience in achieving a high-speed development in our cause of socialist construction under the conditions in our country and have, through practice, increasingly clarified and perfected specific policies and

methods employed on the various fronts of our socialist construction. Through the practice of these three years, the broad masses of cadres and the people have raised their levels of consciousness and learnt a great deal of new skills and knowledge.

**S**Ocialist construction in all countries must follow the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism. In its socialist construction our country also needs to learn from the advanced experience of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. However, we must proceed from the concrete circumstances of our country so as to correctly apply the universal laws of socialist construction and effectively utilize the experience of other countries. The three years beginning in 1958 were the first three years after our country had completed the socialist transformation of ownership and gained decisive victories in the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. The experience gained in socialist construction during these three years is of especially important significance. In 1958 the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung put forward the general line for building socialism in our country and a set of "walking on two legs" policies; these were drawn up by applying the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism in analysing the concrete conditions in our country and summing up the experience gained in our construction. This general line and the set of policies of our Party have stood the test in the great practice of the past three years and have been proved to be in complete accord with the objective laws of the development of our socialist construction. The general line and the set of policies have also, through practice, undergone a gradual development and steadily become more perfected as regards some of their concrete contents.

In summing up the experience of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "To learn warfare through warfare is our chief method." This principle also applies to economic construction. To learn construction through construction is our chief method in construction work today. To do a good job in socialist construction work needs not only knowledge of production and techniques and adeptness in organizing the productive forces, but also the ability to handle social relations correctly. Revolution also demands the correct handling of social relations, but social relations in construction differ from those in revolution and also cannot be learnt except through practice. Practice over the past three years has enabled the people to learn a great deal of knowledge in these respects. Some knowledge was unknown because of lack of experience in the past; some knowledge, though known in the past, was not deeply understood owing to lack of experience. What is particularly important is the fact that this useful knowledge has been learnt not only by a few leading cadres and technical personnel but by the broad masses of cadres at all levels and the people. In the past three years the big leap forward of the national economy and the development of the people's communes were both brought about by means of large-scale mass movements. The mass movement developed under the centralized leadership of the Party constitutes the most effective means of steeling cadres, raising the level of consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the people

and bringing the initiative and creativeness of the masses into play; it is also the most effective means of enabling the broad masses of cadres and the people to learn how to carry on socialist construction.

The masses of people are the most principal force in developing production and promoting social progress. The raised ideological level and level of consciousness and degree of organization achieved by the broad masses of cadres and the people and particularly of the more than 500 million peasants, the changes in their spiritual outlook and their accumulated experience in construction in the past three years will be the most active and most consistently operating factors in the future work of construction.

In our continued advance, we must pay the greatest attention to the rich experience gained in these past three years. By conscientiously summing up this experience we will be able to advance in a still better way.

Summing up experience is a method which should be constantly used by Marxist-Leninists. One of the main purposes in summing up our experience is to enable us to understand the Party's general line and policies more profoundly and comprehensively, to understand not only what they are but also why they are so, and to enable us to apply concretely the Party's general line and policies to our work in a more conscious way.

We must, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has constantly taught us, adopt a Marxist-Leninist, realistic attitude towards our experience. We should, on the basis of facts, make a full evaluation of the achievements and successful experiences in our work and conscientiously study how these achievements have been brought about and why these experiences are successful; this will facilitate the development of these achievements and the popularization of these successful experiences. In the three years of the big leap forward, the tremendous achievements in our socialist construction demonstrate that our successful experience is the main thing — it forms the main current of our experience — but that there are also some individual and partial unsuccessful experiences. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "We must sum up the main experience in our work, including both successes and mistakes, so that we can popularize our successful experience and draw lessons from our mistakes." That is to say, we should be adept at learning not only from successful experience but also from faulty experience.

**D**URING the three years of big-leap development in the socialist economy of our country, great changes have taken place in the relations between the various branches of the national economy. It is necessary, at this time, to make suitable adjustments in the altered relations between the various branches, consolidate the great gains scored by the productive forces and production relations in the course of these developments and changes, enrich the content of newly developed undertakings and raise the quality of those new things that need further improvement. In doing so, the level of our construction work will be greatly raised above its present standard. To do this work well, it is necessary that the broad masses of cadres and the people maintain their soaring enthusiasm;

at the same time it is necessary to learn earnestly from the experience of the past three years so as to do our work with still greater meticulousness and in a still better way.

Judged in relation to our long-term goals, we have only made the very first step in our cause of socialist construction. Our aim is to build a big country with a population of more than 650 million into a socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture, and to develop further from a socialist society to a communist society. To achieve this, we still have many things to do, many difficulties to overcome and many new problems to solve. The important thing is that with our first step forward we have scored great successes. The direction is already clear and the road leading to our final victory is already open. All our achievements are an inspiration to us, while the difficulties that beset us have merely stimulated us to march forward with still greater determination.

Natural calamities in 1960 brought us severe hardships. In 1960, natural calamities affected 900 million *mu* of cultivated land in varying degrees; 300 million to 400 million *mu* of these were severely hit. This not only greatly affected agricultural production in 1960, making it impossible to fulfil its plan, but also inevitably created conditions unfavourable to production in both light and heavy industries. Thanks to the persevering efforts made by the people of our country under these difficult conditions, heavy industrial production continued to maintain its leap forward last year. Meanwhile, it must be noted that the severe natural calamities of the past two years will inevitably affect industrial and agricultural production in some respects this year. We must, therefore, continue our

arduous struggles and give play to the spirit of building our country industriously and thriftily to overcome the difficulties brought about by bad harvests in agriculture; moreover, we must in the coming new year exert still greater efforts and economize still greater amounts of funds and labour power from other fields to strengthen the agricultural front and strive for a turn for the better in agriculture. As the degree of mechanization in China's agriculture is still very low and agricultural production mainly relies on manpower and draught animals, it is an extremely arduous task to eliminate the effects of these severe calamities. This is a serious task confronting the people of the whole country today.

The Chinese people waged protracted and arduous struggles under extremely difficult conditions and defeated all their domestic and foreign enemies. When they started to build socialism, the Chinese people foresaw that, on the road of construction, they would also encounter all kinds of severe difficulties, natural calamities being one of them. Since we could defeat all our domestic and foreign enemies in the revolution, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties, including natural calamities, in our construction.

With the great achievements gained in the leap forward of the past three years as our starting point, under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, and rallying closely round the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people, the people of the whole country, by continuing to advance bravely, will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties in their path forward and score new victories.

# New Year's Greetings Between Chinese and Soviet Leaders

*Messages of warm New Year's greetings were exchanged between Communist Party and state leaders of China and the Soviet Union. Following are the texts of the messages.—Ed.*

## Greetings from the Chinese Leaders

**Moscow**

**Comrade N. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers,**

**Comrade L. Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:**

On the advent of the new year of 1961, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Government, extend to you, and through you to

the great Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, our warmest and most sincere New Year's greetings.

The past year has been one in which the forces of world peace and progress with the socialist camp as the core were further strengthened and the imperialist forces of war were further weakened. The recently concluded Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties has greatly strengthened the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and has inspired the peoples throughout the world in their

struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. We are deeply convinced that in the new year the people of all countries will certainly win new, greater victories.

During the past year, the great Soviet people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Khrushchov, have scored tremendous achievements in magnificent communist construction; as a powerful bulwark of peace in the world, the Soviet Union has made important contributions to the defence of world peace, opposition to imperialist aggression, support for the oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation and the strengthening of the might of the socialist camp. Every achievement and success of the Soviet people has greatly inspired the high enthusiasm of the Chinese people in building socialism. In the past year, the friendship and unity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union have been further consolidated and developed. The recent state visit to the Soviet Union of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Chairman Liu Shao-chi has still further consolidated and developed the long-tested great friendship and unity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and

proletarian internationalism. At the beginning of the new year, we heartily wish the great Soviet people added brilliant achievements in the days to come in the lofty cause of building communism and defending world peace! May the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union be everlasting! Dear comrades, we wish you and all the Soviet people a happy new year!

**Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party;

**Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

**Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China;

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

December 30, 1960

## Greetings from the Soviet Leaders

### Peking

**Comrade Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

**Comrade Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

**Comrade Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and

**Comrade Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

### Dear Comrades:

On the eve of the New Year, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people, extend to you, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the entire fraternal Chinese people our warm and sincere respects and best wishes.

The past year has brought new, outstanding victories to the people of all the socialist countries in their peaceful competition with capitalism. The year marks the growth of the solidarity and might of the socialist camp. The recent Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties has pointed out the path of further

solidarity of the countries of the socialist camp, and at the same time has pointed out new possibilities in the struggle for world peace, democracy and socialism, national liberation and lasting friendship among the peoples.

The Soviet people heartily rejoice over the achievements in the selfless struggle for the victory of socialism of their own friends and ally — the great Chinese people — under the leadership of the long-tested Chinese Communist Party.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the entire working people of the People's Republic of China new successes in the coming year and further achievements in the struggle for building socialism and consolidating world peace.

We wish that the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the great peoples of our two countries and among the peoples of the countries in the entire socialist camp — the bulwark of peace and security, the guarantee for the complete victory of the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism — be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

**N. Khrushchov**

**L. Brezhnev**

December 31, 1960  
The Kremlin, Moscow

# Premier Chou En-lai Heads Chinese Friendship Delegation to Burma

**J**ANUARY 4, 1961, was a red-letter day in Sino-Burmese friendly relations. It saw the instruments of ratification of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty exchanged in Rangoon and that historic Treaty go into effect. A boundary of peace and friendship more than 2,000 kilometres long was formally established between the two countries.

On that day, too, Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Friendship Delegation comprising more than 400 people were in Rangoon joining in the festivities of the 13th anniversary of Burma's independence. The visit of so large a delegation, like that paid to China by more than 300 Burmese guests last October, was unprecedented in the annals of Sino-Burmese relations; it was also rare in the history of international relations in general.

Conclusion of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression last January, the formal establishment now of a boundary of peace and friendship and the exchange of visits by such numerous and representative delegations are vivid manifestations of the advance of friendly Sino-Burmese relations from one height to another. These relations have become a brilliant example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

## **In Festive Rangoon**

Burma's capital gave Premier Chou En-lai and his party an unforgettable welcome when they arrived on January 2.

The whole city was in festive garb. National flags of China and Burma flew everywhere, fluttering their colours under the bright tropical sunshine. Many colourful arches decked with miniature pagodas and bearing words of welcome decorated the streets. All government offices and factories in the city of Rangoon and the Insein District adjoining the airport enjoyed a special holiday. Hours before the Chinese Premier's arrival, men and women, young and old, dressed in their holiday best, began to gather along the route from the airport to the President's House where Premier Chou En-lai was to stay. The crowd of welcomers was estimated to be 100,000 strong.

The welcoming party assembled at the Mingaladon Airport broke into stormy applause as the special plane bedecked with Chinese and Burmese national flags landed. A 19-gun salute boomed out in honour of China's Premier. Arriving on the same plane were Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife; Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife; and other members of the Chinese Government Delegation which forms part of the

Chinese Friendship Delegation. Eight other delegations representing various circles in China, which also go to make up the Friendship Delegation, had arrived in Rangoon earlier.

Prime Minister U Nu and his wife, and General Ne Win, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Union of Burma, and his wife were present at the airport. Among the other welcomers were high-ranking Burmese government officials and military officers, leaders of political parties and popular organizations, and diplomatic envoys.

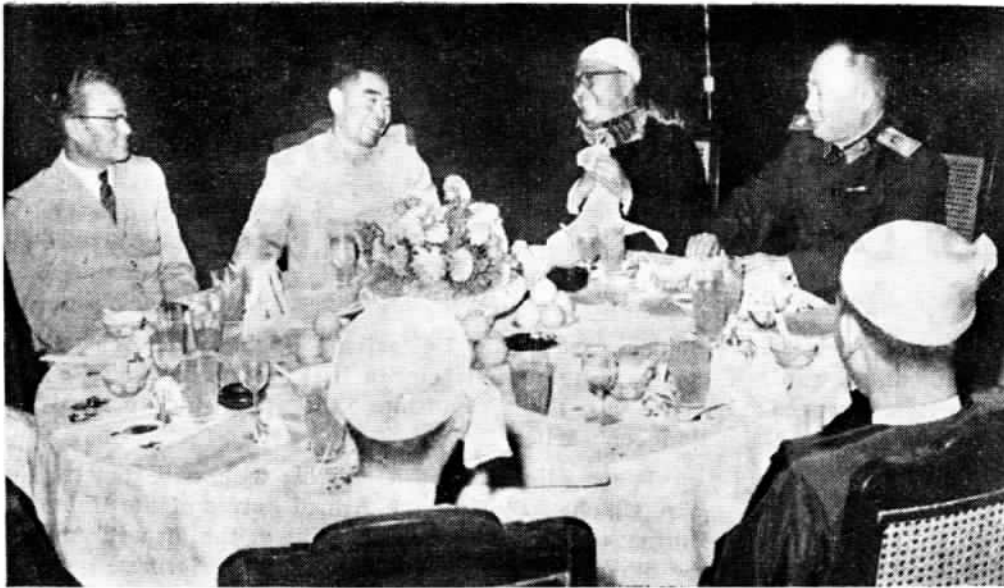
The throng of welcomers at the airport made an animated picture of brilliant colours. A tremendous ovation was given the Chinese guests. Young Burmese and overseas Chinese girls stepped forward to heap bouquets of beautiful tropical blossoms on Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese visitors.

After the ceremony of welcome at the airport, Premier Chou En-lai together with Prime Minister U Nu and General Ne Win, riding in an open car, drove slowly to the President's House. They were followed by a long motorcade carrying the over 400 Chinese guests of the Friendship Delegation. All along the 18-kilometre route from the airport to the President's House, Rangoon residents stood and cheered, waving Burmese and Chinese national flags and flowers. They sang joyous songs, staged impromptu dances and made the air tingle with the beat of drums and Burmese music. Enthusiastic shouts of "Welcome to Premier Chou En-lai!" and "Long Live Burma-China Friendship!" accompanied the motorcade on its progress through Rangoon.

## **The Big Friendship Delegation**

Members of the Chinese Government Delegation who arrived together with the Premier included Li Chu-chen, Minister of Light Industry; Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Tsai Ting-kai, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Physical Culture and Sports; Jung Yi-jen, Vice-Minister of Textile Industry; and Tung Hsiao-peng, Director of the Office of the Premier of the State Council.

The other eight delegations which arrived earlier are: the Chinese Military Delegation led by General Chang Ai-ping, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Lieutenant-General Chin Chi-wei, Commander of the Kunming Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; the Chinese Cultural and Art Delegation led by Chang Chih-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Senior Colonel Li Wei, Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Peng Hua, Deputy Director



At the state banquet given by Prime Minister U Nu. From left to right: General Ne Win, Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister U Nu and Vice-Premier Chen Yi

of the Cultural Bureau of Yunnan Province; the Chinese Delegation to the Joint Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee led by Yao Chung-ming, Chinese Chief Delegate; the Delegation of Yunnan Province led by Vice-Governors Liu Ming-hui and Chang Chung; the Chinese Buddhist Delegation led by the Venerable Lama Shirob Jaltso, President of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and Chao Pu-chu and the Venerable Sunghiu Achiamuniya Mahathera, Vice-Presidents of the Association; the Chinese Film Delegation led by Chen Po, Director of the "August 1" Film Studio; the Chinese Journalist Delegation led by Kang Mao-chao, Deputy Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry; and the Chinese Sports Delegation led by Colonel Lu Ting, Divisional Director of the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Mao Po-hao, Section Chief of the Sports Division of the Commission of Physical Culture and Sports.

This is Premier Chou En-lai's fifth visit to Burma. The fourth took place only about eight months ago, in April 1960; this coincided with Burma's gay *Thingyan* water-splashing festival. Earlier, in January 1960, when the Chinese people were celebrating their annual Spring Festival, General Ne Win, then Prime Minister of Burma, visited China and signed in Peking the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Boundary Agreement which paved the way for the final solution of the boundary question. Last October, Prime Minister U Nu, General Ne Win and delegations comprising more than 300 people from various walks of life in Burma came to China and took part in its 11th National Day celebrations. The Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty was signed in Peking on October 1, China's National Day.

#### At the Grand State Banquet

On the evening of January 2, Prime Minister U Nu and his wife gave a grand state banquet at the President's House in honour of Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Friendship Delegation. Attended by more than 1,000 people, it was held in the spacious garden gaily

decorated with glittering, multi-coloured lights. On this friendly occasion marked by its warm and *paukphaw* (Burmese, meaning "kinsmen") atmosphere, both Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-lai spoke (texts of speeches on pp. 16-19).

On the following day, General Ne Win and his wife gave a luncheon in honour of Premier Chou En-lai at their official residence by the side of the beautiful Inya Lake. In the evening, the Chinese Ambassador to Burma, Li Yi-mang, gave a reception. Attended by more than 1,400 people, this was the biggest reception ever held in the Chinese Embassy in Rangoon. The guests filled the green lawns lit by colourful

lanterns. There were much gay conversation and plenty of song. When the visiting Chinese artists struck up the *Song of Burma-China Friendship*, many among the audience joined them.

#### Independence Day Festivities

At 4:20 a.m. January 4, sirens sounded all over the city of Rangoon. The Burmese national flag was hoisted before the Monument of Independence in Bandoola Square in the centre of the city. At that moment 13 years ago, the independence of the Union of Burma was proclaimed.

One hour before the Independence Day ceremony was due to begin, Burmese President U Win Maung in an open car and Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-lai in another left the President's House and drove through the main thoroughfares. Rangoon citizens lining both sides of the route greeted them warmly. The motorcade stopped for a minute at each of the 11 colourful pandals erected along the route; holiday makers applauded and showered flowers on the Burmese leaders and Chinese guests.

Then, in the huge square facing the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, an impressive parade was held. Premier Chou En-lai and other distinguished Chinese guests were present on the reviewing stands. To the strains of marches, columns of the Burmese Army, Navy, Air Force, Union Constabulary and Police marched past in smart formations. The civilian parade comprising 50,000 people followed immediately. Marching more than 20 abreast, the festively dressed paraders waved to those on the reviewing stands, shouted celebration slogans and released coloured balloons.

Speaking from the rostrum, President U Win Maung said that the Burmese Government is, as in previous years, maintaining cordial relations with other countries, particularly with the neighbouring countries, in accordance with its clear-cut and well-defined policy of keeping strict neutrality. "I may mention that a most outstanding achievement was made by the Union Government last year," he said, "and that is the successful execu-

tion of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty and the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China. This Boundary Treaty, executed for the first time in the history of Chinese-Burmese friendly relations, has successfully solved the main problem of misunderstanding and strengthened the ties of friendship between the two countries. Needless to say, the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression has been signed at a most opportune moment."

### Boundary Treaty Takes Effect

In the afternoon, a solemn ceremony was held in the President's House in Rangoon for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty. President U Win Maung was present.

The Boundary Treaty—a milestone in peaceful and friendly Sino-Burmese relations and a new development of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence—formally came into force.

Both Prime Minister U Nu and Premier Chou En-lai spoke at the ceremony. The Boundary Treaty, Prime Minister U Nu said, "opens a new chapter in the growing amity and understanding between our two countries and peoples." It is, he added, "not merely a line on the map or a series of boundary markers on the ground. It symbolizes the deep and growing friendship and understanding between our two countries and peoples."

Prime Minister U Nu pointed out that the Boundary Treaty "establishes a freely negotiated, mutually accepted, and therefore friendly boundary between our two countries, a boundary which will stand for all time." He said: "Its ratification at this juncture, when the world is filled with all sorts of alarms and fears will, I believe, have a salutary effect on the general international situation. We may therefore draw satisfaction from the fact that in serving ourselves, we have helped to serve general international interests."

The Burmese Prime Minister expressed deep appreciation for the sympathetic understanding and friendly attitude adopted by the Chinese Government throughout the negotiations.

In his speech, Premier Chou En-lai said that "a boundary of perpetual peace and friendship long hoped for by the Chinese and Burmese peoples will henceforth be formally established." He expressed the sincerest gratitude and respect to all Burmese friends who have worked for the conclusion of the Boundary Treaty.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: "The Sino-Burmese boundary question was one left over by history. It should be said that there was no lack of difficulties in settling so complicated a question. But as both our countries consistently treasured their traditional friendship and entertained a sincere desire for the settlement of the question, the two sides, through friendly consultation on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, have eventually achieved a fair and reasonable settlement of this question which conforms to the common interests of both countries. Facts have once again proved eloquently that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are effective principles guiding the relations between countries with different social systems and



President U Win Maung congratulating Premier Chou En-lai after conferring the Burmese award on him

the handling of important international issues. As in the past, the Chinese Government will in the future adhere firmly and unshakably to these principles and strive for the continuous consolidation and development of China's relations of friendly co-operation with Burma and with all other countries having the same desire."

At another ceremony held in the President's House in the same afternoon, President U Win Maung conferred on Premier Chou En-lai the newly created Top Award of Agga Maha Myitta Thiri Dara (The Supreme Upholder of the Glory of Great Love) for his outstanding contributions to the settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question. Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was awarded the Order of Agga Maha Thray Sithu. Other orders were also conferred on seventeen more Chinese officials.

On the evening of Burma's Independence Day, President U Win Maung and Madame Win Maung gave a banquet in honour of Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Friendship Delegation. The Burmese President and Chinese Premier both spoke on that occasion, hailing the 13th anniversary of Burma's independence, the birth of a boundary of peace and friendship between the two countries and the constant consolidation and development of Sino-Burmese friendship.

### "Paukphaws" Get Together

These have been the highlights, so far, of a memorable visit. There have been and will be many more friendly activities which have been planned, indeed, on a massive scale.

Days before Premier Chou En-lai's arrival in Rangoon, group after group of members of the Chinese Friendship Delegation were already reaching the Burmese capital. They have had a full and varied programme — sightseeing, meeting Burmese friends and attending receptions and banquets given for them. The more than 400 Chinese visitors come from many different walks of life and from various parts of China; they belong to various nationalities, including the Tai, Chingpo and Kawa who live on the Sino-Burmese border. They are broadly representative of the Chinese people; and equally so are their Burmese hosts of the Burmese people. The wide and friendly contacts between them are undoubtedly doing much to deepen the mutual understanding and *paukphaw* feelings between the two peoples.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Cultural and Art Delegation which comprises outstanding actors and actresses of Peking opera, dancers, musicians, acrobats and other artists, is giving performances in Burma. The Chinese Sports Delegation, composed of football players and experts in traditional Chinese sports, is having friendly matches with Burmese sportsmen and also giving displays. In a Chinese film week scheduled to start soon, Burmese audiences will see *Five Golden Flowers*, *Women Generals of the Yang Family* and other Chinese films.

On January 3, a Chinese industrial and agricultural exhibition was opened in Rangoon in the presence of Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister U Nu. It covers an area of some 4,500 square metres and displays more

than 4,600 items including the *Red Flag* sedan, the *Liberation* lorry, self-tipping truck and omnibus, precision lathes, various steel products, power generators, telecommunication equipment, textile goods, agricultural products and various models and statistical charts.

In Peking, there have also been many activities bearing witness to Sino-Burmese friendship. On January 3, the China-Burma Friendship Association gave a reception celebrating the 13th anniversary of Burma's independence. On the following evening, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and many other government leaders attended an Independence Day reception given by Burmese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim U Ohn Khin. The Chinese press has unanimously hailed the growth of Sino-Burmese friendship. In its editorial of January 5, *Renmin Ribao* acclaimed Premier Chou En-lai's visit and the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Boundary Treaty as "a major happy event for the Chinese and Burmese peoples" which "marks a new milestone in friendly relations between our two countries."

It is indeed an auspicious sign that the year 1961, following the "Sino-Burmese friendship year" of 1960, opened with such an upsurge of friendly feelings between the two countries and two peoples. It is an augury that in the days and years to come, the magnificent edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship will shed an ever brighter radiance over the vast and populous lands of Asia.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Prime Minister U Nu's State Banquet

*Following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the state banquet given by Prime Minister U Nu in honour of him and the Chinese Friendship Delegation on January 2, 1961.—Ed.*

**Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister U Nu,  
Dear Friends,**

When we arrived in your beautiful capital a few hours ago, we were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by our Burmese friends, which made us feel really coming to the home of our kinsmen. Even now, this moving scene is still before our eyes. Now, my old friend Prime Minister U Nu holds such a splendid and grand banquet to welcome us for which we can find no words to describe our gratitude. Of course, this is not only a kindness shown to me and all the members of the Chinese Friendship Delegation; but it is also an expression of the profound friendship of all the Burmese people for all the Chinese people. Here, on the eve of the glorious Independence Day of Burma, I wish, on behalf of the Chinese people and Government, to extend the warmest festive greetings to you, and through you, to our dear Burmese *paukphaws*, and to our close neighbour, with our best wishes for the prosperity and flourishing of the Union of Burma and a happy life to the Burmese people!

This is my fifth visit to your beautiful country. It makes me happy that every visit has further deepened our mutual understanding and enhanced our mutual friendship; that every visit has left with me a pleasant memory. Together with me on this visit is the Chinese Friendship Delegation which includes over 400 representatives of the governmental, military, cultural and art, boundary, religious, nationalities, film, press, and sports circles. On behalf of the Chinese people we have come to join the Burmese people in joyously celebrating the glorious festival of the thirteenth anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma. During this visit, the representatives of the two Governments will exchange the instruments of ratification of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty. As you all know, last year Prime Minister U Nu and General Ne Win led over 300 Burmese friends to participate in the grand National Day celebrations in our country and signed with China the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty of historic significance. Our present visit is also made in return for their and the Burmese Government's kindness. Friendly contact between two amicable neighbours by exchanging delegations on such a magnitude, with such broad representation, and so rich and varied in content is not only a grand event unprecedented in the history of Sino-Burmese relations, but also rare in the history of international relations in



general. We have to thank Prime Minister U Nu, for it is his thoughtful arrangement that has enabled our two peoples to celebrate the new development in Sino-Burmese friendly relations while joyously celebrating their respective National and Independence Days. This is indeed a unique masterwork.

**T**HE year 1960 which has just passed has gone down in the annals of history as the "Sino-Burmese Friendship Year." During that year, our two countries signed the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Agreement on the Question of the Boundary and, on the basis of this Agreement, concluded the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty of great significance and far-reaching influence. In the past year, friendly intercourse between our two countries in the economic and trade, cultural and art, military and other fields was all large in scale and numbers. The delegates of both sides on the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee and the survey personnel also carried out fruitful cooperation. These joint efforts have led the friendly relations between our two countries to a new stage. Now, at the beginning of the new year of 1961, the representatives of the two Governments will exchange the instruments of ratification of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty to finalize the legal procedure. We have every reason to believe that, through our joint efforts, the new year will witness even more encouraging developments in the friendly relations between China and Burma.

Such an inspiring development of the relations between our two countries is due to the fact that the Chinese Government and the successive Burmese Governments have scrupulously abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in our relations and made unremitting efforts for their realization. Burma's policy of peace and neutrality has the sympathy and respect of China, and China's peaceful foreign policy enjoys the understanding and confidence of Burma. The Chinese people will never forget the energetic support given by Burma to China in international affairs. It is impossible for me to name here one by one all our Burmese friends who have contributed to laying the foundation, the bricks and the tiles for the edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship. However, I have to mention His Excellency Prime Minister U Nu and His Excellency General Ne Win. As early as 1954 Prime Minister U Nu expressed his desire to settle the question of Sino-Burmese boundary left over by history and had since then made consistent efforts to this end till signing with China the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty; thus we may say that he has made a start of it and brought it to completion. General Ne Win made outstanding efforts for the conclusion of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty. The Sino-Burmese Boundary Agreement concluded with China during his term as the Prime Minister of Burma paved the way for the final settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. Prime Minister U Nu and General Ne Win are worthy of the name of the major architects of the edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship!

In reviewing the development of the friendly relations between our two countries, the thought has occurred to me that, as in the case of two persons, getting to know each other and becoming friends is a process, the same applies to friendship between countries. China is a

country with a social system different from Burma's and there existed between the two countries the boundary question left over by history. In those circumstances, it was fully understandable that there should be certain misgivings about China when our two countries began to come into contact. But the Chinese Government has consistently pursued a peaceful foreign policy and Burma firmly followed a policy of peace and neutrality. The course of concretely settling questions showed that we both respected each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principles of mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and both cherished the sincere desire to deal with the outstanding issue between the two countries in a spirit of equality and mutual benefit, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and friendly consultation. In so doing our two countries have enhanced their mutual understanding and confidence, developed their friendly relations and finally settled the complicated boundary question with complete success, thereby setting a brilliant example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and of settlement of disputes through consultations. As the Chinese saying goes: "The strength of a horse is tested by the distance travelled and the heart of a man is seen by the passage of time." Our friendship stands the test of time. In the days to come, China and Burma will continue to understand and know each other, and will continue to develop and consolidate such friendly relations.

**F**RIENDS! The edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship is completed. We fully agree to what Prime Minister U Nu and General Ne Win have pointed out: We have to continue to make great efforts so that the edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship may shine for ever. Indeed we cannot forget that there is a handful of people in the world who, with the despicable objective of executing the policies of aggression and expansion, are always seeking by every means to undermine the solidarity of the Chinese and Burmese peoples. But their vicious scheme will for ever be futile. Sino-Burmese friendship is in conformity with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. To safeguard, consolidate and develop Sino-Burmese friendly relations is not merely a sacred duty of our generation; we will be friendly to each other for all generations. I am deeply convinced that, through the joint efforts of our two peoples, this magnificent and grand edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship will beam with ever brighter radiance and shine over the vast land of Asia for ever!

In conclusion, please allow me to reciprocate the friendship by proposing a toast with the wine of our host

To Sino-Burmese friendship,

To the prosperity and flourishing of the Union of Burma,

To the health of His Excellency President U Win Maung,

To the health of His Excellency Prime Minister U Nu and Madame Nu,

To the health of all our Burmese friends and friends from other countries present, and

To the prosperity and well-being of the Burmese people!

# Prime Minister U Nu's Speech at State Banquet

*Following is the text of Prime Minister U Nu's speech at the state banquet in honour of Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Friendship Delegation led by him.—Ed.*

**Respected Premier Chou En-lai,**

**Respected Vice-Premiers Marshal Chen Yi and Senior**

**General Lo Jui-ching,**

**Respected Other Distinguished Guests from China,**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I need hardly to say how highly honoured and privileged we are to have this unique opportunity to do honour to His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, His Excellency Vice-Premier Marshal Chen Yi, His Excellency Vice-Premier Senior General Lo Jui-ching and over four hundred other distinguished guests from our close and friendly neighbour, the People's Republic of China. We are extremely happy to be thus able to renew old friendships and make many new ones on this joyous occasion. On behalf of the Government and the people of the Union of Burma and on my own behalf, let me extend our sincerest kinsmanlike welcome and greetings to Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Marshal Chen Yi and Senior General Lo Jui-ching and to all the other distinguished Chinese guests.

It was but three months ago that a Government Delegation, a Military Delegation, a Trade Delegation, a Cultural Delegation, a Sports Delegation and a Press Delegation from the Union of Burma visited the People's Republic of China to join their Chinese friends in the festivities to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the inauguration of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1960, and to celebrate the signing of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty on that auspicious occasion. We were received with the traditional Chinese hospitality and courtesy. The happy memories of our joyous participation in the Chinese National Day festival and of the celebration of the signing of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty of historic significance are still fresh in our mind. In response to our cordial invitation, a Government Delegation led by His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, a Chinese Military Delegation headed by General Chang Ai-ping, a Chinese Cultural and Art Delegation headed by Chang Chih-hsiang, the Chinese Delegation on the Joint Burmese-Chinese Boundary Committee headed by Yao Chung-ming, a Delegation of Yunnan Province of China headed by Liu Ming-hui, a Chinese Buddhist Delegation headed by the Venerable Lama Shirob Jaltso, a Chinese Film Delegation headed by Chen Po, a Chinese Journalist Delegation headed by Kang Mao-chao, and a Chinese Sports Delegation headed by Colonel Lu Ting, have now arrived in Rangoon joyously to spend with us our National Day and to wit-

ness and celebrate together with us the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty on this auspicious occasion. This is indeed a glorious and epoch-making event in the history of our two countries, and a manifestation of the deep friendship and warm affection which binds our two peoples. We trust that each and every one of our guests will regard this not as a visit to a foreign country, but as a visit to the home of a near relative whose only wish is that they should feel and make themselves completely at home.

As early as 1954, His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai and I agreed to make common efforts for the building up of a Burmese-Chinese edifice of peace and friendship under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Thanks to the joint efforts of the successive Burmese Governments and the Chinese Government, particularly His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, this majestic Burmese-Chinese edifice of peace and friendship has been successfully constructed, finding concrete expression in the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between our two countries, and in the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty which finally settled the long-outstanding question of the boundary between the two countries and has made the boundary a permanent boundary of peace and friendship. This is indeed a great victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit. Furthermore, I firmly believe that the consolidation of the bonds of friendship and the widening co-operation between our two countries is not only in the interests of our two peoples, but that it is also beneficial to the international community as a whole.

**T**HE traditional friendship between Burma and China has thus expanded unprecedentedly since our two countries regained their complete independence and sovereignty a little over a decade ago, and the relationship between our two peoples is increasingly marked by a spirit of friendly consultation, mutual accommodation and mutual understanding. I have always considered it to be of the greatest importance that this relationship should not be limited to a handful of individuals at the top but should permeate all levels of our society to ensure its lasting character. It therefore gives me the greatest pleasure to observe that the spirit of Sino-Burmese friendship and mutual understanding has now stirred the hearts not only of the government leaders of our two countries, but also of the people belonging to all walks of life in both our countries, as is abundantly evident from the various delegations from the People's Republic of China which are now our honoured guests, and also from the Burmese delegations which visited Peking as guests of the Chinese Government last October. I am confident that this deep-seated friendship will endure for ever and

that the passage of the years will see it further develop and prosper.

May I now request you to join me in a toast

To the lasting friendship between the Burmese and Chinese peoples,

To the prosperity of the People's Republic of China and the well-being of its people,

To the health of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai,

To the health of His Excellency Vice-Premier Marshal Chen Yi and Madame Chen Yi,

To the health of His Excellency Vice-Premier Senior General Lo Jui-ching and Madame Lo Jui-ching,

To the health of other distinguished Chinese guests, and

To the health of His Excellency Chairman Liu Shao-chi,

To the health of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

## Foreign Minister Chen Yi on the Laotian Situation

*Following is the text of the letter sent by Foreign Minister Chen Yi on December 28, 1960, to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on the Indo-China Question A.A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union; and A.F.D. Home, British Foreign Secretary, requesting them to take energetic action and effective measures to stop the action of the U.S. Government in violating the Geneva agreements and in intervening and committing aggression against Laos.—Ed.*

THE situation in Laos has now developed to extremely serious proportions. Owing to crude intervention and aggression in Laos by the Government of the United States of America and its vassal, the Thailand Government, the war in Laos is pregnant with the danger of its further expansion. The peace of Indo-China is faced with increasingly serious menace. As the Co-Chairmen clearly know, since the restoration of peace in Indo-China six years ago, the U.S. Government has never ceased its aggressive activities of violating the Geneva agreements and interfering in the internal affairs of Laos. In the past four months and more, the U.S. Government has further, in collusion with its vassal, the Thailand Government, openly supported the Laotian rebels militarily, materially and financially, and taken a direct part in their military operations to subvert the legal Government of Laos headed by Prince Phouma. Although many peace-loving countries have served repeated warnings, the U.S. Government and its vassal, the Thailand Government, far from stopping their dangerous action of playing with fire, have on the contrary been stepping up their intervention and aggression in Laos. This grave situation demands that all the signatories to the Geneva agreements, and first of all the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, take effective measures without delay to stop the actions of the U.S. Government and its vassal, the Thailand Government in violation of international law and the Geneva agreements.

The People's Republic of China is a close neighbour of Laos and a guarantor of the Geneva agreements. In the face of this grave situation in Laos, it is keenly conscious of its sacred duty to uphold the Geneva agreements and, at the same time, has to consider taking measures to safeguard its own security. In its two statements of

December 14 and 19, 1960, the Chinese Government has already expressed its clear stand on the present situation in Laos. Here, I would like to state solemnly once again that the Chinese Government fully endorses the proposal put forward by the Government of the U.S.S.R. in its note to the British Government dated December 22, 1960 and by Pham Van Dong, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, in his letter to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference dated December 24, 1960, namely, to convene a conference of the participants of the 1954 Geneva Conference and resume the activities of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos so as promptly to stop the U.S. Government's intervention and aggression in Laos and restore peace there.

THE Chinese Government has always been opposed to terminating the activities of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos. Since the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos, in disregard of the opposition of the Polish member, took the resolution on July 19, 1958 "that the Commission in Laos be adjourned *sine die* and may be reconvened in accordance with normal procedures," the Chinese Government has made unremitting efforts for the reactivation of the Commission. The Chinese Government has always held that the existence and activities of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos are beneficial both to peace in Indo-China and the state independence and peaceful unity of Laos. Particularly in the present grave situation in Laos resulting from intervention by the U.S. Government, the International Commission in Laos for supervising and controlling the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Laos should promptly resume its activities and fulfil its sacred duties. The most urgent task of the Commission now is to adopt effective measures at once to stop the interference by the U.S. and Thailand Governments in the internal affairs of Laos and to effect the withdrawal from Laos of all the military personnel and equipment of the United States and Thailand. The Government headed by Prince Phouma is the legal Government of Laos. The International Commission in Laos must and can only cooperate with this Government in resuming its activities, and absolutely must not have any contact with the illegal Boun Oum-Nosavan

government fostered by U.S. armed intervention. Otherwise, the International Commission in Laos would place itself in the position of supporting the U.S. Government's intervention and aggression in Laos. If such a situation in violation of the Geneva agreements should occur, the consequences would be extremely serious. China, as a signatory to the Geneva agreements, will be firmly opposed to such an eventuality. For this reason, I sincerely urge the Co-Chairmen to take energetic action to contact the legal Government of Laos headed by Prince Phouma

on matters concerning the reactivation of the International Commission in Laos. If the Commission cannot resume its activities promptly or if its activities cannot obtain the above-described results, the Chinese Government requests that the Co-Chairmen promptly convene a conference of the participants of the 1954 Geneva Conference so as jointly to seek effective measures to stop the action of the U.S. Government in violating the Geneva agreements and intervening and committing aggression against Laos.

## Wage a Common Struggle for the Solidarity And Victory of the International Workers' Movement

*Following is a slightly abridged translation of the New Year's Day editorial published by "Gongren Ribao" ("The Workers' Daily"). — Ed.*

**T**HE recent Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties achieved positive results and unanimously adopted a Statement of immense historical significance. The Statement puts forward a task which "demands ever closer joint efforts and resolute actions on the part of the socialist countries, the international working class, the national anti-imperialist movement, all peace-loving countries and all peace champions to prevent war and assure a peaceful life for people." It also puts forward a task which "demands the further consolidation of all revolutionary forces in the fight against imperialism, for national independence, and for socialism." The Statement demands that the world working class and the world trade union movement further strengthen their unity and solidarity and unite all forces of the working class to assume responsibility for the realization of these historic tasks. It points out that the basis of the solidarity and unity of the world working class and the world trade union movement lies in taking united action in the struggle to safeguard world peace, for national independence, the preservation and extension of democratic rights, the improvement of the living conditions of the working people and the extension of their social rights. The Chinese working class and trade unions warmly welcome and support this Statement and are determined to take practical action and make active efforts and contributions to carry out the militant tasks put forward in the Statement.

The Chinese working class and trade unions, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have always stood by the side of the fraternal working class and trade unions of all other countries in the struggle of the people of the world against imperialist aggression, for the defence of world peace and for national independence, democracy and freedom, and socialism and have devoted their efforts to consolidating and developing the solidarity and unity of the world working class and the world trade union movement and re-

garded this struggle as their most important task in international life.

To oppose imperialist aggression and defend world peace are, at present, the most urgent tasks of the world working class and world trade union movement. The Chinese working class and trade unions have always stood at the forefront in the struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and safeguard world peace. We have consistently advocated carrying out peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems and consistently supported the struggle of the peoples of all countries for disarmament, the banning of nuclear weapons, the disbandment of military blocs, dismantling of foreign military bases and to stop the revival of West German and Japanese militarist forces. We have actively supported all peace proposals, which are aimed at realizing these objectives, first and foremost the peace proposals of the Soviet Union. We fully agree with the Statement which points out that "the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed" and "as long as imperialism exists there will be soil for wars of aggression" but "world war can be prevented by the joint efforts of the world socialist camp, the international working class, the national-liberation movement, all the countries opposing war and all peace-loving forces." The Statement stresses that "the danger of a new world war still persists" and that "the peoples must now be more vigilant than ever." This is because U.S. imperialism, as "the biggest international exploiter," "an international gendarme," "the chief bulwark of world reaction," "an enemy of the peoples of the whole world," and the "main force of aggression and war" in the present era, is still frantically carrying out its policies of aggravating international tension, expanding arms and preparing for war, and engaging in all kinds of aggressive and expansionist activities. The Statement stresses that "history has placed a great responsibility for warding off a new world war first and foremost on the international working class." The international working class should close its ranks, and unite with all other forces cherishing peace to counter the forces of war, prevent a world war and defend world peace. A similar call was issued in a resolution adopted at

the General Council meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in June last year. It said: "All workers must be convinced that only by the untiring, ever-stronger and more united struggles of the peoples throughout the world, and by the isolation of imperialism, which is the source of war and aggression, can the imperialist war policy be thwarted." Just as the Statement points out, in order to effectively safeguard world peace, it is necessary to form a broad united front against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States. The Chinese working class and people firmly believe that if only we rely on the joint struggle of the socialist camp, the world working class and all peace-loving peoples, we will certainly be able to prevent imperialism from launching a new world war and to safeguard world peace.

**T**HE Chinese working class and trade unions have always profoundly sympathized with and supported the national liberation movement and national liberation wars in the Asian, African and Latin American countries and they regard this as their internationalist obligation. The Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties points out that the rise of the national liberation movement and the breakdown of the system of colonial slavery was "a development ranking second in historic importance only to the formation of the world socialist system." This thesis is perfectly correct. The national liberation movement is one of the great forces of our time against imperialist aggression and for world peace. The rise and growth of this movement make it possible to attack and shatter the imperialist positions from the rear. The Statement points out that in the struggle for national liberation, the working class "demands the complete and consistent accomplishment of the tasks of the national, anti-imperialist, democratic revolution"; that "the alliance of the working class and the peasantry is the most important force in winning and defending national independence, accomplishing far-reaching democratic transformations and ensuring social progress"; and, at the same time, that "the urgent tasks of national rebirth . . . cannot be effectively accomplished unless a determined struggle is waged against imperialism and the remnants of feudalism by all the patriotic forces of the nations united in a single national-democratic front." The Statement also points out that U.S. imperialism is "the mainstay of colonialism today"; that it is enforcing neo-colonialism through the establishment of military blocs, bribing and implanting of political puppets, through economic "aid" and cultural aggression and through intervention and penetration via the United Nations. Only through a stubborn struggle, firmly opposing imperialism headed by the United States, will it be possible for the people of colonial and dependent countries to attain liberation and independence. All this sounds most familiar to the Chinese working class and people who suffered bitterly from imperialist aggression and enslavement. The Chinese people won the great victory of their revolution precisely under the leadership of the working class, by relying on the worker-peasant alliance and with the formation of a broad national-democratic united front including the national bourgeoisie and by waging protracted, hard and repeated struggles against imperialism and its stooges. In our time, as is declared in the Statement, the collapse of colonialism is absolutely

inevitable. Thanks to the joint efforts of the socialist countries and many newly independent countries, the U.N. General Assembly recently adopted a "declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples." It declares: "All peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory." It also says that "all armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease." The fact that the historical demand for the abolition of colonialism in all its forms has broken through the doors of the United Nations like a powerful current is obviously a tremendous inspiration to people throughout the world who are struggling against colonialism and for national liberation.

**S**IMILARLY, the Chinese working class and trade unions sympathize with and support the just struggle of the fraternal workers and peoples of all capitalist countries for better living standards, against discharge and unemployment, against the harmful consequences of automation and "rationalization," for shorter working hours and extension of social insurance, for democratic and trade union rights, against suppression and persecution, against reactionary labour laws and the danger of fascism, against oppression by monopoly capital and for social progress. In recent years mass political and economic struggles have been surging in many capitalist countries, large-scale strikes followed one upon another and united action of the working masses has developed extensively and deeply. The 23 gigantic nationwide united struggles of the Japanese workers and people against the U.S.-Japan "security" treaty have set an example for the struggles of the workers and peoples of the capitalist countries. Just as the Statement points out, the main blow of the working class and the masses of people in some developed capitalist countries is directed with growing force "at the capitalist monopolies, which are chiefly responsible for the arms race and which constitute the bulwark of reaction and aggression, at the whole system of state-monopoly capitalism, which defends their interests," and in some other developed capitalist countries which are under the political, economic and military domination of U.S. imperialism, "the working class and the people direct the main blow against U.S. imperialist domination, and also against monopoly capital and other domestic reactionary forces that betray the interests of the nation." The Statement also rightly points out that in all these countries, the masses are being tempered in the course of the struggle creating conditions for the decisive battles to overthrow capitalism and strive for the victory of the socialist revolution. Precisely for this, it is necessary for progressive people and progressive trade union organizations and the trade union movement in these countries to make a greater effort in daily struggles "to explain the ideas of socialism to the masses, to educate the working people in a revolutionary spirit, to develop their revolutionary class consciousness," so as to "help them understand the tasks of the socialist revolution and realize the necessity of accomplishing it." Herein lies the fundamental difference between the revolutionary workers' movement and the reformist movement. Today, the working class and the masses in the developed capitalist countries are raising their consciousness and organizational level in a series

of struggles, and step by step they come to realize the fact that socialism is the only real way out to rid themselves of unemployment, poverty, oppression, exploitation and the fear of war.

The unity of the socialist camp is the guarantee for the people of the world to win world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and victory of the cause of socialism. We are very glad to see that the great Soviet people are speedily building the material and technical basis of communism, and in the scientific field, have blazed the trail for mankind to conquer the space. The working class and people of China, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are holding high the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, are building socialism in high spirits and are striving to build China into a strong socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture in not too long a period. Other fraternal socialist countries are also victoriously building socialism. The Statement correctly points out: "The rallying of the socialist states in one camp and the growing unity and steadily increasing strength of this camp ensure complete victory for socialism within the entire system." It also points out that the successes and achievements of all socialist countries, in so far as internal conditions are concerned, are due to the efforts of the peoples of these countries and the creative application of the general principles governing socialist construction, with regard for the historical peculiarities of each country; and internationally, they are due to the mutual assistance and support and the utilization of all the advantages of unity and solidarity among the countries of the socialist camp. The socialist countries combine in their policies the principles of socialist internationalism with socialist patriotism, and cooperate with each other politically, economically and culturally in accordance with the principle of complete equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance. The Chinese working class and trade unions hold that while working hard to build their own country, it is their lofty international duty to consolidate and develop their fraternal friendship and mutual assistance with the great Soviet people and the peoples of other socialist countries and to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp as the apple of their eye.

**I**T is the common and sacred duty of the world working class to strengthen the solidarity of the world working class and the world workers' movement in the struggle waged by the world's people against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism. The working class and trade unions of China have always regarded strengthening and developing the solidarity of the world trade union movement and the consolidating and augmenting of the strength of the World Federation of Trade Unions as an international obligation which they must fulfil. We pay constant attention and attach great importance to the solidarity of the working class and trade unions of the socialist countries, especially solidarity with the working class and trade unions of the Soviet Union. In the past ten years and more, these relations of friendship and unity have been greatly developed and consolidated through unceas-

ing friendly contacts, mutual support and encouragement, extensive consultations and exchange of advanced experiences. We will continue to make strenuous efforts for the strengthening of this fraternal friendship and solidarity.

Meanwhile, on the basis of consultations, on an equal footing and with mutual respect, we work for expanding and strengthening friendly relations, solidarity and cooperation with the working class and trade unions of various affiliations of the countries of the capitalist world, and have attained positive results. In future, we will continue to make strenuous efforts to strive for and to develop these relations of friendship and solidarity. We fully endorse the policy put forward in the Statement for the realization of solidarity and unity of the world working class and the world workers' movement. In recent years, it is in the struggle to defend peace, win national independence, defend and expand democratic rights, and improve the workers' living conditions and extend their social rights, that the masses of workers and trade union organizations of various countries have developed extensive contacts, relations and unified actions, thus enhancing the development of the unity and solidarity of the working class and the trade union movement. Meanwhile, just as the Statement points out, there is still a split at present in the international working class and the trade union movement, and this split was created by imperialism and reactionaries, right-wing Social-Democratic leadership, and reactionary leaders of trade unions of various countries. They continuously engage in activities to split and undermine the international workers' movement and the workers' movement of various countries from the inside, advocate anti-communism and shamelessly attack and slander the socialist countries and the progressive forces in various countries. Therefore, in order to maintain the solidarity and unity of the working class and the trade union movement and to defend the interests of the working class successfully, it is necessary for us to draw a clear line between ourselves and these reactionary forces that are creating a split and to wage an uncompromising struggle against them. Moreover, in addition to making use of right-wing leaders of Social-Democratic parties and reactionary leaders of trade unions, imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries also use the Yugoslav revisionists, who have degenerated into renegades of the working class, to undermine the solidarity of the working class. Similarly, just as the Statement points out, further exposure of the leaders of the Yugoslav revisionists and active struggle to safeguard the workers' movement from the influences of the reactionary ideas of the Yugoslav revisionists remain an essential task of the workers' movement in all countries. As a banner of the solidarity of the world trade union movement, the World Federation of Trade Unions has made great contributions to enhancing the solidarity of the world trade union movement. The World Federation of Trade Unions, in its resolution adopted at the General Council meeting last June, called on the trade unions of all countries to work for the realization of the solidarity of the working class and the trade union movement to be achieved within their own countries and in the international field, in such a way that "unity is consolidated in action and by action." The working class and the trade unions of China are deeply convinced that

in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism, the cause of the solidarity of the world working class and the world trade union movement will certainly be able to achieve greater and greater development and successes.

At present, the international situation is very favourable to the struggle of the world working class and the world's people against imperialism and for world peace,

national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism. Imperialism headed by the United States has committed every wicked deed possible and will not last long. Let us hold high the banner of the great solidarity of the international working class, march forward courageously in the direction charted by the Statement and strive for greater triumphs in the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind.

## Salute to Cuba and Latin America

**T**HE past week witnessed many events marking the close unity and profound friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of Cuba and Latin America.

### Greetings from Chinese Leaders

On New Year's Day, the Chinese press prominently featured messages of warm greetings sent by Chinese leaders to Cuban leaders on the second anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The message from Chairman Liu Shao-chi to President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado said:

"For the past two years, the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, have scored brilliant achievements in their unremitting struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention and in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. They have greatly inspired the peoples of Latin America and the world and have won boundless respect, sympathy and support from them. We are deeply convinced that the Cuban people, united as one and persistent in struggle, are sure to win even greater victory in the struggle to defend and build up their fatherland." In conclusion, the message expressed a wish for Cuba's prosperity and happiness for its people.

Another message, from Premier Chou En-lai to Premier Fidel Castro, said:

"Under the correct leadership of Your Excellency, the Cuban people are the first in Latin America to have broken the chains of U.S. imperialism and its agents, and have won a great victory of the national and democratic revolution. During the two short years since the victory of the revolution, the Cuban people, with valiant and firm step, have exerted arduous and tremendous efforts to smash U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression, defend the fruits of victory of the revolution, develop the national economy and culture and raise the standard of living of the people, and have achieved admirable results. The victory and achievements of the revolution of the Cuban people have opened up broad prospects for the final victory of the struggle of the Latin American peoples to safeguard national independence and win democracy and freedom; they have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations of the whole world and made a great contribution to the cause of opposing imperialist aggression

and safeguarding world peace. At present, U.S. imperialism is still carrying out all sorts of activities aimed at strangling the Cuban revolution, but facts prove and will continue to prove that any act of aggression and conspiratorial activities of U.S. imperialism will be completely smashed by the awakened and united Cuban people.

"The Chinese and Cuban peoples support each other in their common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, to safeguard national independence and defend world peace. The victory and achievements of the Cuban people are a tremendous support and inspiration to the Chinese people who will for ever stand on the side of the heroic Cuban people and, together with them, wage to the end the struggle against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace." In conclusion, the message expressed the wish that the Cuban people score even greater victories in the heroic cause of safeguarding their sacred national sovereignty and building a happy life, and that the friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples remain for ever green.

On December 30, a reception celebrating the second anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution was given in Peking by the China-Latin America Friendship Association. Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Li Hsien-nien and Hsi Chung-hsun, Vice-Premiers, and others were present. Among the Cuban guests attending the reception were: Ambassador Oscar Pino Santos; Mayor of Havana Jose Llanusa and other Cuban guests who have come with him to visit China; and the Cuban Women's Delegation led by Elena Gil. Chu Tu-nan, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, and Ambassador Oscar Pino Santos spoke at the reception.

The Mayor of Havana and the other distinguished Cuban guests with him have been accorded a warm welcome during their visit in China. On January 3, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. Earlier, on December 29, they were honoured at a banquet given by the Mayor of Peking, Peng Chen.

### Friendship Week Activities

Meanwhile, a host of activities took place in observance of the Friendship Week (December 26-January 1)

sponsored by the China-Latin America Friendship Association to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the national independence struggle against Spanish and Portuguese colonialists in the Latin American countries and to celebrate the second anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. A concert in Peking, on December 27, featured a programme of Latin American and Chinese songs and dances including several numbers learnt by Chinese artists during their recent tour of Latin American countries. On the following day, a film show of a Cuban documentary, an Argentine feature and Chinese newsreels was given. On December 31, many people in Peking assembled to hear a report on the national and democratic revolutionary struggle in Latin America by Chen Chung-ching who led a Chinese art troupe on a visit to that continent. Since New Year's Day, the colour documentary *Fighting Cuba* has been attracting huge audiences (see p. 27 for review of the film). In the east China metropolis of Shanghai, the Cuban Graphic Arts Exhibition, which had earlier scored great successes in Peking and Shenyang, was opened.

On New Year's Eve, Chu Tu-nan, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, in a radio speech extended New Year's greetings to the Latin American peoples and wished them greater victories in the new year in their just struggle to win and safeguard national independence, democracy and freedom. He noted that there had been further developments in the friendship and cultural contacts between the Chinese people and the peoples of the Latin American countries since the friendship association was founded less than a year ago. The as-

sociation, he said, will continue to promote such friendly co-operation and cultural exchange in the year ahead.

### Kuo Mo-jo in Cuba

Across the Pacific in Cuba, the Chinese Friendship Delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, was participating in the second anniversary celebrations of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Upon arrival in Havana on December 30, Kuo Mo-jo and the other Chinese guests were warmly greeted at the airport by President Dorticos and other Cuban leaders in an impressive ceremony.

On the following day, Kuo Mo-jo, along with over 1,000 guests invited to Cuba from various parts of the world for the celebrations, attended a luncheon in beautiful Rio Cristal Park in Havana. The gathering, permeated by an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship, demonstrated the common will of the peoples throughout the world to support the just cause of the Cuban people and support each other in the struggle against imperialism. Kuo Mo-jo was one of the speakers on that occasion. On behalf of the 650 million people of China, he warmly congratulated the Cuban people and saluted the 200 million people of Latin America. "I suggest," Kuo Mo-jo said, "that all of us unite as one, resolutely support the just cause of the Latin American peoples and demand that all aggressors, especially the U.S. imperialists, withdraw their monstrous claws from Latin America!"

U.S. imperialism has set up many military bases all over the world, Kuo Mo-jo added. "We demand that U.S. imperialism abandon those military bases. As a Chinese, I hope that the friends present here will support the Chinese people's demand that U.S. imperialism pull out of our territory, Taiwan!" "Among those present here," Kuo Mo-jo continued, "are many friends from the United States. I believe that you can agree to what I have said. We hold that the people of the United States, like the people in other parts of the world, love peace. I hope that some day the true will of the people of the United States can be fully expressed." Kuo Mo-jo's speech was warmly applauded.

A great gathering was held in the Cuban capital to usher in the year 1961 at which leaders of the Cuban revolution and guests from many countries were present. As the new year broke, it was greeted with a blaze of colourful fireworks. Hosts and guests shook hands, embraced, and wished each other new triumphs in the anti-imperialist struggle. Kuo Mo-jo and vice-head of the Chinese delegation Hsia Yen, accompanied by Chinese Ambassador Shen Chien (who had arrived in Cuba not long before) were present. They had a cordial talk with Cuban President Dorticos and Premier Castro, exchanging warm wishes for the further growth of friendship between their two peoples in the new year.

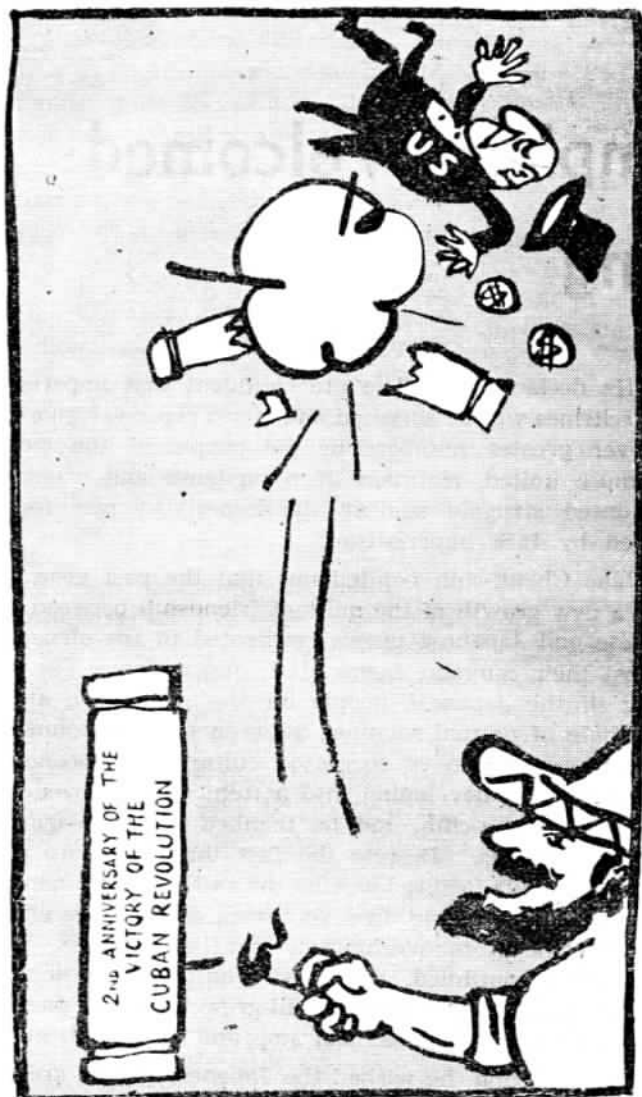
Press reports from Cuba likewise show that the Cuban people are ardently participating in Cuba-China friendship activities. The beautifully decorated hall of the Cuba-China Friendship Association in Havana has become a place of public interest. Recently, a number of gala weekend soirees were held there at which Chinese films were shown, a report on China given and poems



Not like it used to be!

Cartoon by Fang Cheng





New Year Fire Crackers in Latin America

Cartoon by Wan Chih-chung

and songs recited. Cuban newspapers continue to publish articles and photos on China. More and more Chinese books and magazines are on sale in bookstores. Chinese photo exhibitions were held in Matanzas and Oriente Provinces. A Chinese language class was opened some time ago under the auspices of the Cuban Institute of Agrarian Reform. The Cuba-China Friendship Association is planning to open another.

### Cuba Sure to Win

Throughout the Friendship Week and the New Year holidays, the press in China highlighted reports on Cuba and Latin America. On New Year's Day, many Peking papers published editorials greeting the anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. *Renmin Ribao's* editorial stressed the profound, worldwide historic significance of that victory which, it said, shattered the fatalism which alleged that the people's revolution could not win victory in the immediate vicinity of U.S. imperialism. That victory, the paper said, provides a brilliant example for the Latin American peoples and has greatly inspired and advanced the national and democratic revolutionary movement on the entire Latin American continent and in Asian and African countries.

In the past two years, *Renmin Ribao* recalled, the Cuban people, under the correct leadership of Premier Castro, have firmly and unswervingly upheld national independence, defended the revolution and advanced it. The recent Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the paper noted, pointed out in its Statement that to win complete national liberation, all oppressed peoples must carry forward the national, anti-imperialist and democratic revolution to the end; that it is necessary to wage a determined struggle against imperialism and the remnants of feudalism and to unite all the patriotic forces of the nations in a single national-democratic front in order to accomplish the urgent tasks of national rebirth. These national tasks are: the consolidation of political independence, the carrying out of agrarian reforms in the interest of the peasantry, elimination of the survivals of feudalism, the uprooting of imperialist economic domination, the restriction of foreign monopolies and their expulsion from the national economy, the creation and development of a national industry, improvement of the living standard, the democratization of social life, the pursuance of an independent and peaceful foreign policy, and the development of economic and cultural co-operation with the socialist and other friendly countries. The Cuban Revolutionary Government and people, the editorial said, have, in the past two years, scored outstanding achievements in these respects. These achievements have greatly consolidated the basis for victory of the Cuban revolution, mobilized the Cuban people more extensively and intensively and have greatly augmented the forces against U.S. imperialist aggression.

In the past two years, *Renmin Ribao* noted, the Cuban people have encountered many difficulties, particularly the constant threat of U.S. imperialist aggression. But the Cuban people, relying on their own tenacious efforts and with the support of the socialist countries and the people of the world, have overcome difficulties of every kind and carried the revolutionary cause courageously forward.

The Cuban people, *Renmin Ribao* said, have two militant slogans which resound throughout the country: "Fatherland or death!" and "We are sure to win!" These two slogans give full expression to the courage and fortitude of the Cuban people. They show that the Cuban people have clearly recognized the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and realized that to handle such a sworn enemy, it is necessary to discard all illusions and wage an unyielding struggle against it. At the same time, the two slogans also show that the Cuban people have clearly seen that U.S. imperialism is, in essence, outwardly strong but inwardly brittle and can be defeated. Of course, the editorial added, just as Premier Castro has repeatedly stressed, the Cuban revolutionary struggle will be protracted and arduous, Cuba's enemy is brutal and truculent and it is necessary always to be on the alert and ready to fight at all times.

A just cause enlists massive support, *Renmin Ribao* said. The call "Defend the Cuban revolution" is reverberating throughout the Latin American continent. The slogan "Cuba yes, Yankees no!" is echoed in every corner of the globe. "In their continued advance," the *Renmin Ribao* editorial concluded, "the Cuban people will find the Chinese people always standing by their side. We share the Cuban people's firm conviction that Cuba is sure to win."

# Japanese Peace Champion Welcomed In Peking

**M**ORE than 1,000 of Peking's citizens from all walks of life gathered in a rally on January 4 to welcome Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, who is on a visit to this country. The rally was sponsored by the China Peace Committee.

The famous Japanese peace champion was warmly applauded when he was introduced by Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, in a speech which paid tribute to the visitor for his contributions to the struggle against nuclear weapons, against the revival of Japanese militarism and the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, and for world peace and the promotion of friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

In their speeches at the rally, both Liao Cheng-chih and Kaoru Yasui expressed the hope that 1961 will see a further growth and consolidation of the friendship and solidarity of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and that, together with the people of the rest of the world, these two peoples will win new successes in their common cause of opposing U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, and defending world peace.

Liao Cheng-chih, warmly acclaiming the successes gained by the Japanese people in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, described the victories won by the Japanese people in their struggle as "a powerful support and great encouragement to the Chinese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard peace and in their cause of socialist construction. They have also played an important role in advancing the world peace movement."

Liao Cheng-chih also dealt with the excellent international situation characterized by the East wind further prevailing over the West wind, and the indestructible solidarity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. He pointed out that imperialism and its chieftain, U.S. imperialism in particular, is still playing the role of international gendarme, pursuing the policies of war and aggression and attempting to suppress the revolution of the peoples of the world. He condemned U.S. imperialism for interfering in the internal affairs of Laos, supporting the rebel clique, stirring up large-scale civil war in that country and so seriously threatening peace in Indo-China and Asia. These criminal activities of the U.S. imperialists, however, have been dealt heavy counter-blows by the Laotian people and are severely denounced by all peace-loving and just-minded people all over the world.

He declared that "we are confident that imperialist war schemes will be smashed and world peace safeguarded as ever greater numbers of the people of the world get more united, maintain keen vigilance and wage an undaunted struggle against the imperialist war forces headed by U.S. imperialism."

Liao Cheng-chih pointed out that the past year has seen a new growth of the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples cemented in the struggles against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism. The demand of the Japanese people for the restoration at an early date of normal relations between the two countries and the realization of increased cultural and economic interchanges is developing into a tremendous movement, said Liao Cheng-chih, and he thanked Japanese friends for these efforts. Despite the fact that there are still some man-made factors blocking the restoration of normal relations between the two countries, hindrances which mainly come from Washington and its followers, Liao Cheng-chih continued, "friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will grow with each passing day. No force, whatever, can stop and destroy them."

In conclusion, he wished the Japanese people greater and still more brilliant victories in the coming year.

**A**MIDST warm applause, Kaoru Yasui made an address entitled "Let Us Strengthen the Unity of the Japanese and Chinese Peoples in 1961 and Strive for New Victories for the Peace Movement." First outlining the considerable achievements of the Sixth World Congress for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo last August, he then went on to analyse the international situation which had helped the congress to success. He said, "In the world arena, the forces of peace are gaining ever greater superiority over the forces of war. The world socialist system, which has absolutely no need for war, now contains over one-third of the world's population and has become the most powerful bulwark of world peace. All peace-loving people draw great confidence especially from the amazing developments in science, technique and economic growth achieved by the Soviet Union and China's big leap forward which is the result of the practical application of the outstanding theory of Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

Kaoru Yasui also referred to the significant development of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America which demand an end to the rule of imperialism and colonialism. "We are living in an epoch of liberation of oppressed nations and peoples never before known in the history of mankind. The death knell of colonialism is tolling loudly."

## CINEMA

Kaoru Yasui pointed out that "as long as imperialism still exists the source of aggressive war will remain. We must unite the peoples of all the world to carry out a resolute struggle against this enemy of peace. Participation in this struggle is the sacred duty of the peoples of the world."

Referring to the recent Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties and its Appeal to the Peoples of All the World, Kaoru Yasui said that "as a social scientist working for truth and as a partisan of peace striving for justice, I fully endorse these two documents."

He then described in detail the development of the peace movement in Japan. He said that the movement for prohibiting atomic and hydrogen bombs in Japan through several years of actual struggle had heightened the understanding of the Japanese people. From the year before last, the peace movement in Japan, including the movement to prohibit atomic and hydrogen bombs, had concentrated its main force in the struggle against the new Japan-U.S. "security treaty," and this struggle had gained many important successes.

Discussing the basic policy of the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, Kaoru Yasui added, "we will exert every effort to stop the revival of Japanese imperialism and militarism, to smash the attempt to arm Japan with nuclear weapons, to liberate Japan's mainland and Okinawa from the domination of U.S. imperialism's military alliance system, to make Japan a peaceful and neutral country without any military bases and to establish friendly relations with China."

Kaoru Yasui expressed thanks for the firm support extended by the Chinese people to the Japanese people in their just struggle.

The year of 1961 had been ushered in, he concluded, "Let us turn it into a year characterized by still stronger unity among the peoples of the whole world, particularly between the Japanese and Chinese peoples, and new victories in the struggle to safeguard peace."

### "Fighting Cuba"

Opening on New Year's Day, there is now showing throughout China a new full-length, colour, Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio production *Fighting Cuba*. The picturesque beauty of Cuba and the fighting spirit of its people, both vividly and faithfully recorded in the film, bring this "pearl of the Caribbean" and its heroic six million still closer to the Chinese people who, throughout the New Year festival, have been marking the second anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Through the eyes of the camera, cinema-goers traverse the length and breadth of Cuba, are introduced to its splendid sun-drenched capital of Havana, its fertile sugar-cane plantations, its abundant orchards and many other of Cuba's rich resources. In sombre counterpoint are views of the people suffering under the cruel oppression and exploitation from both old and new imperialist colonialists and how over five centuries they fought heroically for national independence and freedom.

Recalling the stirring revolutionary actions of recent years, the documentary carries its audience to the mountain fastness of the Sierra Maestras to meet the guerrillas led by Fidel Castro; to Havana where miles of cheering Cubans hail the entry of Fidel Castro and the insurgent forces under his command on that memorable day of January 1, 1959; to the mass rally where Premier Castro announces the confiscation of the more than 60 U.S. companies, firms and sugar refineries; and to the tumultuous mock funeral where the whole of Havana turns out to witness coffin after coffin, each representing a U.S.-owned company or firm, tossed into the sea. These scenes are vibrant with the determination of the rev-

olutionary government and people to thwart U.S. aggression.

But, true to the nature of imperialism, the U.S. neo-colonialists are not reconciled to defeat. There are authentic records of outright aggression as well as covert subversive activities engineered by the United States—U.S. planes dropping incendiary bombs setting fire to Cuba's sugar-cane fields, U.S. intelligence installations uncovered in the walls of hotel rooms. . . . The Cuban people, for their part, are firm in countering blow for blow. The film brings us the shooting down of a U.S. plane and the proud raising of the Cuban flag atop buildings once owned by the United States. In this, the Cuban people have the support of the world's peoples—an aspect of the struggle graphically presented in this well-documented film.

The recovery of the land, its distribution among the peasants, and the organization of farm co-operatives, are also featured. Scene after scene shows Cuba at work absorbed in its peaceful labour and construction. But alongside the plough and the machine stands the ready gun. The vigilant Cuban people, men and women alike, indefatigably attend their military drills and manoeuvres. The solemn dedication reflected in the faces of the people's militia bespeak a people ready to defend their freedom and independence with their lives.

Also highlighted, as one might well expect, is the great and growing friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples. The viewer is swept



The Cuban Revolutionary Government taking over a U.S. oil company. A still from "Fighting Cuba."

along to the famous Havana rally at which Premier Castro announces the severing of relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Then, we observe with great interest—a Cuban audience's enjoyment of the performance of Monkey King Sun Wukong and a Chinese parasol dance included in the repertoire of the Chinese Art Troupe which toured Cuba in 1960. And we witness the signing of the Sino-Cuban trade agreement, another demonstration of profound friendship.

The film is, itself, in fact, a concrete expression of this friendship. Writing in the press, Chin Ching-yi, one of its two photographers, recalled how in their four months in Cuba shooting this film, help poured in on them from all sides. Premier Castro, learning in an interview with the cameramen that they were going to make a film, was enthusiastic. "He immediately gave instructions that our work should be arranged at the earliest possible date." The very next day, the two film makers were told that the various provinces had been alerted to help them wherever they went. The Cuban Film Studio sent two of its superb workers to accompany them on their tour, a scenario writer and another in charge of studio production. Innumerable other instances are cited of help from workers, peasants, and others including an old lady who cordially invited them to her roof terrace as a vantage point from which to shoot the taking over of the U.S.-owned telephone company in Cuba by the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

Its deeply moving content and the manner of its making both give to this splendid documentary a sense of immediacy and bring within eye- and ear-shot the sights, sounds and feel of revolutionary Cuba enriching our understanding of that embattled and heroic land and its people.

## MUSIC

### **Hsien Hsing-hai's "Second Symphony—War in a Noble Cause"**

The recent first performance of Hsien Hsing-hai's *Second Symphony (War in a Noble Cause)* in Peking was

an important event in the musical life of this country. Hsien Hsing-hai (1905-45) wrote this symphony in the U.S.S.R. in the early forties. Now, in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of his death, it was faithfully interpreted by the Students' Orchestra of the Central Conservatory of Music under the conductorship of Huang Feili.

After working for nearly a year in Yen-an as head of the Department of Music of the Lu Hsun Art Academy, Hsien Hsing-hai went to the Soviet Union in 1939 for advanced musical study and he was there at the climax of the Nazi German invasion when the Hitlerites had penetrated deep into the Soviet land. It was under such conditions and in those most trying days that he took the Patriotic War of the Soviet people as his theme and composed this symphony which vividly projects the image of the indomitable Soviet people and their heroism in the great anti-fascist struggle. The work convincingly affirms his confidence that the people's struggle, despite all setbacks, will be ultimately victorious and a just revolutionary struggle must prevail over unjust, counter-revolutionary war. Thus, this symphony manifests also the tireless spirit and the revolutionary optimism of the young composer up to his last days.

*War in a Noble Cause*, a symphonic epic in one movement, is a musical development and resolution between two conflicting motifs. The one, a theme based on the *Internationale* representing the Soviet people, is the main *leit-motif* of the symphony. The other, two characteristic rhythmic figures accompanied by agitated sextets reminding one of the Prussian "goose-step," represents the invading forces of the German fascists and their mechanized war juggernaut. The symphony opens with a lyrical variant on the theme of the *Internationale* picturing the peaceful life and labour of the Soviet people. Abruptly this is interrupted by the boot-tread motif of the fascist invaders. The theme of the *Internationale* is now heard with great vigour, on the bass instruments. This represents the Soviet people rising to the Nazi challenge. In the following passages, there is grief, anger and a powerful underlying throb that suggests the immense latent strength of the masses. The triumphant re-appearance of the *Internationale* theme sounds a note of a people fully mobilized in

a heroic effort. Then comes a passage of violent and intricate conflict between the two motifs.

The *adagio* that follows presents new musical material—a powerful and deeply yearning melody played by the strings. Here is a moving expression of the passionate love of the Soviet people for their motherland and their mourning for those who have laid down their lives for the country. Here too sounds the note of confidence in the future. This music was further developed in *lento sostenuto* in the later stage of the symphony. The theme of the *Internationale* grows sonorously and builds to a finale with the clear, vigorous and inspiring call of the *International Soviet*, a triumphant hymn to victory.

The symphony is epic both in conception and fulfilment. All those who have heard its first rendering were deeply moved. This was, in the first place, because of its clearly expressed spirit of revolutionary faith and confidence. The *adagio* rises superbly to its stated theme; it does more: it evokes universal images. It projects not only the voice and sentiments of the heroic Soviet people but also the righteous wrath and sorrow of the world's working class and the hopes they cherish for the future. Its deeply lyrical mood adds enormously to the power and nobility of the whole work. Evidently it is an important contribution to symphonic literature. It was particularly well performed by the orchestra.

Hsien Hsing-hai had the great talent for the creation of musical imagery. This is well exemplified in his use of the theme from the *Internationale*. The first variant of this evokes an image of peaceful Soviet life and labour, an idyllic picture. When it reappears as the counter-theme to that of the Nazis, the effect of rapid figuration with the use of dotted rhythm infuses it with a sense of the mighty power throbbing beneath the anger of the people. The variant that follows immediately with its rapid passage begun with syncopation gives a vivid picture of the people rising in their might. Towards the end, the theme surges forward again like a rising tide, a call to advance. Hsien Hsing-hai's use of this theme is an excellent example of his realistic and programmatic method of composition.

— CHAO FENG

*Peking Review*

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Chairman Mao Receives Yemeni Moslem Delegation**

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on December 29 received, and had a cordial talk with the visiting Yemeni Moslem delegation headed by Sayid Ahmed Ben Mohamed Zabarah.

Present on the occasion were Burhan Shahidi, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and President of the China Islamic Association, and Ho Ying, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of West Asian and African Affairs.

## **Vice-Premier Chen Yi's New Year Reception for Diplomats**

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and his wife gave a New Year's reception for members of the diplomatic corps in Peking on December 28.

In a brief speech the Vice-Premier said that in the past year, the people of various countries had won great victories in their struggle for peace, independence, democracy and socialism, and the great friendship and unity of the countries of the socialist camp, based on Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism, had grown and been strengthened. The Chinese Government, he said, had established and developed friendly relations with many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In 1960, China concluded treaties of peace and friendship or of friendship and mutual non-aggression with Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea and Cambodia. This is a victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and an example of people of various countries living in amity. These facts demonstrate once more that the Chinese Government is firmly holding to its foreign policy of peace and good-neighbour relations. The Chinese Government is

willing to develop friendly relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence with all countries with a like desire, the Vice-Premier declared.

## **Sudan Independence Day**

Chinese government leaders sent messages of greeting on December 31 on the occasion of Sudan's Independence Day. Chairman Liu Shao-chi conveyed to General Ibrahim, President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Sudan, warm congratulations on that nation's day of independence. The message expressed the wish that friendship between China and Sudan be further developed and that Sudan and its people enjoy prosperity and happiness.

Premier Chou En-lai's message to General Ibrahim Abboud, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan, expressed the hope for new successes for Sudan in safeguarding national independence and world peace, and for the daily growth of friendly relations between the two countries.

## **Protest Against Assault on Hsinhua Correspondent**

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia, Chou Chiu-yeh, on December 26, lodged a strong protest and delivered a memorandum to the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council against the sudden assault on Hsinhua correspondent, Ting Man, resident in Belgrade, as the latter made his way on the morning of December 15 to Novi Sad on business.

The memorandum was read by Charge d'Affaires Chou Chiu-yeh when he met Zzarkovicj, Director of the First Department of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The memorandum notes that though Ting Man informed the traffic police and the Secretariat of Internal Affairs of Novi Sad of the incident immediately after the assault and on December 16 again informed the Secretariat of Information of the Federal Executive Council and had been promised a reply, to date none had been forthcoming. It was obvious that the Yugoslav government authorities had thus far not given due attention to this serious incident, said the memorandum.

The memorandum emphatically pointed out that it was by no means accidental that the Hsinhua correspondent was attacked while travelling on business. It was a serious development in a series of hostile acts over a long period by the Yugoslav side towards the Hsinhua correspondent. After being subjected to discrimination, restriction and open personal attack by the Yugoslav side, the Hsinhua correspondent now encountered a threat to the security of his life. The memorandum stated in conclusion that the Chinese Embassy could not but lodge a strong protest to the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and demanded that the Yugoslav authorities concerned investigate, deal with the attacker and take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

Zzarkovicj, after listening to the protest, tried immediately to evade the responsibility of the Yugoslav authorities for this serious incident and engaged in spurious arguments. His false statements and slanders were sternly refuted by Chou Chiu-yeh who persisted in the protest. Zzarkovicj could not but accept the memorandum and said that the incident would be investigated with all seriousness.

## **Further U.S. Military Intrusions**

U.S. military intrusions into China's territorial air and waters have continued unabated.

On December 11, a U.S. naval patrol plane intruded over China's Yunghsing and Shih Islands in the Hsisha Islands of Kwangtung Province between 11:17 and 11:30 hours. On December 15, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of Swabue in Kwangtung Province between 13:01 and 13:17 hours. Five U.S. warships intruded into China's territorial waters in the area south of Swabue in Kwangtung Province between 19:33 hours on December 23 and 3:22 hours on December 24. On January 3, 1961, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters south of Pinghai Peninsula, Kwangtung Province, between 03:29 and 05:17 hours.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorized to issue the 128th, 129th, 130th and 131st serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **Only Africa's People Can Decide Africa's Destiny**

The Conference of Heads of African States opened on January 3 in Casablanca to discuss the Congo, Algeria and other major African questions. *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (January 3), under the title "The Destiny of Africa Must Be Decided by the African Peoples," greets the conference and states that it is obviously of enormous significance and urgency at the present time for responsible African statesmen to meet and discuss means of supporting the just struggle of the Congolese people. The editorial notes that the basic situation in the Congo today is one in which, on the one hand, as a result of brazen intervention and aggression against the Congo by U.S.-led imperialism utilizing the U.N., the Congo's independence and sovereignty have been crudely trampled on. The Congo is in serious danger of becoming a colony of the U.S.

On the other hand, the editorial goes on to say, at the bitter cost of bloodshed, the Congolese people have further raised their level of consciousness, regrouped their forces and carried on an indomitable struggle in defence of the independence and unification of their fatherland.

Obviously, *Renmin Ribao* points out, it is wishful thinking on the part of U.S. imperialism to imagine that it can do away with the lawful Congolese Government represented by Lumumba and Gijenga and supported by the Congolese people, and replace it with a U.S. puppet regime. The intervention and aggression against the Congo by imperialism headed by the U.S. in the name of the U.N. is, in essence, a frenzied counter-action against the entire national independence movement in Africa. The outcome of the struggle of the Congolese people concerns the destiny not only of Congo but of various African countries. At this critical moment in the Congolese situation, the peoples of all the African countries firmly demand that all imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from the Congo and that the freedom of Premier Lumumba and the status of the lawful Congolese Government be restored immediately and completely. At the same time, they

urgently demand concerted action by the African countries and all peace-loving nations and peoples for increased support to the lawful Congolese Lumumba-Gijenga Government and the Congolese people. We believe that this Casablanca Conference of Heads of African States will fully reflect this pressing desire of the African peoples and register important successes in this respect.

The Algerian question is another urgent one of common concern to the African peoples and all peace- and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world, says the editorial. The national liberation war of the Algerian people has triumphantly entered its seventh year. Of late, the people in the French-occupied zones of Algeria have launched powerful waves of anti-French, patriotic demonstrations, thereby opening a second front for the Algerian national liberation movement and putting the French colonialists in Algeria in a position of being besieged by the whole people. This is an extremely important development in the Algerian situation. But, the French colonialists, backed by the U.S. and NATO, not only continue their dirty colonial war, they have carried out bloody massacres of the

unarmed, patriotic population of the French-occupied zones in Algeria. At the same time, the de Gaulle government is attempting to impose the political fraud of a "referendum" on the Algerians so as to divide the country and obstruct the Algerian national liberation movement.

*Renmin Ribao* points out that the present situation of the national independence movement in Africa is, on the whole, excellent. It has entered a new and higher stage with the increase in the number of independent states in Africa. The colonial system of imperialism there is rapidly collapsing.

Imperialism, however, will never withdraw from Africa of its own accord, warns the editorial. The developments of Congolese events, in particular, provide a most profound lesson for the African peoples, namely: not only will the old suzerain states never voluntarily relinquish their colonies but, U.S. imperialism in addition is penetrating Africa by even more vicious colonialist means to replace the old colonialists.

Confronted by the increasingly serious threat to the African national independence movement from imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, says the editorial, the African peoples realize that they must strengthen their unity and mutual support in order to carry on the common struggle more effectively.

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## **Conference of Heads of African States**

In a cable sent to the Conference of Heads of African States opening in Casablanca on January 3, 1961, Premier Chou En-lai sent warm greetings to the conference and best wishes for its success. The cable reads:

On the occasion of the convocation of the Conference of Heads of African States, I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, to extend warm greetings to the Conference.

The Chinese Government and people have always had profound sympathy and given firm support to the peoples of the Congo, Algeria and other African countries in their just struggle against colonialism and for attaining and safeguarding national independence. The Chinese Government and people have repeatedly declared that imperialism's aggressive manoeuvres against Africa must be resolutely opposed, the liberty of Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba and the position of the legal Congolese Government be restored immediately and completely and the right of the Algerian people to independence and self-determination be recognized immediately and unconditionally. May the Conference contribute to the support of the patriotic, just struggle of the peoples of the Congo, Algeria and other African countries and promote the solidarity of the peoples of the African countries.

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