

PEKING REVIEW

18

May 3, 1960

China and Nepal

NEW EXAMPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Sino-Nepalese Joint Communique and Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Premier Chou's Speeches and *Renmin Ribao* editorial.

China and India

THE COMMON ASPIRATIONS OF 1,000 MILLION PEOPLE

Sino-Indian Joint Communique, Premier Chou's Statement to the Press and *Renmin Ribao* editorial.

Premier Chou's Press Conferences in New Delhi and Kathmandu

China Supports the South Korean People

Mass meetings in China. Liu Ning-I's speech at the Peking rally (p. 25).

Algerian Government Delegation in China

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Coming Shortly

People's Communes in Pictures

Edited by: The Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China

This album contains 160 pages of photographs in colour and black and white, illustrating the development of China's rural people's communes and their many-sided activities in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, industry, water conservancy and undertakings, as well as cultural and educational work and collective welfare.

The people's commune is a new type of social organization which has developed on the basis of the advanced agricultural co-operatives in China. An inevitable outcome of China's political and economic growth, it was created by the broad masses of the peasants to meet the needs of development of the nation's productive forces. Large-scale organizations embracing thousands of households, they combine industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs. Local government administration is integrated with the commune management. This album shows, as only good photographs can do, exactly what all this means to China's millions of peasants as they advance to socialist prosperity.

*In Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Japanese, Indonesian, Vietnamese,
Hindi, Arabic, Urdu and Burmese*

Printing: Photogravure and offset

Size: 26 × 18.4 cm.

160 pages (16 in colour). Bound in paper board with coloured cover

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS** *Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China*

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** *P.O. Box 399, Peking, China*

The Rise of the Chinese People's Communes

by ANNA LOUISE STRONG

The growth of people's communes in China has attracted worldwide attention. What are the facts? In this booklet Anna Louise Strong, the well-known American writer, gives an eye-witness account of various communes she visited in different parts of China. She relates how the people's communes first came into being, how they appear to her and where they are going. The facts she cites can leave no reader in doubt about the vitality and the great meaning of this new form of social organization that has appeared in socialist China.

130 pages

Illustrated

Published by: **NEW WORLD PRESS** *Peking, China*

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** *P.O. Box 399, Peking, China*

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 3, 1960 Vol. III No. 18

CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	3
Peking May Day; No Idle Hands; Changing Tibet	
ARTICLES	
<i>China and Nepal</i>	
Sino-Nepalese Joint Communique	6
The Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship	6
Premier Chou En-lai's Speeches in Nepal	
Speech at the Nepalese Parliament	7
Speech at the Nepalese State Ban- quet	8
Speech at Kathmandu's Civic Re- ception	10
Premier Chou En-lai's Press Con- ference in Kathmandu	12
New Examples of Peaceful Coexistence	
— <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	14
<i>China and India</i>	
Joint Communique of Chinese and Indian Premiers	17
Premier Chou En-lai's Written State- ment	18
Premier Chou's Press Conference in New Delhi	19
The Common Aspirations of 1,000 Million People	
— <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	23
U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea!	25
Liu Ning-I's Speech at the Peking Rally	26
Hail the Heroic South Korean People	
— <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	29
Labour Protection in China	
— Lu Kuang	33
Sanitation Pace Setter — Foshan	
— Ling Yang	35
CHINA AND THE WORLD	38
Polish Military Delegation; Com- rade Roca Here; Greeting Togo's Independence; Anti-Colonialism Day; Soviet Tourists in Shanghai	
SIDELIGHTS	39
ART	40
Six Exhibitions; Short Notes	
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	42

Published every Tuesday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: PEKING 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

May 3, 1960

Round the Week

Peking May Day

Peking celebrated its first May Day of the 60s with gusto. Sunlit and festive with flags by day, the city glittered with a million lights at night. Strings of shining bulbs picked out the silhouettes of its majestic buildings. Every one of the thousands of globes on the big lamp-stands flanking the Changan Boulevard to the east and west of Tien An Men Square was lit and the night was made as bright as day. Portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin attracted the eyes of the throngs who passed before them on the big square. The great red globes of palace lanterns swayed their gold tassels; festive arches were illuminated in front of every large building throughout the city. Everywhere blazed the slogan: "Long Live International Labour Day!"

May Day morning found the city and its people clad in holiday garb. Usually, Tien An Men is the scene of a single great demonstration that later disperses through the city. This year each district organized its own demonstration. Columns of people from schools, factories, government offices and people's communes took to the streets with banners and music of drums and cymbals, while thousands of others lined the sidewalks to watch. Firecrackers rattled off, and loud-speakers broadcast music. Lion and dragon dancers set the children shrieking with delight. Tens of thousands of people gathered at the Tien An Men Square, Beihai Park and various other centres till far into the night to dance and watch the dancing and firework displays.

Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Teng Hsiao-ping and other national leaders of the Communist Party and People's Government celebrated May Day with the people. Mayor Peng Chen, with his glowing smile, also joined the crowds.

It was a great and happy day with the best of reasons for celebrations. With the solid achievements of two successive years of the big leap forward in hand, the Chinese people are marching ahead with complete confidence that they will fulfil and overful-

fil their 1960 national economic plan and complete their great 12-year agricultural programme ahead of schedule.

International Solidarity

The Chinese people are keenly aware of what these national achievements mean in the context of the worldwide struggle for peace and progress, and in strengthening the camp of socialism. They took full advantage of the occasion to give expression to the solidarity of the international working class. May Day greetings were exchanged between the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions and trade unions in various countries all over the world.

Symbol of this international solidarity was the banquet given by the State Council of the People's Republic of China on the eve of May Day. More than 3,000 people, including 700 guests from over 60 countries all over the world, gathered at the Great Hall of the People to celebrate International Labour Day.

Guests from the Asian, African and Latin American countries, now standing in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, were given a rousing welcome. The hall burst into thunderous applause when Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other Communist Party and government leaders appeared with Krim Belkacem, Vice-Premier of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic; Blas Roca, General Secretary of the People's Socialist Party of Cuba; Mahmoud Harbi, Chairman of the Democratic Union of French Somaliland and former Premier of French Somaliland; and other distinguished guests now visiting China.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Ho Lung paid tribute to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples whose victories in the struggles against imperialism and colonialism have inspired the people of the whole world. Ho Lung said that the

Chinese people, who regarded these victories as they would their own, pledged full support to the peoples in their struggles. The international situation at present, he said, is extremely favourable and the future holds great promise for the cause of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. With the further strengthening of their unity, the people of the world will surely score still greater victories.

May Day Entertainments

A special theatre festival was arranged for the May Day celebrations, to the great delight of theatre-goers. The programme presented a selection of Peking and various other local operas, modern plays, ballets, symphonies, acrobatics and other entertainments. Well-known theatrical companies from Shanghai, Tientsin, Honan and Kwangtung are on tour in the capital. This gave theatre-goers the opportunity of seeing not only the great Peking opera actor Mei Lan-fang, but also such noted figures of the Chinese stage as Yu Chen-fei, Ma Shih-tseng and others.

In addition to the professional companies, the city's amateur art and stage groups of workers, students and intellectuals were in big demand. Getting willing help from all sides, many theatrical groups formed by former housewives now working in neighbourhood industries and service centres put on performances for the first time in their lives. The rural communes were well served by their own amateur troupes, while the city's theatres made special efforts to take programmes out to them. Radio and television ran holiday programmes. More than a dozen new feature films were shown, and 20 newsreels were released for the occasion.

In the Working People's Palace of Culture, a big garden party was held especially for the workers. The crowded programme of entertainments included Peking operas, variety shows, basketball, volleyball and rowing contests. Fairy lights glittered among the trees. Jingshan Park was a paradise for the children. There they sang and danced, played games, ate uncounted numbers of iced-lollies and consumed vast quantities of pop. The city's other parks were filled with holiday-makers. Theatrical shows,

dancing, concerts and variety shows were given on improvised stages.

Gifts from Workers

Workers throughout the country greeted May Day with new successes, achieved in a pre-festival production effort. Shanghai reports that more than a thousand factories in that city overfulfilled their April quotas. Thousands of technical innovations were introduced last month to carry the city's industrial output to a new high. Workers in the big Shanghai plants as well as the small and medium-sized enterprises turned out many new products as gifts for May Day. In the first 25 days of April, they manufactured more than 1,800 new products, making up nearly 87 per cent of those produced in the first quarter.

Tientsin also reports that 325 of its factories fulfilled their April production plans three days ahead of schedule. Tayeh in Central China reports that workers in its steel plant's electric furnace shop completed the April quotas with two days to spare; average daily output was up 11.1 per cent, compared with March.

Good news has come in too from Fushun, one of China's biggest coal centres. As their gift for May Day, coal miners there mined 16,000 tons more coal than planned. In Peking, nearly 300 factories began work on their May quotas days before April ended. Workers of the Peking No. 2 Cotton Mill succeeded in devising machines to mechanize 91.2 per cent of the work in the mill as against 66.3 per cent in early April.

There is a new column in the production statistics these days that is attracting more and more attention—the achievements of former housewives now working in factories run by urban communes. They greeted their first May Day as workers in true working-class style. As their gift to May Day, those working in the 30 factories of the Peihsinchiao People's Commune in Peking completed their April quotas seven days ahead of schedule. As we go to press, similar reports of fresh successes in production are rolling in from all over the country.

No Idle Hands

Increasing mechanization and automation in Chungking's enterprises has freed more than 80,000 workers for

other more urgent jobs. "Technological unemployment" in capitalist countries just means a bigger unemployed labour pool and is bitterly fought by the workers. In socialist China, there is a shortage, not a surplus, of manpower; and this freed labour power in Chungking was snapped up as soon as it became available to further boost the city's production. Heavy industrial workers have mostly gone to reinforce key projects where skilled hands are in great demand or to staff newly commissioned plants in Szechuan Province. Not a few have gone to work at the small local blast furnaces and coalmines to get more iron and coal for the province's expanding heavy industries.

Quite a number of the 80,000 workers are helping urban and rural people's communes in the province run their own industries, and build hydroelectric stations, processing plants, chemical fertilizer factories and workshops for making and repairing farm tools. Some of the less skilled have been sent to study in technical training classes so that with specialized techniques at their command they can play a bigger role in speeding the building of socialism.

A certain number of the workers with specialized skills have organized "technical innovation shock brigades" that are a new feature of Chungking industrial life. They go to lend a hand wherever key production problems need to be solved. Here they give advice or help make mechanical or automatic devices to replace heavy manual labour—and so keep the wheels of the uninterrupted big leap forward turning fast.

Changing Tibet

With serfdom ended and the people's political power firmly established at all levels throughout the region, Tibet marches steadily ahead. This was spelled out in detail when the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region met for its fourth plenary session in Lhasa and made a review of work done during the past twelve months. The Committee has been exercising the functions and powers of the Tibet local government since March last year.

Its report shows that democratic reforms have been put in hand

throughout the region. By mid-March, basic reforms had been completed in 52 counties in agricultural areas with a population of 630,000, more than half of the total population in Tibet. Former serfs and slaves have been given land. Implementation of the policy of "the harvest to the tiller" and reduction of rents and interest rates, abolition of usury and the *ula* system (unpaid, forced labour for the feudal lords), gave the working people of Tibet economic benefits equivalent in value to 1,000 million *jin* of grain. The benefit in happiness was incalculable. Since last year's autumn harvest the peasants have organized agricultural mutual-aid teams and built irrigation

works, improved the soil of their holdings, accumulated manure, improved farm tools and worked hard to ensure a rich harvest this year.

While the democratic reforms were being put through, strict attention was paid to upholding the principle of freedom of religious belief. Appropriate employment has been given to all former serf-owners and their agents willing to accept these reforms.

Speaking of the historic significance of these advances to the Tibetans. Acting Chairman Panchen Erdeni said in his report to the Preparatory Committee that the Tibetans have come to realize that "the only bright and correct road is to wipe out feudal serfdom resolutely and completely,

carry through the democratic reforms and take the road of socialism."

In 1960 the work of democratic reform will be pressed ahead to complete victory, said Panchen Erdeni. Distribution of land will be continued, and a campaign will be launched to increase production, ensure a rich harvest and a big increase in livestock, and improve the livelihood of the peasants and herdsmen. Work will go ahead to strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship with establishment of local people's governments at all levels. Tibet, too, will carry forward the national campaigns to increase production and practise economy and for technical innovations and technical revolution.

Welcome to Algeria's Delegates

The Provisional Government Delegation of the Algerian Republic headed by Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Krim Belkacem arrived in Peking on April 30 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and concurrently Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun, other leading government officials and leaders of popular Chinese organizations as well as a throng of more than a thousand people were at the airport to give the Algerian delegation a rousing welcome. Members of militia units saluted the guests from heroic Algeria with a tremendous round of cheers and shouts of support.

In his speech of welcome, Vice-Premier Ho Lung expressed confidence that the delegation's visit "will further strengthen friendship and co-operation between the peoples of China and Algeria." Noting that the two peoples had formed a profound friendship in the course of their common struggle against imperialism, the Chinese Vice-Premier stressed the Chinese people's consistent and firm support for Algeria and their conviction of the certainty of final victory for the Algerian people in their staunch and courageous struggle.

Vice-Premier Belkacem in his speech at the airport said that "a relentless war has been going on in our country for nearly six years. The Algerian people with their inferior equipment have been fighting French colonialist forces supported by the Atlantic bloc, particularly by the rulers of the United States of America." He stressed that "our people, confident in the justice of their cause, are more resolute than ever in carrying on the struggle until they win national independence."

"The vast distance which separates Algeria and China is only geographical," Vice-Premier Belkacem said. "In reality, our two countries are very close to each other. A common struggle against the reactionary

forces of colonialism and imperialism, a common aspiration for peace based on independence and progress and a sincere desire for co-operation based on mutual respect—all this has forged close ties between our two countries and sealed a solid friendship."

The Peking press have greeted the arrival of the Algerian Provisional Government Delegation with great warmth. Typical is *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (April 30) which declares: "The Chinese people have always followed with great admiration the heroic struggle for independence and freedom which the Algerian people have waged under the most trying conditions. In the course of their 5-year war of national liberation the Algerian people have scored major victories. With the support of the United States, the French colonialists are still engaged in ruthless suppression of the Algerian people and are attempting by various fraudulent devices to induce them to give up their fight for national independence; but the Algerian people, who are steeled in battle, have neither been cowed nor fallen into the traps set by the imperialists. When de Gaulle exposed his own gambit of 'self-determination' and ranted hysterically that he would continue to stamp out the Algerian revolutionary army by force of arms, the heroic Algerian people reaffirmed their determination to carry on their national liberation war to the end and today they are dealing ever heavier blows to the French colonial forces on all fronts.

"The Algerian people's fight for independence enjoys the broad sympathy and support of the other African peoples, the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world. . . . Their victories have inspired all other peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America still under imperialist oppression and enslavement to rise up and fight. They have at the same time dealt hard blows at the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States and made great contributions to the cause of world peace."

Sino-Nepalese Joint Communiqué

Following is the text of the joint communiqué issued in Kathmandu by the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on April 29, 1960. — Ed.

AT the invitation of Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid a friendly visit to the Kingdom of Nepal from April 26 to 29, 1960. He was accompanied by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other high-ranking officials.

During his visit, Premier Chou En-lai called on his Royal Highness Prince Himalaya Bir Bickram Shah Deva and His Excellency B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Cordial and sincere talks were held between Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister B.P. Koirala.

Taking part also in the talks were, on the Chinese side: Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; on the Nepalese side: Ganesh Man Singh, Minister of Works and Communications; Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Minister of Home and Law; and Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Through friendly consultations, the two parties obtained further results in developing friendly relations between the two countries. They signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal and exchanged instruments of ratification of the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries.

The Chinese Premier and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal pointed out with satisfaction that the

visit not long ago by His Excellency Prime Minister B.P. Koirala to China and the present visit by Premier Chou En-lai to the Kingdom of Nepal served to further enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples. The treaty and agreements signed between the two sides during their mutual visits marked the entrance of Sino-Nepalese friendly relations into a new phase.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, the Chinese Premier and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal noted with pleasure that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit were playing a more and more important role in guiding the relations among nations. The two parties agreed that continued development of these principles and spirit would have an important bearing on the promotion of solidarity of Asian and African countries and the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The two parties also availed themselves of this happy occasion to further express their conviction that in order to build up a better atmosphere for mutual co-operation in the world, all outstanding issues between nations should be settled through peaceful negotiations and all nations must refrain from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of each other's country.

The Chinese Premier and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal expressed deep sympathy for the struggles of the Asian, African and other peoples against colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence, and pledged firm support to the South African people in their just struggle against racial discrimination. The two parties welcomed the forthcoming conference of government heads of the big powers and expressed the hope that agreement will be reached speedily by countries concerned on general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, so as to promote a further relaxation of the international situation.

Kathmandu, April 29, 1960

The Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace And Friendship

Following is the full text of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal signed in Kathmandu on April 28, 1960. — Ed.

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

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

Convinced that the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations and friendly co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal is in accordance with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and conducive to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present treaty in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful

Coexistence jointly affirmed by the two countries, and have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China:

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council,

His Majesty the King of Nepal:

Prime Minister Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala.

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

Article I

The contracting parties recognize and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other.

Article II

The contracting parties will maintain and develop peaceful and friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal. They undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation.

Article III

The contracting parties agree to develop and further strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two countries in a spirit of friendship and co-operation, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Article IV

Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the present treaty shall be settled by negotiation through normal diplomatic channels.

Article V

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

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

Unless either of the contracting parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate the treaty at least one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force without any specified time limit, subject to the right of either of the contracting parties to terminate it by giving to the other in writing a year's notice of its intention to do so.

Done in duplicate in Kathmandu on the twenty-eighth day of April 1960, in the Chinese, Nepali and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

*Plenipotentiary of the
People's Republic of China*

(Signed) CHOU EN-LAI

*Plenipotentiary of the
Kingdom of Nepal*

(Signed) B.P. KOIRALA

Premier Chou En-lai's Speeches in Nepal

Speech at the Nepalese Parliament

Following is the full text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at a joint session of the Maha Sabha and Pratinidhi Sabha of Nepal on April 28. — Ed.

Respected Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker and Members of Parliament,

I feel greatly honoured and pleased to be able to come again, after a lapse of three years, to our close neighbour, Nepal, for a friendly visit, and to have the opportunity of meeting the respected Members of this Parliament at a joint session of the Maha Sabha and Pratinidhi Sabha of Nepal. I heartily thank His Excellency Prime Minister Koirala for his kind invitation and His Majesty's Government of Nepal for its warm hospitality. I heartily thank Mr. Chairman and Mr. Speaker of this Parliament for giving me the opportunity to speak from this lofty rostrum and thank you all for the warm welcome you accord me and my colleagues. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to convey to the Nepalese people, on behalf of the Chinese people, our cordial greetings and most friendly wishes.

China and Nepal are two ancient and yet young countries. There exists between our two peoples a pro-

found traditional friendship of long standing. Since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, we have not only restored our once interrupted friendly ties, but, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, founded new good neighbourly relations. During the past several years, our two countries have consistently adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and unremittingly upheld our friendship. Recently, as a result of the signing of the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries and the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on Economic Aid, our relations of friendly co-operation have entered a new stage. It is certainly no exaggeration when we say that thanks to the joint efforts of our two Governments and peoples, we have in our relations set an example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

Both China and Nepal are faced with the arduous task of building up their own countries. We deeply realize that for us Asian and African countries, only when we have become independent economically, can we enrich the content of our political independence and provide a complete guarantee for our independence. Up till now, both our countries are still backward economically and lack ex-

perience in construction. This objective reality determines that it is necessary for us to help each other and strengthen our co-operation in economic construction. Among the Asian and African countries, the development of the national economy by any one of them is in itself an encouragement and support to the others. It is in this spirit that the Chinese people have been strengthening economic co-operation with the other Asian and African countries. We sincerely hope that Nepal will rapidly become prosperous and strong. The prosperity and strength of Nepal, like those of other Asian and African countries, are a powerful support for our country, China.

Both China and Nepal are peace-loving countries which dearly cherish independence and freedom. In their Constitution, the Chinese people solemnly proclaim in legal terms their desire — that "in international affairs our firm and consistent policy is to strive for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity." We note with pleasure that the movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence are continuing to rise, and that new states are emerging one after another. As a result of the universal upsurge of the national independence movements and the persistent and untiring efforts of the peace-loving countries and peoples all over the world, a certain degree of relaxation has appeared in the international situation. The forces working for lasting world peace are so strong that even the Western countries, too, have had to put out certain signs of relaxation. It can be said that the prospects for winning world peace have never been as favourable as they are today. For this, the people of our two countries, as well as the other peace-loving people all over the world, feel gratified and encouraged. Nevertheless, we must also be aware that the aggressive imperialist circles, while making avowals for peace, are intensifying armament expansion and war preparations. They continue to organize military

alliances, set up military bases and reinforce their military blocs. And they are trying their utmost to prevent agreement between the East and West on major international questions. What calls for particular attention is the fact that, fostered by aggressive imperialist circles, the militarist forces which launched the last world war are reviving and posing fresh threats to peace and security of the world. All this shows that the upholding of world peace is still an arduous task. It is necessary for all the peace-loving countries and people of the world to further strengthen their solidarity and go on making uninterrupted and still greater efforts.

His Majesty's Government of Nepal has repeatedly stated that it is determined to pursue an independent policy of neutrality, not to join any military bloc, and to carry out firmly the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome and fully support this policy of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. This policy is not only in the interests of Nepal's peaceful development and the smooth implementation of its Five-Year Plan for Economic Construction, but also in the interest of the noble cause of preserving the solidarity of Asian countries and consolidating world peace. The Chinese Government and people are willing to strengthen further solidarity with His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Nepalese people in continuing to make concerted efforts for safeguarding world peace and promoting the solidarity and friendly co-operation among Asian and African countries.

In concluding my speech, I wish to express once again our heartfelt thanks — thanks for your welcome and for the hospitality of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Long live China-Nepal friendship!

Long live the solidarity of Asian and African countries and world peace!

Speech at the Nepalese State Banquet

Following is the full text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the state banquet given in his honour in Kathmandu on April 26 by Nepalese Prime Minister B.P. Koirala. — Ed.

**Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister Koirala,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

We feel very happy this evening to have the opportunity to meet our new and old Nepalese friends at this grand banquet given by His Excellency the Prime Minister. For this, we express our hearty thanks. Please allow me on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name and that of Vice-Premier Chen Yi to convey to you and through you to all the Nepalese people our sincere greetings and best wishes.

More than three years have elapsed since my last visit to your beautiful land. During this period, despite

the circumstances which were not completely favourable, the friendly relations between our two countries have not met with any setback, but, instead, have made new advances. This is the result of the joint efforts exerted by the Chinese Government and the successive Nepalese Governments. From the very inception, the relations between our two countries have been founded on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In 1956, our two countries signed the Sino-Nepalese agreement to maintain friendly relations and on trade and intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and Nepal and developed further the relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries. Our mutual understanding and confidence have been enhanced through direct contacts between the leaders of the two countries. Not long ago, His Excellency Prime Minister Koirala visited China. Our two sides signed, during Prime Minister Koirala's visit in China, the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on the Question of

the Boundary Between the Two Countries and the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on Economic Aid. This has brought the friendly relations between our two countries into a new stage.

The conclusion of the Agreement on the Boundary Question is of great significance to our two countries. The boundary between our two countries is over 1,000 kilometres long and has never been surveyed and demarcated for thousands of years. Under these circumstances, it is only too natural that certain differences should exist between the two countries on the boundary question. But our two countries, setting great store by their friendship, have not exaggerated these differences, much less let our amity be damaged because of the existence of these differences, and on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and through friendly consultations we have reached agreement on the boundary question which is satisfactory to both sides. We have agreed that the entire boundary between the two countries should be scientifically delineated and formally demarcated on the basis of the existing traditional customary line. With regard to certain disputed sections, we have agreed that adjustments be made in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation. To ensure tranquillity and friendliness on the border, we have agreed that each side will no longer dispatch armed personnel to patrol the areas on its side within 20 kilometres of the border. These agreements in principle demonstrate that as long as there is firm adherence to the Five Principles and the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, which is fair to one's self and to others, a fair and reasonable settlement can be found to any question existing between us.

The Sino-Nepalese Agreement on Economic Aid has further strengthened the economic and technical co-operation between our two countries. We have consistently held that in order to speedily change their economic and cultural backwardness, it is necessary for the Asian and African countries to help and support one another in the cause of building up their respective lands. We particularly hope that our neighbours will quickly build up their countries. We are glad to note that the Kingdom of Nepal under the leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra and the Nepalese Government is implementing the Five-Year Plan to develop its national economy. Nepal has fertile land and rich resources, and its people are industrious and talented. Nepal has all the conditions necessary for the building up of the country. From our own experience, we deeply realize that difficulties are inevitable in the course of construction. But we know equally well that all difficulties can be overcome. The Chinese Government is willing to give support within its capability for the construction of Nepal. Of course, as our present economic strength is still quite limited, the amount of aid which we are capable of extending to Nepal is as yet very small. However, our aid is sincere without any condition attached to it. We earnestly hope that our small amount of aid can be helpful to the cause of Nepal's construction. We sincerely wish ever greater success to the Nepalese Government and people in the construction of their land.

No Nation Should Bully Other Nations

China holds that no big nation in the world should bully other nations, big or small, and no small nation should bully big nations either. Vice-Premier Chen Yi made this remark at a reception given by the Nepal-China Friendship Association in Kathmandu.

Let the world be united into one big family of peaceful coexistence, Chen Yi continued. The Vice-Premier particularly thanked the Kingdom of Nepal for not bullying China. Nepal pursues a friendly policy towards all countries, he added. "For many years you have carried on valiant struggles to preserve your independence and have defeated the invaders. The Chinese people are greatly impressed by this and express their admiration for it. You have persistently adhered to the policy of peace and neutrality. Your policy is a correct one. Although yours is a small country, you are powerful."

The Vice-Premier likened international relations to those between people. Just as in the relations between two friends, mutual confidence grows only through the test of time and practice. "Today some friends abroad seem to feel uneasy about China. This we do not mind. We are prepared to contribute in deeds over a long period of time towards overcoming their lack of confidence."

In order to build up our respective countries, we all need a peaceful international environment. During the recent period, a certain degree of relaxation has appeared in the international situation, thanks to the efforts of the peace-loving countries and people. The struggle against imperialism and colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America is rising to new heights with each passing day. The international situation is favourable to us. We are glad to see that the independent policy of neutrality which the Kingdom of Nepal pursues has played a good role in the noble cause of safeguarding Asian-African solidarity and world peace. The Chinese Government and people fully support this policy of the Kingdom of Nepal. The Chinese Government has consistently and unswervingly pursued a foreign policy of peace, strictly adhered to the Five Principles and the Bandung spirit and firmly maintained that countries irrespective of their size should all be equal and that the dignity and rights of various countries should be respected. The Chinese Government is willing to join hands and co-operate further with the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal so as to contribute still more to the strengthening of Asian-African solidarity and the safeguarding of world peace.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister please allow me to thank Your Excellency once again for your warm hos-

pitality. I sincerely hope that my present visit and the talks between our two sides will result in further consolidation and development of the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries.

I propose a toast

To the friendship between China and Nepal,

To the solidarity of Asian and African countries,

To the victory of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the Bandung spirit,

To world peace,

To the prosperity of Nepal and the wellbeing of its people,

To the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Koirala and,

To the health of His Majesty King Mahendra.

Speech at Kathmandu's Civic Reception

Following is the full text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the civic reception in Kathmandu on April 26. — Ed.

**Respected Mr. Chairman of the Kathmandu Municipality,
Dear Brothers and Sisters of the Capital of Nepal,**

Thanks to the kind invitation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and His Excellency Prime Minister Koirala, we have come again to your beautiful country. Three years ago, when I was invited to visit your beautiful land, I already experienced the warm welcome given by the people of all circles in Kathmandu. Today, you are once again holding such a grand meeting to welcome me and my colleagues, we feel very much honoured and pleased. I wish to thank you heartily. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name and that of Vice-Premier Chen Yi, I convey to you, all citizens of Kathmandu, our cordial greetings and best regards.

Friends, whenever we talk about Sino-Nepalese friendly relations, we often naturally recall the age-old traditional friendship between our two peoples. As far back as more than one thousand years ago, our ancestors already made their way across the towering mountains to establish the first contacts between our countries. Our two peoples exchanged their respective creations in the field of culture and learnt from each other's achievements in agriculture and handicrafts and developed mutual ties. The Himalayas soaring between our two countries have not blocked the friendly contacts between our two peoples. On the contrary, the Himalayas have become a symbol of the profound friendship between our two peoples.

Since our two countries established diplomatic relations, our traditional friendship has undergone new development on a new basis. In 1955, the delegates of our two countries entered into friendly contacts at the Bandung Conference. In the same year, diplomatic relations were formally established between our two countries and the Five Principles were laid down as the fundamental principles guiding the relations between our two countries. During the past several years, the friendly co-operation

and ties between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have been strengthening with each passing day. Moreover, the exchange of visits between the leaders of our two countries has enhanced our mutual understanding and confidence. Not long ago, our people had the honour of receiving Prime Minister Koirala. During His Excellency Prime Minister Koirala's visit in China, we held frank and sincere talks and signed the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on the Question of the Boundary and the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on Economic Aid. The conclusion of these two agreements has not only settled smoothly the boundary question between our countries which has been left over by history but also further strengthened the economic and technical co-operation between our two countries. It signifies that the friendly relations between our two countries have entered a new stage. I am deeply convinced that the friendly co-operation between our two peoples cannot be undermined by any force on earth.

Now both our countries, China and Nepal, are striving to build up our respective lands, because, we Asian and African countries have suffered from protracted aggression and plunder by the colonialist force. Economically we are lagging behind the Western countries by over one hundred years. We must make strenuous efforts over a long period of time in order to catch up with the level of development of the Western countries. It is a tremendous task that faces us Asian and African peoples. But we have the conditions, the ways and means and the confidence to accomplish it. We Asian and African countries have rich resources. We Asian and African peoples cherish a fervent desire to lift ourselves out of poverty and backwardness. These are the conditions extremely favourable to us in our construction. By making full use of these conditions, ways can be found to develop national economy rapidly and all difficulties can only be transient ones which we are certainly able to overcome.

China, too, is a poor country. It is precisely because of this poverty that the Chinese people are all the more eager to free themselves from poverty and backwardness. For the past ten years, the Chinese people have been engaged in selfless labour in order to build their country

into a prosperous and strong socialist land, and they have in the practice of economic construction found a set of policies known as "walking on two legs," namely, the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and the simultaneous development of heavy and light industries, while giving priority to the development of heavy industry; the simultaneous development of national and local industries and of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and the simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods of production, all done under the centralized leadership with overall planning, proper division of labour and co-operation. Relying on the initiative and creativeness of all the working people and on the strength of this set of policies and a number of other measures, we have developed our industrial and agricultural production at a relatively faster speed. We have achieved in a decade what our forefathers could not accomplish during the past one hundred years. We are now able to manufacture many products which we could not produce in the past. The living standards of the broad masses of our people have also been raised to a certain extent. However, our country was too poor. In order to build China into a prosperous and strong country, we still have to make persistent and untiring efforts. The achievements we have scored are extremely limited, when compared with the tasks we have yet to accomplish in the time to come.

Nepal has fertile land and rich resources and its people are industrious and brave. We are deeply convinced that the Nepalese people under the leadership of His Majesty's Government of Nepal will certainly be able to score ever greater achievements in the construction of their motherland, and that the Nepalese people's efforts to build up their national economy will certainly be crowned with victory.

For the past one hundred years and more, the Western countries have often sneered at us Asian and African countries for our backwardness as if we were backward by birth. As a matter of fact, the Western countries which rely on aggression and plunder have long since been rotting and it is now time for the Asian and African peoples to lift up their heads and breathe freely, to rise and forge ahead towards prosperity and strength. The awakened Asian and African peoples are confident that in the field of material production, whatever the Western countries can do we are certainly able to do, and do faster and better. The Chinese people are willing to give mutual support and advance hand in hand with the Nepalese people in the great cause of building up our respective motherlands.

The Chinese people, like the Nepalese people, urgently need a lasting peaceful international environment in order to build up our own country. We are glad to note that under the impetus given by the peace-loving countries and peoples, the present international situation is developing in a direction still more favourable to world peace and human progress. The solidarity and struggle of the Asian and African peoples are playing an increasingly greater

China Ready to Sign Peace and Friendship Treaties

China is prepared to sign treaties of peace and friendship with all Asian countries. This was announced by Premier Chou En-lai on April 29 before his departure from Nepal. The Chinese Premier also said at the Kathmandu airport that China would like to get along with all nations in the world on the basis of peaceful coexistence, in the first place with all Asian countries.

role in the cause of upholding world peace. The prospects for winning world peace are now brighter than ever before, it is precisely because of this that the aggressive imperialist forces are trying by all means to undermine the solidarity of the Asian and African countries so as to achieve their aim of preparing for war and enslaving the Asian and African peoples. But the imperialist schemes to sow disension can only deceive a number of people temporarily. Their effect will not last. I believe that as long as we Asian and African peoples remain vigilant, stick to solidarity and persist in struggle, the imperialist plots for war are doomed to failure and our noble cause of safeguarding the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and winning world peace will advance from victory to victory.

The Government of Nepal has always pursued an independent policy of neutrality in international affairs. This policy not only conforms to the interests of the Nepalese people, but has played a positive role in promoting the maintenance of the solidarity of Asian and African countries and of world peace. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this policy pursued by the Nepalese Government, and are determined to continue making efforts, along with the Nepalese Government and people, for strengthening the solidarity and co-operation of the Asian and African countries and for upholding world peace.

In conclusion, please allow me to thank you once again for your welcome and to thank Mr. Chairman of the Municipality for the compliments and good wishes he expressed in his enthusiastic speech for the Chinese Government and people and for myself. I would like to assure you that we shall certainly convey to the Chinese people the friendly feelings you have shown us.

Long live China-Nepal friendship!

Long live the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples!

Long live world peace!

Premier Chou En-lai's Press Conference In Kathmandu

PREMIER Chou En-lai gave a press conference in Kathmandu on April 28, and answered questions put to him by Nepalese correspondents and a number of correspondents from other foreign countries. Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Pan Tzu-li also attended the press conference.

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal B.P. Koirala also came to the conference hall while it was going on.

Premier Chou En-lai: During our three-day visit in the Kingdom of Nepal, everything has been satisfactory. I do not intend to make a written statement. If you have any questions, I will answer them.

Question (Kishore Raman Rana, chief editor of the Nepalese paper *Kalpana*): Has Your Excellency discussed Sagar Matha (name in Nepalese language) in your talks with Prime Minister Koirala? Has China laid claim to the mountain?

Answer: We have never laid any territorial claim to Mount Jolmo Lungma (name in Tibetan language) or Sagar Matha ever since the question was raised during the talks in Peking. During the talks in Peking the two parties just exchanged maps. The delineations on the maps of the two countries are different. The Chinese maps which were drawn on the basis of the Chinese historical situation show the mountain within Chinese territory, while the Nepalese maps which were drawn on the basis of the Nepalese historical situation show the mountain on the boundary line between the two countries. At that time, Prime Minister Koirala made the point that Nepal had always regarded this mountain as Nepal's. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, when he received Prime Minister Koirala, expressed the view that we could follow the Nepalese delineation which shows the mountain on the boundary line, that is to say, with the northern half of the peak belonging to China and the southern half of the peak belonging to Nepal. Since Chairman Mao Tse-tung's talk with Prime Minister Koirala, our Government has all along maintained this attitude.

On my present visit to Nepal, I held talks with Prime Minister Koirala to seek a friendly solution. Prime Minister Koirala told us that historically anyone who climbed Mt. Jolmo Lungma from the south had to secure a visa from His Majesty's Government of Nepal while anyone who climbed the mountain from the north had to secure a visa from the Chinese Government. This is a fact, and we agreed to what he said. At the time, we

expressed acceptance of the delineation on Nepalese maps, namely, to draw Mt. Jolmo Lungma on the boundary line. I discovered during my stay in India that the latest Indian maps likewise follow this delineation, marking the so-called "Mt. Everest" (name in English language) north of the boundary line and the elevation of the peak south of the boundary line. I also discovered that maps of other foreign countries all follow this delineation. However, I would like to tell you that we do not like the name "Everest" as it was imposed on the mountain by Britain.

Question (Kishore Raman Rana): One of the six points put forth by Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister in the written statement you issued to pressmen in India was that the feelings of the Chinese and Indian peoples for the Himalayas should be taken into account. What does that mean specifically? For Sagar Matha stands on the China-Nepal boundary line.

Answer: My written statement issued in India dealt exclusively with Sino-Indian relations and did not refer to other aspects. As a matter of fact, I referred to a much broader scope in my talks with Prime Minister Nehru and with the pressmen. Prime Minister Nehru said that the Indian people had feelings towards the Himalayas. I said in reply that this was true not only of the Indian people, the Chinese people also had feelings for the Himalayas, and the peoples of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim all had feelings for the Himalayas, too.

Question (Kishore Raman Rana): Does Your Excellency think that your talks with Nehru in India failed?

Answer: I do not take such a view. After the talks, further understanding has been achieved anyway.

Question (Ramesh Nath Pandey, correspondent of *Janata*, *Commoner* and *Nepal Times*): In 1956 China and Nepal already signed a treaty on the basis of the Five Principles, and now they are going to sign a new one. Does this mean that the previous treaty is no longer valid?

Answer: In 1956 China and Nepal only concluded an agreement on trade and intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and Nepal. It has not become outdated but will continue to play its part. The treaty of peace and friendship to be signed now is a political treaty of a broader scope between the two countries. It will bring the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Nepal to a new phase.

Question (Don Connery, correspondent of the U.S. periodicals *Time* and *Life* in Delhi): Concerning the question

of Mt. Everest, have you taken a decision in the present talks? What you said just now implies that it should be evenly divided between China and Nepal. Does Nepal agree to this?

Answer: There is no question of dividing. We shall continue to conduct friendly consultations. The mountain links up our two countries, and will not separate our two countries as you imply.

Question (Don Connery): I am asking how your talks are going.

Answer: We will continue our discussions. If peaceful coexistence is desired among nations, negotiations must be conducted to settle questions between them.

Question (S. de Roy, P.T.I. correspondent in Kathmandu): You said that China is prepared to accept the Nepalese map. What is the attitude taken by Prime Minister Koirala?

Prime Minister B.P. Koirala: I shall make a statement on the coming Saturday.

Question (S. de Roy): Your Excellency Prime Minister Chou En-lai, can't you answer me?

Answer: My answer to you is that I can accept the location of Mt. Jolmo Lungma as drawn on Nepalese maps. You know that the delineation on Indian maps is also the same. (*Laughter.*)

Question (A.T. Chandramohan of *Indian Express* in Kathmandu): Is there no contradiction in your statement? You said earlier that you accept the Nepalese map but now you say negotiations will continue.

Answer: As far as I am concerned, there is no contradiction. As to why there still should be negotiations, that is a matter of diplomatic relations between the two countries which I am not prepared to disclose. Prime Minister Koirala will answer you day after tomorrow.

Question (P. Chakravarti of the *Hindustan Times*): In the Sino-Nepalese boundary agreement, there is a clause which says that disputed questions will be referred to the joint committee. Will Mt. Everest be referred to that committee?

Answer: No, my Indian friend. You cannot find any loophole on this question.

Question (Ramesh Nath Pandey): What do you mean when you said at the state banquet that for the past several thousand years the boundary between Nepal and China has never been formally surveyed and demarcated?

Answer: That is precisely what the agreement says, our boundary needs to be scientifically delineated and demarcated. Actually, there is not much discrepancy between the delineations of the boundary by the two countries. I believe that a satisfactory solution will be certainly arrived at through discussions in the joint committee of the two countries. If you are interested, you can go

along to watch the work of demarcating the boundary. (*Laughter.*)

Question (Anthony Lawrence of B.B.C. in Hongkong): This afternoon Foreign Minister Chen Yi referred to Macao as an example of a small nation bullying a big one. How about Hongkong?

Answer: You know about the situation in Kowloon?

Question (Anthony Lawrence): I don't quite understand why you mention Kowloon?

Answer: Then let's not talk about it for now.

Question (Henry Bradsher of A.P. in New Delhi): Could you tell us approximately the total number of square miles of discrepancy which are involved in the Nepalese and Chinese maps?

Answer: Very small. It is very difficult for me to tell you exactly now. Nepal is friendly with China and there is not much actual discrepancy between the two parties. If Nepal lays claim to these areas, China could give it consideration. You cannot find any loophole here.

Question (S. de Roy): When you referred to Nepalese maps, do you mean maps drawn by Nepal or presented by Nepal?

Answer: Presented by Nepal.

Question (A.T. Chandramohan): How will the Sino-Nepalese boundary be specifically delineated?

Answer: This question is easy to settle because it is basically a question of delineating scientifically and demarcating the boundary.

Question (P. Chakravarti): Do you mean that China is not opposed to turning over to Nepal those areas in which there is a discrepancy between the Chinese and Nepalese maps?

Answer: I said that consideration could be given to it. For the divergences are on the maps and not necessarily divergences in actuality. Moreover, actual divergences are very small and easy to settle.

Question (P. Chakravarti): Does this mean that China is prepared to accept the delineation on Nepalese maps?

Answer: Since there are no latitude and longitude, so surveys must be done before the boundary line can be delineated.

Question (Jim Robinson of N.B.C.): It is reported that there is a section of the boundary between China and the Soviet Union which is also not delimited. Is this true?

Answer: There is a very small discrepancy on maps and it is very easy to settle. This gentleman doesn't have to worry. (*Laughter.*)

Question (K.R. Rana): Is there going to be signed a peace treaty between China and Nepal?

Answer: It is a treaty of peace and friendship. It will be signed tonight.

Question (Ramesh Nath Pandey): The Dalai Lama said that the Chinese Government used armed force against the Tibetan people. What do you think of this statement of the Dalai Lama?

Answer: What the Dalai Lama said is incorrect. What actually happened was that the followers of the Dalai Lama resorted to armed rebellion in order to prevent the emancipation of the masses of serfs in Tibet, whereas the Chinese Central Government helped the serfs who constitute 94 per cent of the Tibetan population to win their emancipation. I doubt whether the Dalai Lama himself made this statement or it was rather his followers who made him say it. Today there are many Americans present. They know how Lincoln emancipated the Negro slaves.

Question (Jim Robinson): Since you mentioned Americans, could you not allow us American correspondents to visit your country?

Answer: This question is being discussed at Warsaw by the ambassadors of China and the United States. We insist on the principle of reciprocity; the two Governments must sign an agreement on mutual exchange of news correspondents.

Question (Jim Robinson): If any Chinese correspondent makes an application to visit the United States, I could transmit his application to the American embassy.

Answer: First of all, an agreement must be signed between the two Governments. And then correspondents can be mutually exchanged.

Question (an Indian correspondent): Three years ago you agreed that I may visit Tibet. Can I go now?

Premier Chou En-lai: You are a Nepalese correspondent?

Correspondent: No, I am an Indian correspondent.

Premier Chou En-lai: Oh, that is another matter. You will have to wait for some time.

The statement Prime Minister Nehru made on the 26th in parliament was not so friendly towards China. The statement I made at the press conference in Delhi on the evening of the 25th was very friendly to India. But how did Prime Minister Nehru treat us? He did not say it face to face, but as soon as we left he attacked the Chinese Government as aggressor. That is not an attitude to take towards guests. We were very much distressed by such an attitude, particularly because we respect Prime Minister Nehru.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi: I want to call your attention to the fact that China is a country which is being wronged. I want to stress, China is a country which is being wronged.

* * *

In Premier Chou En-lai's casual conversations with the pressmen, an Indian correspondent said to Premier Chou that he hoped for a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question but pointed out that Prime Minister Nehru could not yet do this.

Premier Chou En-lai: We understand that Prime Minister Nehru might have difficulties. But the unity of the one thousand million people of China and India is extremely important. If it were not for friendship and the search for avenues to a reasonable settlement of the boundary question, we would not have gone to Delhi. Could it be that we went to Delhi so that they might call us aggressors? I hope that you will convey to the Indian people the sentiment that the Chinese and Indian peoples are brothers.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

New Examples of Peaceful Coexistence

Following is the text of an editorial of "Renmin Ribao" published on April 30, 1960. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

AT the invitation of the Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala, Premier Chou En-lai paid a visit to China's friendly neighbour Nepal between April 26 and 29. He was ceremoniously received and warmly welcomed by the Government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal. During his visit, Premier Chou En-lai held sincere talks with Prime Minister Koirala which resulted in further achievements in developing the friendly relations between China and Nepal — the signing of the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace

and Friendship and the exchange of instruments of ratification on the Agreement on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries. The great success achieved by Prime Minister Koirala's visit to China not so long ago and Premier Chou En-lai's latest visit to Nepal is an indication that the friendly relations between the two countries have entered a new stage. At the same time, we are glad to note that the Burmese Parliament on April 28 ratified the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries concluded not long ago. The new developments in the friendly relations between China and Nepal, between China and Burma have provided new examples of pro-

Burma Ratifies Sino-Burmese Treaty

The Burmese Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Nationalities approved the "Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma" and the "Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the Boundary Question of the Two Countries" on April 28.

Before ratification, the Burmese Prime Minister U Nu made a speech at the Chamber of Deputies. He said, "It is my belief that the conclusion of the friendship and mutual non-aggression treaty concurrently with the boundary agreement

will usher in a new era of even closer understanding and friendship between Burma and China, and that the beneficiaries therefrom will be not only the Burmese and Chinese peoples, but the peoples of the entire world."

U Nu added, "I want therefore to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Chinese Government and to their leaders for the goodwill and understanding which they have exhibited throughout the negotiations. I am confident that the same spirit will permeate the work of the joint committee whose task it is to put the final finishing touches to the boundary settlement."

moting unity and friendly co-operation among the Asian-African countries in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit.

Friendly Co-operation

The recent exchange of friendly visits between the government leaders of China and Nepal, and China and Burma which have borne such rich fruits prove convincingly that friendly co-operation and solidarity among the Asian-African countries are well grounded. This is because there is a long-standing traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Nepal, and of China and Burma who all hold that the Bandung spirit and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are the criteria for handling international relations. Moreover, it is the common desire of the peoples of the Asian-African countries to oppose imperialist aggression, preserve world peace and build up their own motherlands so as to free themselves swiftly from economic and cultural backwardness. To fulfil this common desire, in spite of differences in the social and political systems of the Asian and African countries, there is every reason for them to develop their relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit; and no reason at all for them to impair this friendship and co-operation. It is crystal clear that as long as the leaders of the Asian-African countries all attach importance to the friendship and common interests of the Asian and African peoples, they will make outstanding contributions to the cause of solidarity among the Asian and African countries.

We are happy to note that the mutual visits between the Chinese and Burmese leaders have led to the signing and ratification of the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries and the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression while the mutual visits between the Chinese and Nepalese leaders have led to the signing of

the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries, the Sino-Nepalese Agreement on Economic Aid and the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. All these fully accord with the common desires and interests of the peoples of China, Burma and Nepal. They also fully conform with the desires and interests of the peoples of all Asian-African countries for peace and friendship. The only exceptions are the imperialists and reactionaries with ulterior motives who, aiming to undermine friendly relations between the Asian and African countries, are displeased with and hate this.

Two Attitudes

The agreements on the boundary question between China and Nepal and between China and Burma show that it is necessary and entirely possible to achieve a reasonable solution to complicated boundary questions left over by history. As a result of imperialist aggression in the past, there do exist some boundary questions between China and its southwest neighbours. The attitude adopted towards the settlement of the boundary question is a test of whether or not the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are adhered to. There can be two different attitudes. One is not for friendly consultation, the attitude of imposing a unilateral, unfair and unreasonable stand on the other side and even arrogantly resorting to slander and defamation to exert pressure on the other side. This attitude obviously violates the Five Principles and cannot of course achieve a reasonable solution to the boundary question. The other attitude is for friendly consultation, the attitude of achieving a fair and reasonable solution to the boundary question acceptable to both sides in accordance with the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. This is the attitude that conforms with the Five Principles. The Chinese Government has consistently taken the latter attitude. We are happy to note that the Burmese and Nepalese Governments also take the same attitude. Between China and Nepal, and between

China and Burma, there is no deliberate intention to exaggerate the boundary question, still less is there any intention to use this question to impair their mutual amity.

Boundary Undelimited

The boundary between China and Nepal has never been delimited. That is why there exist between the two sides certain differences on the boundary question. This is very natural. Recognition of these differences does not impair friendly relations between the two sides. On the contrary, only by doing so can friendly consultations be held to arrive at a reasonable solution to the boundary question on a realistic basis. It was precisely by first recognizing the fact that there exist disputes between the two sides on the boundary question and on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, that China and Nepal held sincere and friendly consultations and signed the agreement on the boundary question. According to the Sino-Nepalese agreement on the boundary question, the two sides have agreed that the entire boundary between the two countries shall be scientifically delineated and formally demarcated on the basis of the existing traditional customary line; as to certain sections where there are disputes, the two sides have agreed that they shall be adjusted in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation. To ensure tranquillity and amity along the border, the two sides have agreed that neither will any longer send armed personnel to patrol the area on its side within 20 kilometres of the border. This has paved the way for a just, reasonable and overall solution to the Sino-Nepalese boundary question.

Similarly, under the Sino-Burmese agreement on the boundary question, both sides respect the facts and recognize that the northern section of the Sino-Burmese boundary has not been delimited and hold that it shall

be delimited according to the traditional customary line. The two sides have also taken into consideration the historical background and the present situation and reached overall solutions for the other questions concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation. The conclusion of the Sino-Nepalese and Sino-Burmese agreements on their boundary questions shows clearly that a solution can readily be found to these questions, however complicated they may be, provided both parties adopt a friendly attitude and entertain the desire to have the questions settled. As Premier Chou En-lai put it when he was in Nepal: "As long as there is firm adherence to the Five Principles and the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation which is fair to oneself and to others, a fair and reasonable settlement can be found to any question existing between us." This is applicable to the Sino-Nepalese boundary question as well as the Sino-Burmese boundary question and it should also be applicable to the boundary questions between China and other countries. The responsibility for the failure to reach an agreement providing reasonable solution to the Sino-Indian boundary question during Premier Chou En-lai's recent visit in India does not in any way rest with the Chinese side. This can be fully seen from the written statement issued by Premier Chou En-lai and his replies to questions asked by pressmen on the eve of his departure from India.

Asian-African Solidarity

The conclusion of the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, like the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression concluded not long ago, is a new achievement of the foreign policy of peace consistently pursued by the Chinese Government. It is also a new achievement of the policy of peace and neutrality on the part of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Burmese Government. These two treaties of peace not only provide a fresh guarantee for friendship and co-operation between China and Nepal and between China and Burma but also make a great contribution to the cause of solidarity and co-operation among the Asian and African countries.

Imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, has rigged up or is rigging up aggressive military blocs in Asia and Africa and is doing its utmost to create splits and antagonisms between the Asian and African countries. Fostered and supported by U.S. imperialism, the forces of Japanese militarism are rising rapidly, and are threatening anew the peace and security of other Asian countries. At the present time, therefore, the peace-loving countries in Asia and Africa should resolutely repudiate and oppose the imperialists' policy of rigging up aggressive blocs, and should resolutely safeguard and strive to promote solidarity and friendly relations between the Asian and African countries. The Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship and the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression have set down the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in treaty form and have made them into something concrete. This once again testifies to the great vitality of the Five Principles and the Bandung spirit. Those who clamour that the Five Principles are "outdated" are merely trying deliberately

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to provoke disputes or showing themselves up as wanting to negate the Five Principles.

Imperialist Slanders Repudiated

The further development of China's friendly relations and co-operation with Nepal and Burma has heartened and inspired all those who cherish peace, particularly the peoples of the countries of Asia and Africa. This development, however, is hated by the imperialists and the reactionaries in various countries. The imperialists and the reactionaries in some countries have, of late, shouted themselves hoarse, slandering China with such lies as "aggression" and "expansion," in an attempt to spoil China's friendly relations with Nepal and other neighbouring countries. But their calumnies and slanders will not be able to deceive anyone. Just public opinion in many Asian countries has roundly repudiated these imperialist provocateurs. The *Naya Samaj* of Nepal pointed out that Premier Chou En-lai's proposal to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries emanated from the lofty desire of safeguarding lasting peace and a staunch friendship. The *Warta Bandung* of

Indonesia said that the agreement reached between China and Nepal proved that China had faithfully carried out the resolutions reached at Bandung. The *Oway* of Burma also said in an editorial that the Chinese Government was sincere towards smaller countries, that it had no desire for aggression but only the desire for peaceful coexistence.

The Chinese people have in the past worked and are now working and will continue to work unremittingly for the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples, and for the development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and other countries in Asia and Africa. Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Burma, India and Nepal has once again proved the sincere desire and firm conviction of the Chinese Government and people in working for and strengthening friendly relations and co-operation with neighbouring countries. No force on earth can undermine the friendship and co-operation between the Chinese people and the other peoples in Asia and Africa. The cause of friendly relations and co-operation between the peoples of Asia and Africa will assuredly score further victories.

China and India

Joint Communique of Chinese and Indian Premiers

Following is the text of the Joint Communique of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India issued in New Delhi on April 25, 1960. — Ed.

AT the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Delhi on April 19 to discuss certain differences relating to the border areas which have arisen between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of India. His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai was accompanied by His Excellency Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Mr. Chang Han-fu, Vice-Foreign Minister of China, and other officials of the Chinese Government. His Excellency the Premier and his party concluded their visit to India on the morning of April 26.

Two. The two Prime Ministers had several long, frank and friendly talks between themselves. Their Excellencies the Premier of the Chinese People's Republic and the Vice-Premier also had long talks with the President, the Vice-President and several senior ministers of the Government of India.

Three. The two Prime Ministers explained fully their respective stands on the problems affecting the border areas. This led to a greater understanding of the views of the two Governments but the talks did not result in resolving the differences that had arisen. The two Prime Ministers were of the opinion that further examination

should take place by officials of the two sides of the factual material in the possession of both the Governments.

Four. The two Prime Ministers, therefore, agreed that officials of the two Governments should meet and examine, check and study all historical documents, records, accounts, maps and other material relevant to the boundary question, on which each side relied in support of its stand, and draw up a report for submission to the two Governments. This report would list the points on which there was agreement and the points on which there was disagreement or which should be examined more fully and clarified. This report should prove helpful towards further consideration of these problems by the two Governments.

Five. It was further agreed that the officials should meet from June to September, 1960, alternately in the capitals of the two countries. The first meeting should take place in Peking and the officials would report to the two Governments by the end of September 1960. During the period of further examination of the factual material, every effort should be made by the parties to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas.

Six. Advantage was taken of the meeting by the two Prime Ministers to discuss certain other important problems in world affairs. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the forthcoming conference in Paris of the heads of governments and expressed the hope that this conference would help in lessening international tensions, banning the production and use of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament.

New Delhi, April 25, 1960.

Premier Chou En-lai's Written Statement

The text of the written statement issued by Premier Chou En-lai at the press conference in New Delhi on April 25 follows.—Ed.

AT the invitation of Prime Minister Nehru, I have paid a friendly visit in India from April 19 to 25, 1960. I am pleased to have this opportunity to visit once again the great Republic of India and extend greetings to the great Indian people. During the visit, we have been accorded a cordial welcome and hospitality by the Indian Government and Prime Minister Nehru. For this, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and I, as well as my other colleagues, wish to express our hearty thanks.

The Chinese and Indian peoples are two great nations of Asia. From the remote past, there have always existed between the two peoples mutual friendship and mutual sympathy, but never mutual antagonism or aggression against each other. Since our two countries successively achieved independence, particularly since we jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the profound friendship between the two peoples has undergone further development on a new basis. There is no basic conflict of interests between our two countries. Our two countries have every reason to remain friendly to each other for thousands and tens of thousands of years to come. During the past one year or two, although disputes have arisen between the two countries on the boundary question left over by history, our two peoples have nonetheless consistently cherished the desire to be friendly to each other. We are convinced that it is entirely possible to achieve, through peaceful consultations, a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. It is precisely with this conviction that we have come here.

During the visit, Prime Minister Nehru and I have held many long discussions on matters of common interest, particularly the Sino-Indian boundary question. Our two sides expounded our respective stands and viewpoints on the boundary question as well as our respective propositions for a settlement of this question. I am of the opinion that such discussions are conducive to the enhancing of mutual understanding. Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Minister Chang Han-fu and I have also met and held frank discussions separately with a number of cabinet ministers of the Indian Government. After seven days of talks, although, unlike what we expected, no agreement has been reached for the settlement of the boundary question, the two sides have unanimously agreed that the officials of the two sides should meet and examine, check and study the factual material relevant to the boundary question and submit report to the Governments of the two countries. Both sides have also agreed that while the officials of the two countries are holding meetings, all efforts should be made to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas. These agreements have been set forth in the Joint Communique of the two Prime Ministers. We

hold that these agreements have a bearing on the maintenance of tranquillity on the border and on the continued search for avenues to a reasonable settlement of the boundary question.

Through a frank exchange of views between us two Prime Ministers, I have found that the two sides not only share the common desire to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, but that, on the boundary question, too, it is not impossible for the two sides to find common points or points of proximity, which, in my view, can be broadly summarized into the following six points:

I. There exist disputes with regard to the boundary between the two sides.

II. There exists between the two countries a line of actual control up to which each side exercises administrative jurisdiction.

III. In determining the boundary between the two countries, certain geographical principles, such as watersheds, river valleys and mountain passes, should be equally applicable to all sectors of the boundary.

IV. A settlement of the boundary question between the two countries should take into account the national feelings of the two peoples towards the Himalayas and the Karakoram Mountains.

V. Pending a settlement of the boundary question between the two countries through discussions, both sides should keep to the line of actual control and should not put forward territorial claims as pre-conditions, but individual adjustments may be made.

VI. In order to ensure tranquillity on the border so as to facilitate the discussions, both sides should continue to refrain from patrolling along all sectors of the boundary.

There is now still a certain distance between us and the Indian Government with regard to the above six points. However, I am of the opinion that as long as both sides continue consultations, it will not be difficult to narrow down and eliminate this distance. Once these common points are found, the two sides undoubtedly will have taken a big stride forward towards the reasonable settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

The Chinese Government has consistently maintained that since the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited, both the Chinese and Indian sides should seek a reasonable settlement of the boundary question between the two countries through peaceful and friendly consultations, taking into consideration the historical background and the present actualities, acting on the Five Principles jointly initiated by the two countries and adopting an attitude of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Pending this, both sides should maintain the present state of the boundary and not change it by unilateral action, let alone by force. Regarding some

of the disputes, provisional agreements can be reached through negotiations. The Chinese Government holds that Sino-Indian friendship is of extremely great significance both to the 1,000 million people of the two countries and to Asian and world peace. This friendship should not be, nor can it be jeopardized because of the temporary lack of a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

Tomorrow, we shall bid farewell to the state leaders of India and the great Indian people. On the eve of departure, I would like to state once again that the Chi-

nese Government has unshakable confidence in a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries, and that it will exert unremitting efforts to this end. In order to provide the Prime Ministers of the two countries with another opportunity for talks, in order to promote friendly relations between the two countries and reciprocate Prime Minister Nehru's kind hospitality, I have invited Prime Minister Nehru to visit China at a time convenient to him.

Premier Chou's Press Conference In New Delhi

Following is the report of the full proceedings of Premier Chou En-lai's press conference in New Delhi.—Ed.

PREMIER Chou En-lai gave a press conference in Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi from 10:30 p.m. April 25th to 1:00 a.m. April 26th.

More than 150 correspondents from India and other countries attended the press conference. Premier Chou En-lai first issued a written statement (which was released on April 25th). He then said that he was willing to answer any question put by the correspondents. However, he expressed the hope that the newspapers or news agencies would publish the full proceedings or the full text of their respective questions and the answers to them. The major Chinese newspapers would publish the proceedings in full and the English language *Peking Review* would also print them so that a copy would be made available to every one of them. Following are the questions and answers:

Question (K. Sabarwal, an Indian correspondent for the Press Syndicate of Japan): Your Excellency has invited Prime Minister Nehru to visit China. Has Nehru accepted the invitation?

Answer: Prime Minister Nehru told me that he would consider according to how the work between the officials of the two sides proceeds.

Question (C. Raghavan of the Press Trust of India): In India, your letters to Prime Minister Nehru have all been published in full. But the Chinese newspapers have not published Prime Minister Nehru's letters to you. Speaking about freedom of speech, would you also take steps to publish the letters sent by our Prime Minister in the Chinese press?

Answer: This gentleman has probably not read the Chinese newspapers. The Chinese papers long ago published in full Prime Minister Nehru's letters to me and my replies to him.

Question (Mahesh Chandra of *The Statesman*, India): What has prevented you from returning to the status quo ante, that is the position of the border as it obtained one

or two years ago? For it was one or two years ago that actions were taken.

Answer: On the part of China, in the last one or two years as well as in the past, the Chinese Government has never taken action to change the existing state of the border.

Question (K. Rangaswami of *The Hindu*, India): In which sector, in the talks, did the two Prime Ministers find the greatest difference?

Answer: There are disputes both with regard to the eastern sector and the western sector. As regards the middle sector, the dispute is comparatively small.

Regarding the eastern sector: The boundary line which appears on our maps is to the south of the boundary line on Indian maps. The area included in India on Indian maps had long been under Chinese administrative jurisdiction. Since its independence, India has gradually moved forward up to the line delineated on its present maps. The Indian Government asks us to recognize this line which it sometimes even openly said is the McMahon Line. We absolutely cannot recognize this line, because it was illegally delineated through an exchange of secret notes by British imperialism with the Tibetan local authorities of China, and successive Chinese Governments have never recognized it. Nevertheless, pending a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question, we are willing to maintain the present state and will not cross this line; in negotiations on the boundary question, too, we have not put forward territorial claims as pre-conditions. Since we have adopted such an attitude of understanding and conciliation, it seems that comparatively less time has been spent on discussions of the eastern sector of the boundary.

With regard to the western sector: The way of delineating the boundary on Chinese maps is different from that on Indian maps. Despite small discrepancies which exist in the delineations of this sector on past Chinese maps, these maps are in the main consistent. The Indian maps, however, have changed many times. China has always exercised administrative jurisdiction in accordance with the line on Chinese maps, that is, the line which runs from the Karakoram Pass southeastward roughly along the watershed of the Karakoram Moun-

tains to the Kongka Pass, then turns southward from the Kongka Pass and extends to the vicinity of the Pare River. The border area to the north and east of this line has historically been under the jurisdiction of China. The greater part of it, including the Aksai Chin area, is under the jurisdiction of Sinkiang of China, and the smaller part under the jurisdiction of Tibet of China. We have many historical documents and materials to prove this historical administrative jurisdiction. Since the founding of New China, it has always exercised jurisdiction in this area as the main communication artery linking southern Sinkiang and the Ari area of Tibet. With regard to this area, the delineation of the boundary on Indian maps before the middle of the nineteenth century approximated that on Chinese maps. During the period from 1865 to 1943, the more important maps of India were quite vague with regard to the delineation of this sector of the boundary. The official Indian map of 1950 used colour shades to indicate an outline of this sector of the boundary as now advocated by India. Nevertheless, this map still marked the area as undelimited. Finally, in 1954, the line just like the eastern sector of the boundary, came to be drawn as if it had been formally delineated as shown on the map you now see in Indian newspapers. Therefore, even the changes of the Indian maps during the past one hundred and more years can also fully prove that the boundary in this area is undelimited. We have asked the Indian Government to adopt an attitude towards this area similar to the attitude of the Chinese Government towards the area of the eastern sector, that is, it may keep its own stand, while agreeing to conduct negotiations and not to cross the line of China's administrative jurisdiction as shown on Chinese maps. The Indian Government has not entirely agreed to this. Therefore, there exists a relatively bigger dispute and the two Prime Ministers spent a particularly long period of time on discussions in this connection.

With regard to the middle sector: There are also disputes, but they are questions concerning individual places.

Question (B.G. Verghese of the *Times of India*): What are the Chinese claims in regard to Bhutan?

Answer: I am sorry to disappoint you. We have no claim with regard to Bhutan, nor do we have any dispute with it. You may recall that in its letters to the Indian Government, the Chinese Government twice mentioned that China has no boundary dispute with Sikkim and Bhutan and that China respects India's proper relations with Sikkim and Bhutan.

Question (S.G. Roy of the *Pakistan Times*): Prime Minister Koirala of Nepal said that China laid claim to Mt. Jolmo Lungma. What is the situation?

Answer: Thank you for reminding us of this question. Tomorrow we are going to Nepal. I believe that we shall be able to settle this question in a friendly manner.

Question (G.M. Telang of the Press Trust of India): I mean to ask whether it is true that China regards that mountain as its own.

Answer: The course of events is not like what you have learnt. Since this is a question of foreign rela-

tions, I do not intend to disclose the detailed contents of the talks between the Prime Ministers of our two countries.

Question (L.P. Atkinson of the British *Daily Mail*): Is the Chinese Prime Minister pleased with his talks in Delhi inasmuch as he has not given an inch to India? It is to be remembered in this connection that India's basis for these talks is that China should vacate aggression.

Answer: China has never committed aggression against the territory of any country. Moreover, China in its history has always suffered from aggression by others. Even now, we still have territory, Taiwan for instance, which has been invaded and occupied by others. I am very glad that both the Chinese and Indian Prime Ministers in their talks fully agreed that territorial claims should not be made by either side as pre-conditions for negotiations. This proves that the talks have proceeded on a friendly basis. Speaking about aggression against others' territory, since this gentleman represents a British newspaper, he of course knows what Chinese territory Britain is still occupying up till now.

Question (J.P. Chaturvedi of the Hindi daily *Aj*): When the Indian Government drew the attention of the Chinese Government to Chinese maps, the Chinese Government said that they were drawn during the period of the Kuomintang without systematic and careful surveys and that they would be adjusted once careful surveys are made. Is this true? Why didn't you raise the question of the maps during your first and second talks with Nehru? And why do you now want to press forward the Chinese claim on the basis of Chinese history while you want us to forget about the things which happened during the British period?

Answer: Chinese maps have been drawn according to the situation which has prevailed throughout history. At some places there are differences between these maps and the actual state of jurisdiction. And this is what we have always been saying. The same holds true not only between China and India, but also between China and other neighbouring countries. To put it the other way around, such a situation also exists on the maps of other countries with regard to the areas bordering on China. Therefore, we have told Prime Minister Nehru many times that in connection with the Chinese maps, after both sides conduct surveys and delimit the boundary, we shall revise our respective maps in accordance with the agreement between both sides. Regarding this point, you gentlemen can find proof in the boundary agreement between China and Burma. That is to say, once we have signed a Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, both sides will revise their respective maps. However, pending the survey and delimitation through negotiations, certainly neither side can unilaterally impose its maps on the other side and ask the other side to revise maps according to its demands. This is not a friendly attitude, nor a fair attitude. Therefore we cannot do it this way.

Question (S.V. Bedi of the weekly magazine *Link*): What is the position of Longju?

Answer: Longju lies to the north of the so-called McMahon Line and this is proved by historical materials. The

Indian Government, however, alleges that it is to the south of the so-called McMahon Line and within its jurisdiction.

Question (Anand Swarup of *The Hindustan Times*): During your talks with Indian leaders and after, are you carrying the impression that great changes have taken place in India and that the friendship and faith of the Indian people towards the Chinese people are changing? And what drastic steps are you taking to change this situation?

Answer: I do not share your views. I have already said in my written statement that the friendship between the Chinese and the Indian peoples is immortal and that the disputes over the boundary question are temporary. The two Governments, in the course of negotiating a settlement, may meet with temporary barriers. However, as a result of the present talks, the understanding between the two sides has been further enhanced. I believe that the dark clouds hovering for the time being will disappear, because there is no conflict of fundamental interests between the Chinese and Indian peoples. We have been friendly to each other in the past and shall remain so for thousands and tens of thousands of years to come. I would like to tell you, and particularly the broad masses of the Indian people, that the Chinese people and Government do not claim any territory from India or any of our neighbouring countries. We will never commit aggression against a single inch of territory of any country. And of course we will never tolerate aggression by others against us. As for the relations between China and India, I firmly believe that the temporary disputes over the boundary can be settled, that the peoples of the two countries will remain friends for ever, and that on the part of the overwhelming majority of the Indian people their ideas of friendship with China have not changed. This was shown by the fact that the broad masses of the Indian people appreciated and attached importance to the Chinese Agricultural Exhibition held not long ago in Delhi. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express through you our thanks to the broad masses of the Indian people. My colleagues and I of course can do some work in promoting Sino-Indian friendship, but the most important thing is the solidarity of the 1,000 million people of the two great countries which cannot be undermined by any forces of reaction.

Question (Miss Elaine Shepard of the North America News Alliance and Women's News Service): Would you consider inviting President Eisenhower to visit Peking provided it does not involve recognizing Red China?

Answer: Your good wishes are annulled by the condition you put forward. Since the United States does not recognize New China, how could China invite President Eisenhower, the head of state of the United States, to visit Peking?

Question (Elaine Shepard): Now my second question which I ask on behalf of the Women's News Service. The Prime Minister looks exceptionally fit for his 62 years of age. How does he look after his health? Does he maintain a particular diet or does he always exercise?

Answer: Thank you. I am an oriental and I follow an oriental way of life.

Question (Charles Wheeler, B.B.C. correspondent in Delhi): In your consultations with the Indian leaders, was

there any suggestion from these leaders that China committed aggression against India? How did you remove such a basic difference in your talks? And how could the officials of the two countries remove such a difference in view of the fact that you and Prime Minister Nehru failed to do so?

Answer: This is an idea entertained by Western imperialists. During our talks this time, this question has not been raised. If the leaders of the Indian Government had brought up such a question, it would not only be out of keeping with objective reality, but would also be extremely unfriendly. I would only say that our two friendly countries have no intention of satisfying the desire of the Western countries in this regard.

Question (K.N. Sharma of *Assam Tribune*): In view of the fact that negotiations about such a tiny spot as Bara Hoti went on for three years without a settlement, have the two Prime Ministers agreed on some special instructions to be given to the officials so that their forthcoming negotiations may be expedited?

Answer: With regard to Bara Hoti which we call Wu-Je in China, although the dispute has existed for a long time, it has never led to clashes, and, moreover, it will eventually be resolved. As for the terms of reference of the meetings of officials, they have been made public in the Joint Communiqué. Of course, to facilitate their work, the two Governments will respectively give them further instructions. The communiqué has expressed the hope that the work of the officials of the two countries will be helpful to the two Governments in their further consideration of a settlement of the boundary question.

Question (Inder Jit of the *Times of India*): You said that no country should impose its map on the other country. Does it not follow in the interests of the immortal friendship, as you said, that you should agree, as Prime Minister Nehru suggested, to neutralize the disputed area of Ladakh?

Answer: During the talks this time, Prime Minister Nehru did not insist on such a demand. If Prime Minister Nehru should ask China to withdraw from the Aksai Chin area, that is what you call Ladakh, the Chinese Government similarly could also ask India to withdraw from the area in the eastern sector, that is, from the area in the eastern sector where the delineations on Indian and Chinese maps show very great discrepancies. How could the Indian Government accept this? Of course the Chinese Government has not raised such a demand.

Question (Bedi of the weekly magazine *Link*): Could one observe any shift in the position taken by you before you started the talks?

Answer: China's position is to find a friendly, reasonable and fair settlement of the border disputes between the two countries and first to reach an agreement in principle. This position has not changed. As for specific questions, we have not been able to touch upon many of them during these talks.

Question (B.B. Saxena of the Hindi daily *Nai Duniya*): Did the two Prime Ministers, apart from the boundary

question, touch on any other grievances, like the Tibet question, political asylum for the Dalai Lama, observance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence? Did the Indian people or Government take any action which offended your sentiment?

Answer: Speaking about the Tibet question, the Dalai Lama and mainly his followers started the rebellion in order to maintain the system of serfdom in Tibet. But the rebellion failed and they fled to India and in India they were given political asylum. This is normal international practice and we have no objection to it. However, their activities after they came to India have gone beyond that limit. The Indian Government has repeatedly told the Chinese Government that it would not allow the Dalai Lama and his followers to carry out in India any political activity against New China. But the Dalai Lama and his followers have on quite a few occasions carried out, within and outside India, activities against China. We feel regret over this.

Tibet is a part of China and this is what the Indian Government has recognized. I can tell this gentleman that the overwhelming majority of the Tibetan people have now been freed from serfdom. Land has been distributed among them and democratic reform has been carried out. The economy in Tibet will develop continuously and the population there will grow. Tibet will for ever be a member of the great family of the various nationalities of China. Any act of foreign interference in China's internal affairs is doomed to failure. Such an act is in itself a violation of the Five Principles jointly initiated by China and India.

Question (Walter Friedenberg of the *Chicago Daily News*): In your formal statement this evening, in the fifth point, it is said that pending a settlement by the two sides, they may keep to the line of actual control. If no settlement can be made, would it be your suggestion that both sides keep to that line of control?

Answer: This line of actual control exists not only in the eastern sector, but also in the western sector and the middle sector. For both sides, to keep to this line of actual control and stop patrolling along all sectors of the boundary will avoid border clashes and facilitate the proceeding of negotiations. This is what we hold to.

Question (Dusan Ruppeltd of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation): In the Joint Communiqué it was mentioned that the two parties discussed the world situation. Could you tell us some of the contents of the talks in this respect and especially China's attitude to the summit conference?

Answer: In the Joint Communiqué it was said that we held hopes for the forthcoming conference of the big powers, hoping that it would help to ease international tension, to prohibit nuclear weapons and promote disarmament. As for the attitude of the Chinese Government, it has repeatedly stated its full support for the Soviet Government's propositions with regard to general disarmament, the Berlin question and a number of other questions.

Question (S.G. Roy of the *Pakistan Times*): Do you find Prime Minister Nehru the same as in 1956 or a little different?

Answer: Prime Minister Nehru and I alike have expressed the common desire to maintain Sino-Indian friendship. On the boundary question, we have expounded our respective views and stands and devoted more time in our talks to it.

Question (Roderick MacFarquhar of the *British Daily Telegraph*): When the Dalai Lama came to India the Chinese Government issued a statement suggesting that he was under duress and forced to come to India by his followers. Presumably bearing this in mind when you created the new government in Tibet, the seat of chairman was left for the Dalai Lama to occupy. In your answer to a question just now you stated that the Dalai Lama and his followers had been carrying out certain political activities against China. It would appear from this that the Dalai Lama is a free and independent agent in India. I therefore ask: One. What made the Chinese Government change its earlier view? Two. What action is taken by you to describe to the Chinese people the Dalai Lama as carrying on in India activities against the Chinese Government? Three. Is the position of the head of the autonomous region of Tibet still open for the Dalai Lama?

Answer: The three letters written by the Dalai Lama to the Chinese authorities at the time before he left Lhasa proved that he was held under duress by those persons surrounding him. After he came to India, the Dalai Lama also admitted that he wrote those three letters. The Chinese people left room for the Dalai Lama, reserving for him not only the chairmanship of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, but also the vice-chairmanship of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The persons surrounding the Dalai Lama, however, have made him go farther and farther, pushing him into betrayal of the motherland and trying their utmost to prevent his return to the fold of the motherland. As to how much free will the Dalai Lama can now exercise, I cannot answer the question because I have not seen him.

Question (D.G. Kulkarni of the Tamil daily *Dina Seithi*): Besides inviting Prime Minister Nehru, did you invite any other ministers to visit China?

Answer: When we met the other ministers of the Indian Government, we expressed the wish to invite them to visit China. Of course, formal invitations have yet to be sent by the Chinese Government.

Question (D.G. Kulkarni of *Dina Seithi*): Did you invite all the ministers?

Answer: We have not invited all the ministers. If they would like to visit China, they are welcome.

Question (K.R. Malkani of the *Organizer*): What would follow if the officials of the two sides do not agree as the Prime Ministers have not agreed?

Answer: I would not take such a pessimistic view. We have confidence in the friendship between China and India and events after all will develop in a favourable direction. Of course this will take some time. If we did not have sincere desire and confidence, we would not have come to Delhi. I myself or someone else would come to Delhi again for the sake of the friendship of the great Chinese and Indian peoples.

The Common Aspirations of 1,000 Million People

Following is the slightly abridged text of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial on the Chinese and Indian Premiers' talks published on April 27.—Ed.

THE friendly visit to India by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and his party ended on April 26. On the previous day, the Chinese and Indian Premiers issued a Joint Communique. In the course of his visit, Premier Chou En-lai had a number of long talks with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on questions of common interest, particularly on the Sino-Indian boundary question. In addition, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu had separate meetings with several ministers of the Indian Government and held frank discussions.

The Joint Communique points out that these talks enabled both sides to explain fully their respective stand on problems affecting the border areas and led to a greater understanding of the views of the two Governments. Although the seven-day talks did not result in an agreement for the settlement of the boundary question, yet both sides agreed that officials of the two Governments should meet and examine, check and study the factual material relevant to the boundary question and report to the two Governments. Both sides also agreed that during the period of further examination of the factual material, every effort should be made to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas. These results of the meeting of the Chinese and Indian Premiers have a positive bearing on the maintenance of tranquillity on the border and on the continued search for avenues to a reasonable settlement of the boundary question.

The Chinese Government has consistently advocated meetings between the Premiers of the two countries to seek a reasonable solution to the Sino-Indian boundary question through friendly consultations. In visiting India at the invitation of Prime Minister Nehru, Premier Chou En-lai had gone there with a genuine desire for settling questions. During his visit to New Delhi, Premier Chou En-lai repeatedly expressed this friendly desire of the Chinese Government and people.

In his speech at the banquet given by Prime Minister Nehru on April 20, Premier Chou En-lai said, "As to the boundary question between our two countries, it is, in our opinion, only an issue of a limited and temporary nature compared with the fundamental question of preserving friendly co-operation between our two countries. To use a common Chinese expression, it concerns only one finger out of ten." He added, "The Chinese Government and myself are deeply convinced that so long as we con-

stantly care for the long-term interests of the friendship between our two countries, take into consideration both the historical background and the present actualities, act on the basis of the Five Principles and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, it is entirely possible to achieve a fair and reasonable overall settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. The Sino-Indian boundary question is left over by history; it is not created by either of our two Governments. The Chinese Government, in particular, does not wish to see the relations between our two countries affected by the boundary question. In order to seek various avenues to a peaceful settlement of the boundary question, the Chinese Government has never stinted exerting its greatest possible efforts. I sincerely hope that the present meeting between the Premiers of the two countries will yield positive and useful results."

All the activities of Premier Chou En-lai and the speeches he made during his visit in India fully testified to the warm friendship of the more than 600 million Chinese people for the great Indian people and to the reasonable and conciliatory stand of the Chinese Government towards the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. Undoubtedly, this is a great contribution to the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. At the same time, it is a tremendous blow to those international reactionary forces which have been viciously sowing discord to disrupt the friendship between the two peoples.

THOUGH the talks of the two Premiers did not reach any agreement on the settlement of the boundary question, it is not impossible, as Premier Chou En-lai has pointed out, to find common points or points of proximity on the issue, which, in his view, can be broadly summarized into six points (see page 18).

Of the six points, the first and the second are objective facts which nobody can deny. If the two sides recognize these facts and reach identical views, a favourable prerequisite will be provided for a reasonable solution of the boundary question. Points three and four are principles for the handling of the boundary question. Obviously they are completely reasonable and some of the geographical principles contained in them have also been repeatedly stressed by the Indian side on certain occasions. Therefore, there should not be difficulties, too, in reaching identical views on these principles. Points five and six relate to the necessary measures to be taken by the two sides pending a settlement of the boundary question. They are both reasonable and justifiable. In the past, the Indian side also maintained that individual adjustments may be made on the boundary and that patrolling along the

eastern sector should be discontinued. This comes near to points five and six.

It is clear from all this that the talks of the two Premiers should have reached, and it was entirely possible to reach, agreement on the six fundamentally common points or points of proximity so that a big step forward might have been taken towards the overall, reasonable settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. In the talks, the Indian side was still a distance away from the Chinese side on the questions mentioned above and did not agree to reach agreement on the six points. This necessarily occasions regret on the part of the Chinese people and all those who are interested in Sino-Indian friendship. Nevertheless, if the Governments and peoples of the two countries continue to make unremitting efforts for a reasonable and friendly solution to the boundary question, the day will come when the question is satisfactorily settled as the two peoples have hoped.

THE meeting of Chinese and Indian Premiers was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the Indian people, who, like the Chinese people, hoped that the meeting would be helpful to the settlement of the boundary question between the two countries and to the consolidation of Sino-Indian friendship. But imperialism and the reactionary forces in India which did their utmost to disrupt this friendship have shown an undisguised hostility towards the meeting. Ever since Premier Chou En-lai put forward the proposal for a meeting of the Chinese and Indian Premiers, they have tried by hook or by crook to undermine it. To serve their ulterior ends, they openly called for "a period of prolonged tension."

Following Premier Chou En-lai's arrival in New Delhi, imperialism and the reactionary forces in India came out even more vociferously against the adoption of a policy of conciliation by the Indian Government. In the United States, the *Washington Evening Star* went so far as to declare in an inflammatory tone: "Firm resistance on the part of India would shore up the spirit of all its neighbours. It is essential to Mr. Nehru's leadership in his own country and to India's future position in Asia that there should be no appeasement of the Peiping visitor in New Delhi."

Imperialism and the reactionary forces in India tried unscrupulously to exert pressure on the talks for China to make unilateral concessions. They even demanded that China give up its own territory as a pre-condition for negotiation. They maliciously spread pessimistic views about the talks, going so far as to say that "not only today but even in many generations to come, there can be no settlement between India and China."

Thus, imperialism and the reactionary forces in India attempted to undermine the deep-rooted friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. However, it is they themselves who have failed. All their attempts to impose on China their preposterous claims did not succeed and will never succeed. Their vain plot to wreck the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples is now exposed more fully than ever in the eyes of the Indian people and the people of other nations of the world. Premier Chou En-lai's visit to India shows once

again that those who oppose Sino-Indian friendship are only a handful of imperialist elements with ulterior motives and right-wing elements in India who are opposed to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, while the broad Indian masses are friendly to China. No force in the world can disrupt or shake the great friendship of the 1,000 million Chinese and Indian peoples.

THE Sino-Indian boundary question is a complicated question left over by history. Because there is still a certain distance between the two sides in their views on the boundary question, they are bound to encounter some difficulties in the course of seeking a solution. But we are always of the opinion that even though this question is not yet settled for the time being, it should not and cannot shake the foundation of the long-standing friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

Throughout the long past, the peoples of China and India have always been friendly to each other and there has never existed mutual antagonism or aggression between them. In the still longer time to come, the people of our two countries will and must remain friendly to each other. The Governments of China and India have jointly initiated the Five Principles; we should set an example in carrying out these principles and in solidarity and friendship between Asian nations.

In a statement issued after the conclusion of the talks, Premier Chou En-lai announced that the Chinese Government still maintained that since the Sino-Indian boundary had never been formally delimited, the Chinese and Indian sides should continue to seek a reasonable settlement of the boundary question through friendly consultations, taking into consideration the historical background and present actualities, acting on the Five Principles jointly initiated by the two countries and adopting an attitude of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Pending this, both sides should maintain the present state of the boundary and not change it by any unilateral action. Regarding some of the disputes, provisional agreements can be reached through negotiations. Premier Chou En-lai also made it clear that "the Chinese Government has unshakable confidence in a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and that it will exert unremitting efforts to this end."

China and India are both independent countries which only recently freed themselves from imperialist oppression. We are both faced with the arduous task of developing the national economy. The Chinese people are devoting all their energy to the building up of their country and speedily overcoming economic and cultural backwardness. We are determined to do a good job of this and at the same time hope that our friendly neighbour, India, will also quickly become prosperous and strong. There is no conflict of fundamental interests whatsoever between us. Although the social systems and the paths of economic development of the two countries are different, it is necessary for us to learn from each other, encourage and co-operate with each other on many questions.

China and India are both peace-loving countries. The solidarity of the 1,000 million people of China and India, has been, still is and will remain a great force in defence

of world peace. The common interest of the Chinese and Indian peoples requires us to make still greater contributions to the cause of world peace and progress in the years to come. The great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore once said in 1924 that the friendship and solidarity between China and India constituted the foundation-stone of a struggling Asia. Today we still cherish these words of

Tagore. We are deeply convinced that the difference between China and India concerning the boundary question will eventually be solved reasonably and that, through their joint efforts, the traditional and fraternal friendship between the 1,000 million people of China and India will eventually dispel all the dark clouds of evil and illumine the whole of Asia.

Mass rallies in China demand:

U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea!

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE eve of May Day witnessed another mighty demonstration of China's solidarity with the peoples of the world fighting for national freedom, democracy and peace. Throughout the length and breadth of the country, millions upon millions of people have come out in giant rallies—to greet the south Korean people in their heroic struggle, to pledge them all-out support in the fight against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Syngman Rhee regime and also to back up the patriotic struggle of the Japanese people against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty."

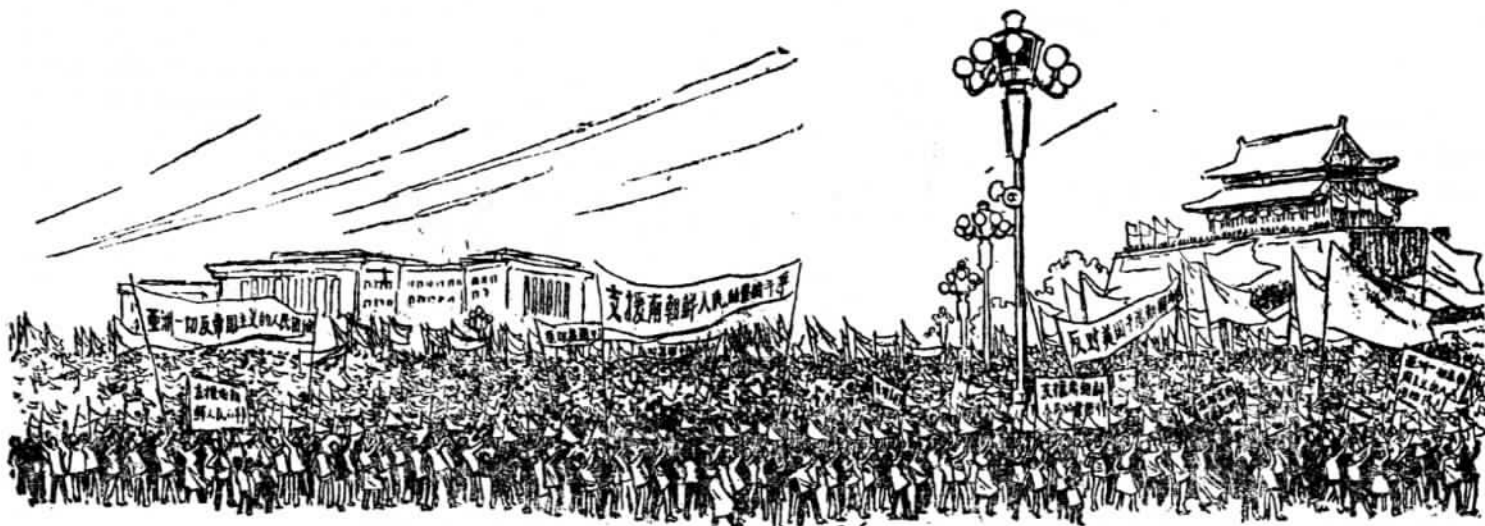
For days the Chinese people have been following closely the course of massive popular demonstrations which have swept the whole of south Korea despite ruthless repressions by the Syngman Rhee clique. As press and radio brought in the latest news, admiration for the indomitable spirit of the south Korean people mounted with indignation over the bloody crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists through their henchman Syngman Rhee. The sentiments of the people of China today are expressed in the slogans on their banners and posters, carried in demonstrations, put upon walls, shouted in rallies: **Down with U.S. interference in Korea's internal affairs! Support the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people! U.S.**

imperialists, get out of Asia, out of south Korea, out of Japan, south Viet Nam and our territory Taiwan!

Peking's Militant Demonstration

Peking led the nation in a militant, mammoth rally at Tien An Men Square on April 28. The call to the rally went out the previous day and in the morning over the radio. By noon, columns of demonstrators were converging from all directions onto the heart of the city: marching contingents of workers, peasants, students, government office workers and commune members—men, women, old and young—carrying huge multi-coloured streamers and placards and shouting slogans. Peking's main thoroughfares turned into rivers of people and red banners. By the time the rally started at 3 p.m., the crowd had grown to 600,000 strong, covering the vast square and adjoining streets. Up on the tribune over the Tien An Men Gate were leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, representatives of China's mass organizations and the Korean Ambassador Li Young Ho, diplomatic envoys from other countries and many visiting foreign delegations.

Liu Ning-I, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of the All-China



600,000 people rally in Peking

Sketch by Tai Lin

Federation of Trade Unions, was the first speaker. He pointed out that the massive popular struggle erupting in south Korea was a telling blow against U.S. imperialism. The Syngman Rhee clique, he said, has disintegrated and the just struggle of the south Korean people has won initial success. The Chinese people, he stressed, pledge their resolute support to the south Korean people in their courageous fight for democracy, freedom and the right to live.

Liu Ning-I castigated U.S. colonial rule in south Korea, the root cause of all the sufferings of the people there today. He said: 15 years of tragic experience has convinced the south Korean people that U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique are their most vicious enemy; the fact that Syngman Rhee, the No. 1 U.S. puppet, has been driven out of power despite his bloody massacres and repression carried out on U.S. instigation, shows that even with the backing of U.S. bayonets this traitorous gang can no longer maintain its reactionary rule as before.

"Today, the U.S. imperialists find themselves everywhere perched on volcanoes liable to erupt at any moment. Driven to the limits of endurance, the oppressed peoples who want to survive have no choice but to rise and wage a life-and-death struggle against U.S. imperialism. Even in tightly controlled south Korea, the people have risen up against them. In Japan, where militarism is raising its head, the people are up in opposition. In their own 'backyard,' the people of Latin America have also risen. The people of the whole world are opposing them, making life ever more difficult for them. . . . Imperialism and all reactionaries are doomed. The oppressed peoples will surely triumph."

Liu Ning-I's Speech at the Peking Rally

Compatriots, Comrades and Friends,

Today, we people of all circles of Peking are holding a mass rally to support the just struggle of the people in south Korea against U.S. imperialism and the fascist dictatorial rule of the Syngman Rhee clique. The people of our capital, together with the people of our whole country, express their boundless indignation at the sanguinary atrocities perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique in their massacre and suppression of the patriotic south Korean demonstrators. We express our most profound sympathy with and resolute support to the people in south Korea who strive valiantly for democracy, freedom and the right to live.

We all know that a people's struggle of tremendous scope has broken out recently in south Korea. Since the middle of March, when the south Korean people held demonstrations against the "elections" of the Syngman Rhee clique, stirring mass movements against U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique have developed in almost all south Korean cities large and small. Participants in the demonstrations include young students, city residents, workers, teachers, clerks, intellectuals, women and

Emotions ran high as the massed ranks of the people listened to the addresses by the speakers at the rally. Again and again they shouted slogans and tumultuous responses rang out over the vast square. Banners and flags waved. A tremendous cheer greeted the appearance of the Korean Ambassador Li Young Ho before the microphone. He analysed the current situation in south Korea and showed that the only way to solve the present crisis is the immediate withdrawal of aggressive U.S. forces. His speech was repeatedly punctuated with thunderous shouts of support from the crowd.

For two hours, representatives of political parties, mass organizations, and of workers, peasants, students and commune members mounted the rostrum to pledge the support of various sections of the Chinese people to the embattled south Korean people. The meeting reached its climax with the passing of a militant resolution saluting the heroic south Korean people and denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

* * *

THE Peking demonstration was typical of the mood of the nation. Similar demonstrations were staged in other cities big and small. Workers in their work clothes marched from their benches straight to meetings. Peasants walked dozens of miles to add their voices to the city throngs. College and middle school students came singing specially composed songs and performing skits caricaturing Syngman Rhee and Co. and their U.S. overlords. Members of urban communes, ordinary residents came; people's militia paraded with their weapons. These were China's millions, dedicated heart and soul to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the world.

school children. In the cities the number of participants multiplied from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands. A people's struggle of such proportions has never previously been witnessed in south Korea. It is also rare in world history. On April 26, the people of Seoul staged gigantic demonstrations several hundred thousand strong. The demonstrators surrounded the bogus national assembly and Syngman Rhee's "residence," broke into Rhee's puppet cabinet office and burned down the headquarters of his liberal party and other reactionary organs. They shouted such slogans as: "Syngman Rhee, get out!" "Give us freedom or die!" "Pay back the blood debt!" When demonstrating before the U.S. Embassy, they distributed handbills demanding "U.S. imperialists, get out of south Korea, quick!"

SINCE the middle of March, U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique in a veritable reign of terror have continued to employ violence to suppress the demonstrating masses. They have mobilized large concentrations of troops, police and tanks to shoot at the demonstrators, and as a result, hundreds of patriotic people were wounded or killed. However, the people in south Korea have not

been cowed. The brutal massacre and repression have on the contrary aroused still greater indignation on their part and still more vehement resistance to the reactionaries. Under the blows of the south Korean people's heroic assault, the traitorous ruling clique has disintegrated; U.S. No. 1 puppet Syngman Rhee has been forced to resign. The south Korean people's just struggle has won a preliminary victory. We Chinese people congratulate the courageous, fighting south Korean people on this victory and pay high tributes to them.



At the Peking mass rally supporting the patriotic struggle of the people of south Korea

The patriotic demonstrative actions of the people of south Korea have dealt a telling blow to U.S. imperialism. Now, in order to salvage its rule of enslavement there, U.S. imperialism is intensifying its intervention in south Korea. The headquarters of the U.S. aggressive forces in Korea has called back a division of the bogus Syngman Rhee army from the armistice line to participate in the repression. In an attempt to intimidate the Korean people, the U.S. aggressive troops recently launched in Korea "Honest John" missiles. The U.S. Defence Secretary indicated that the U.S. troops in south Korea would be reinforced so as to strengthen the armed forces for suppression of the people of south Korea. On the other hand, U.S. imperialism has adopted deceptive tactics, pretending sympathy with the south Korean people, thereby attempting to soften their fighting will and divert them from their goal. The U.S. State Department summoned a meeting of the aggressor nations against Korea the day before yesterday. This clearly showed that U.S. imperialism is still preparing for expanded intervention.

THE colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over south Korea is the root cause of all the suffering of the south Korean people today. In order to perpetuate its occupation of the southern part of Korea and carry out its colonial and war policy, the United States obstinately rejected proposals repeatedly put forward by the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China and the Soviet Union for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The United States has through a series of treaties and agreements signed with the Syngman Rhee clique exercised control of all the economic departments in south Korea. Under the guise of so-called "aid" and "relief," it has dumped large quantities of surplus goods there, thus plundering the natural resources of south Korea at will and sucking the blood of the south Korean people. Under U.S. colonial rule, south Korea has become a living hell. Prices there have soared to over 39,700 times what they were in 1945. In the rural areas, during certain periods each year three to four million people have exhausted their food supply. The number of unemployed

and semi-unemployed in south Korea has mounted to over 6.6 million. To suppress the discontent of the people, the Syngman Rhee clique, directed and supported by the United States, has always practised sanguinary slaughter and repression. The number of police in south Korea is now double what it was in the last years of Japanese imperialist rule. In 1959 alone, more than 240,000 people were arrested, imprisoned or killed. The U.S. troops of aggression stationed in south Korea have done every imaginable evil, riding roughshod over the people, killing, robbing and raping women. In 1959, more than a thousand people died, victims in traffic accidents caused by U.S. troops, and many children and old people used as "living targets" were shot dead by U.S. troops.

From 15 years of misery, the people in south Korea have come to realize that U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique are their most vicious enemies. Today, the people of south Korea will no longer endure the fascist rule of the U.S.-Rhee clique. For national liberation, democratic freedom and the right to live, they have stood up bravely and waged a heroic, just struggle. Although the United States directed the Syngman Rhee clique to slaughter and suppress the south Korean people and put up a frantic battle Syngman Rhee has been kicked out of power. This demonstrates that the traitorous clique in south Korea is already unable to maintain its reactionary rule as before, even by relying on U.S. bayonets.

The people in the southern part of Korea, like those in the north, forcefully demand peaceful unification of their fatherland, and oppose U.S. imperialism's scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea. But due to the continuous obstruction and sabotage of U.S. imperialism, the national aspirations of the Korean people for peaceful unification have not for the present been realized. The Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean people have continually made reasonable proposals for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the holding by the Korean people themselves of nationwide free elections through consultations between north and south so as to effect the peaceful unification of Korea.

The just demand of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean people for peaceful unification of their motherland has the support of the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries and all peace-loving people. The Chinese people have always supported the Korean people's cause of the unification of their motherland and have made sincere efforts towards this end. In October 1958, the Chinese People's Volunteers on their own initiative completed their withdrawal from Korea, thus creating favourable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. However, U.S. forces not only remain in south Korea, but, in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, are introducing large quantities of new-type weapons including atomic weapons. This has fully revealed before the whole world the aggressive features of the United States. U.S. imperialism is bent on bolstering its colonial rule in south Korea and retaining its military bases there for launching aggressive war in the Far East.

On April 21, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party issued a message to the people of south Korea, and on April 27, a joint meeting of the leaders of the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement calling on all patriotic forces throughout Korea to unite and persist in their struggle under the banner of "opposing America and saving Korea," so as to force the U.S. forces of aggression to immediately withdraw from Korean territory, completely abolish the organs of Syngman Rhee's fascist rule and bring about the peaceful unification of the motherland; it also proposed to convene an emergency joint meeting of the representatives of the political parties and public organizations of both north and south Korea to discuss methods for dealing with the present grave situation in south Korea. This call and proposal indicate the correct path for the struggle of the south Korean people and express the common desire of the entire Korean people. The Chinese people fully endorse them.

Fellow Countrymen, Comrades and Friends!

The just struggle of the people in south Korea against U.S. imperialism and Syngman Rhee's fascist rule is by no means an isolated one. The people in the northern half of Korea stand by them. The Chinese and Japanese peoples similarly subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression stand by them. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries support their struggle. They also have the sympathy and support of all who love peace and uphold justice in all the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and throughout the world. At the same time, the Asian peoples' struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, the African peoples' fight for national independence and the Latin American peoples' national and democratic movements centred around opposition to the United States all give powerful support to the people of south Korea.

Today, the U.S. imperialists find themselves everywhere perched on volcanoes liable to erupt at any moment. Driven to the limits of endurance, the oppressed peoples who want to survive have no choice but to rise and wage a life-and-death struggle against U.S. imperialism. Even in tightly controlled south Korea, the people have risen up

against them. In Japan, where militarism is raising its head, the people are up in opposition. In their own "backyard," the people of Latin America have also risen. The people of the whole world are opposing them, making life ever more difficult for them. No matter how they may twist and turn, events will relentlessly prove that history develops independent of the will of the imperialists and reactionaries. Imperialism and all reactionaries are doomed. The oppressed peoples will surely triumph.

THE heroic struggle of the south Korean people has already attained an initial victory, but Syngman Rhee and his criminal clique have not yet been punished, and the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule, are still entrenched on Korean soil, interfering in Korea's internal affairs and sabotaging the just struggle of the Korean people. We believe that so long as they strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and carry on their struggle, the people in south Korea, with the support of the people throughout the world, will certainly be able to completely overthrow the fascist rule of Syngman Rhee and his criminal clique, drive the U.S. aggressors out of south Korea and realize their desire to peacefully unify their motherland.

As the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people against the fascist rule of the U.S.-Rhee clique sweeps forward, a new mounting surge of the Japanese people's struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance has emerged. Seven million Japanese people have participated in joint actions against ratifying the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and have advanced such demands as "Immediate dissolution of the Diet," "Down with the Kishi government" and "Tear up the Security Treaty." This is a new development in the Japanese people's anti-U.S. struggle. The Chinese people resolutely support the Japanese people's struggle and are confident that they will win ever greater victories.

In conclusion, let us proclaim:

Down with U.S. interference in Korean internal affairs!

Oppose the U.S.-Rhee clique's massacre of the south Korean patriots!

Punish the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique!

Support the just and patriotic struggle of the south Korean people!

Support the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of their motherland!

Support the Japanese people's struggle against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty!

U.S. armed forces, get out of south Korea!

U.S. armed forces, get out of China's Taiwan!

U.S. armed forces, get out of Japan!

U.S. armed forces, get out of the Philippines!

U.S. armed forces, get out of Asia!

Asian, African and Latin American peoples, unite!
Down with imperialism!

Long live the national liberation movements throughout the world!

Hail the Heroic South Korean People

Following is an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on April 29, 1960.—Ed.

SYNGMAN Rhee, the No. 1 U.S.-fostered puppet and fascist dictator in south Korea, has been forced to quit in the face of powerful blows from the patriotic, just struggle of the south Korean people. This is the first-round victory of the south Korean people in their fight against U.S.-Rhee fascist rule and for democracy, freedom and the right to live. The Chinese people are greatly elated by this victory; they express their admiration for the indomitable and patriotic south Korean people, and send sincere greetings to them.

The people in south Korea, who for the past 15 years have been subjected to colonial slavery and brutal oppression by U.S. imperialism, have stood heroically up. In the past weeks, braving the bayonets, bullets and tanks of the U.S.-Syngman Rhee clique, they launched a series of gigantic mass demonstrations in the cities of south Korea. They raised the slogans: "Liberty or death!" "Down with the Syngman Rhee regime!" and "U.S. troops, get out of south Korea!" Their powerful assault on the U.S.-Rhee fascist rule of terror has in an instant turned an important U.S. base for aggression in Asia into a volcano. This is a major event shaking the imperialist bloc and inspiring the people of the whole world. The powerful struggle of the south Korean people against the U.S.-Rhee fascist rule is of particular significance because it erupted in a place described by the United States as a "formidable anti-communist bulwark in Asia" and a U.S. "outpost" in the Far East. It broke out in a place under direct U.S. military occupation, in a place which has experienced a fascist reign of terror rarely paralleled in history and which the United States has vaunted as the "free world's" "show-window of democracy" in Asia. Consequently, the south Korean people's struggle is definitely a telling blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and has a tremendous impact on the struggle of the people of the world against imperialist aggression and for independence, freedom and peace.

The new developments in the south Korean people's struggle against the U.S.-Rhee fascist rule of terror and the downfall of Syngman Rhee, the dictator who instituted and for 12 years maintained the extremely dark, corrupt and barbarous rule in south Korea, once again vividly bear out the truth that imperialism and all reactionaries are in essence outwardly strong and inwardly weak. Once the oppressed people rise and fight resolutely for their right to live and for democracy and freedom, they prove themselves an irresistible force.

As is well known, the United States has expended huge sums of money to perpetuate the division of Korea

and maintain its forcible occupation of south Korea as a base of aggression. According to preliminary statistics, in the 11 years from 1945 to 1956, U.S. military "aid" to south Korea, including expenditures on various military facilities, totalled 8,720 million U.S. dollars. The United States has equipped and trained for south Korea an army of 700,000 men ranking third in the numerical strength of the armies of the capitalist countries. Moreover, more than 30,000 U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea. The United States and its lackeys built a huge set-up of special agents and police in south Korea. Syngman Rhee had a police force doubling the record number of police under the occupation of Japanese imperialism. The U.S.-Rhee reign of terror over the south Korean people was hair-raising. In 1959, the Syngman Rhee clique arrested, imprisoned or murdered more than 240,000 people, averaging about one victim among 100 south Koreans. But with what result? Once the south Korean people are awakened, their position changes from that of the weak to that of the strong. U.S. imperialism with the Syngman Rhee reactionary clique under its wing, while having the appearance of strength, are in reality paper tigers. The organs of the Syngman Rhee clique for suppressing the people in many areas of south Korea were paralysed under the blows of the people. Large numbers of policemen in Seoul were so terrified they discarded their uniforms. With great anxiety, *U.S. News and World Report* wrote: "The United States has an enormous stake in Korea. A real political storm could wipe it out overnight."

THE south Korean people's struggle against the U.S.-Rhee clique proves that the contradiction between imperialism and the masses of the people, between the oppressors and the oppressed is irreconcilable. This contradiction can be solved only through struggle. The U.S. imperialists everywhere occupy the territories of other countries, oppressing and enslaving the people of these lands. This is bound to give rise to the people's struggle of resistance. The greater the oppression and misery the people suffer, the sharper the contradiction between them and the oppressors, the stronger their desire to change the status quo and the more vehement their resistance. All oppressed nations and peoples will ultimately rise up to resist the imperialist oppressors and strive for their freedom and liberation. This is the law of historical development independent of human will.

Everyone knows that after 1910, Korea for 35 years groaned under the cruel regime of Japanese imperialism. But, the Korean patriots did not fear to sacrifice their lives; never for a single day did they cease their struggle for the freedom and independence of their country. In 1945, the Korean people broke free from the chains of colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. But their

aspiration to rebuild their country and set up a democratic government for the whole of Korea was not realized as a result of U.S. obstruction and sabotage. The U.S. imperialists are plotting to maintain their forcible occupation of south Korea. They have openly scrapped international agreements to which they were signatories. Not only have they refused to withdraw their troops from south Korea but they have fostered Syngman Rhee, long-time servant under their protective wing, in every way in order to make him their instrument of aggression and take the place of Japanese imperialism in continuing to impose colonial rule on the south Korean people.

FOR the past 15 years, the United States has relentlessly plundered the south Korean people. By 1958, it had robbed them of 370,850 million *hwan*. The ruthless economic plunder by U.S. imperialism and the traitorous policies of the Syngman Rhee clique have burdened south Korea with a stagnant industry, chaotic economy, inflation and starvation. The Korean war unleashed by U.S. imperialism caused the death of millions of Koreans under gunfire and reduced numerous cities and villages to ruins. The forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism split the Korean nation, prevented the reunion of parents and children, husbands and wives and friends and relatives who live apart in the north and south. The U.S. occupation army committed every manner of outrage in south Korea, treating the south Korean people as slaves and murdering them at will. Even Western journalists were obliged to admit that the south Koreans today are nothing but shooting targets for American gunners. The endless evils committed by U.S. imperialism in south Korea have caused the south Korean people to realize ever more clearly that aggression by U.S. imperialism lies at the root of their sufferings and disasters. The momentous struggle waged by the south Korean people in the past weeks is the titanic eruption of their anger against the criminal rule of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique in the last 15 years.

Alarmed by the patriotic, just struggle of the south Korean people, U.S. imperialism is utilizing vicious two-faced tactics to intervene in the south Korean situation. It is trying to evade responsibility for supporting the Syngman Rhee clique's massacre of the south Korean people and cover up its own crimes committed in south Korea in the past 15 years. It is exerting every effort to maintain its colonial rule in south Korea.

The United States has hypocritically "criticized" the Syngman Rhee clique for adopting "repressive measures." But, it was none other than the 15th Division of the south Korean army under the command of the U.S. forces of aggression in south Korea that was used to massacre hundreds of demonstrators in Seoul. A statement issued by the U.S. Embassy in Seoul also expressed "full support" for the Syngman Rhee clique's efforts "to maintain law and order in Seoul and other cities." Moreover, the U.S. State Department and the U.S. command in south Korea repeatedly conferred secretly with Syngman Rhee and his officials, instructing them to form a "cabinet responsible to parliament" and to prepare for another "election" to "satisfy" the "just discontent" of

the south Korean people. The statement issued by the U.S. State Department openly expressed "regret" at the use of revolutionary violence by the south Korean people to resist brutal suppression by the Syngman Rhee clique, and threatened the south Korean people with the warning that they should seriously consider the consequences of their action and restore law and order without delay. As the south Korean people's struggle continues to grow and Syngman Rhee has been compelled to step down, the United States, in an attempt to maintain a traitorous regime subservient to it, places another group of puppets in power to supplant Syngman Rhee. In a statement made on the 27th, after the downfall of Syngman Rhee, Eisenhower still hailed Syngman Rhee as a "tremendous patriot," and even "one of those men that can be called the father of his country." This shows that U.S. policy is to replace the old Syngman Rhee with a new Syngman Rhee. But the broad masses of the aroused south Korean people are learning from personal experience that so long as the U.S. troops do not pull out of south Korea and the puppet regime and its entire apparatus of control created by the United States are not completely destroyed, the deep suffering of the south Korean people will not come to an end and there will be no guarantee of their democratic freedom and right to live. Therefore, although Syngman Rhee has been compelled to step down, the south Korean people are still far from achieving the objective of their struggle.

The various political parties and organizations of the Korean Democratic People's Republic issued a joint statement, demanding that the U.S. aggressive forces withdraw from south Korea, that Syngman Rhee's apparatus of rule be abolished from top to bottom, that the traitor Syngman Rhee be arrested and tried, that a provisional administration be set up, composed of the representatives of workers, peasants and students to exercise power in south Korea, that a joint meeting of the political parties and organizations of the northern and southern parts of Korea be called as soon as possible and a unified government organized to ensure genuine freedom, democracy and independence for the south Korean people. This call charts the correct road for the south Korean people to further win a complete victory.

INTervention by U.S. imperialism in the south Korean people's patriotic, just struggle poses a serious threat to peace in the Far East. The meeting called by the U.S. State Department of the 14 nations which participated in the war of aggression in Korea discussed new steps of political and military intervention and clamoured for "an early resolution of the situation in a manner which would permit the orderly functioning of democratic government in the Republic of Korea" (the puppet regime set up by the United States). Before the meeting, U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White, on the pretext of preventing possible "aggression," loudly proclaimed that the U.S. command in south Korea was maintaining a round-the-clock vigil in south Korea. This exposes the vicious plan of U.S. imperialism to pull together the other participants in the aggressive war in Korea for further intervention. To stop U.S. imperialist intervention in the south Korean situation and enable the south Korean peo-

ple to achieve genuine freedom, democracy and independence according to their own will is the unshirkable duty of all peace-loving peoples and all countries desirous of maintaining peace in Korea and the Far East.

The Syngman Rhee clique is an instrument of aggression in the hands of U.S. imperialism. When in June 1950, the United States unleashed the war of aggression in Korea, Syngman Rhee was used as spearhead. After the Korean armistice, Syngman Rhee, with U.S. blessing, constantly violated the Korean armistice agreement, expanded his puppet army and carried out provocations, thereby menacing peace in Korea and the whole of Asia. When re-elected "president" in the recent bloody "elections," Syngman Rhee on several occasions called for a "march to the north." He openly declared: "South Korea is now powerful enough to launch unilateral military actions against north Korea and more up-to-date arms are on the way here from the United States."

THOUGH Syngman Rhee has now stepped down, his successors assuming power for the time being, are, like him, a group of stooges fostered by the United States. U.S. policy of aggression and war in south Korea remains unchanged and the danger of war stemming from this policy has not been eliminated. It is apparent that so long as a puppet regime under the protection of U.S. bayonets exists, south Korea will be a source of war. The south Korean people can never forget the untold suffering the U.S. war of aggression in Korea visited on them. The present heroic struggle waged by the south Korean people to overthrow the traitorous Syngman Rhee government is exactly a struggle to uproot, for Korea and Asia as a whole, this source of war. There can be no peace in south Korea and no reunification of the country so long as this government of traitors, a willing tool of U.S. aggression, is not liquidated and U.S. imperialism is not ousted from south Korea. The south Korean people's fight to permanently uproot this source of war in Asia by overthrowing the traitorous puppet government and driving out the U.S. aggressive forces is an important struggle for world peace. The complete victory of the south Korean people will be a great contribution to the consolidation of peace in Korea, Asia and the world.

The south Korean people's heroic struggle is most eloquent proof of who constitutes the aggressor in Korea and who is the enemy that has deprived the Korean people of their right to democracy and freedom. During its aggressive war in Korea and after its defeat, U.S. imperialism shamelessly distorted facts, slandering as "aggression" the just war of the Korean and Chinese peoples against U.S. aggression. It made every effort to set up the Syngman Rhee puppet regime through United Nations supervised "elections" to show that south Korea had "democracy" and "freedom." The purpose was to hide its own acts of aggression in enslaving and oppressing the south Korean people, use south Korea as a forward base for launching a new war, and maintain tension in Korea and Asia.

But, the sun can never be obscured by a handful of dust. It is none other than the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic that has always advocated the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and has



Going Down — and Out!

Cartoon by Ying Tao

repeatedly proposed peaceful unification of the country. These reasonable, peaceful proposals have always had the firm support of the Chinese Government and people. Again it is none other than the Chinese people who, having helped the Korean people defeat the U.S. aggressors, withdrew all the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea by the end of 1958. But the U.S. imperialists did exactly the opposite. The U.S. crime of aggression in Korea has long been exposed time and again by the Korean and Chinese people and just world public opinion. The U.S. General Mark Clark, former commander of the United Nations aggressive forces in Korea, disclosed on April 17 that during his term of service, he "never received one word of instruction from the United Nations." This betrayed the trick played by the United States in usurping the flag of the United Nations to cover up its crime of aggression. Now in south Korea on which the U.S. bestowed its "democracy" and "freedom" a massive demonstration opposing the traitorous Syngman Rhee group, faithful henchman of the United States, has taken place. To strive for freedom, democracy and the right to live, the south Korean people are not only aimed to overthrow the Syngman Rhee puppet regime but demand that the U.S. troops get out of south Korea. This further exposes the true imperialist features of the United States practising colonial rule and committing aggression in south Korea.

The struggle of the heroic south Korean people against the rule of U.S. imperialism and the puppet Syngman Rhee clique, and for freedom, democracy and the peaceful unification of their country is not an isolated one. It is part

of the national and democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and of the struggle of the peoples the world over against aggression and in defence of peace. The south Korean people's patriotic and just struggle not only has the powerful support of the people in the northern part of Korea but has also won sympathy and support from the peoples of the socialist countries and the people of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as all progressive people who stand resolute in the fight against imperialism. Yesterday, April 28, a mass rally held in Peking witnessed the turnout of 600,000 residents of the capital in a giant demonstration in support of the south Korean people's patriotic, just struggle.

The 650 million Chinese people will, as always, stand resolutely on the side of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism turning south Korea into its colony and mili-

tary base and its threat to peace in the Far East. They persistently demand that U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and that the Korean people be permitted to solve their problems themselves so that the peaceful unification of Korea can be achieved and peace in Korea be consolidated.

The Chinese people are convinced that it is impermissible for the U.S. troops to hang on in south Korea. U.S. imperialism fosters the reactionary forces in all parts of the world, encroaches upon the territory of other countries, enslaves other peoples and carries out a policy of war—all this inevitably makes it the enemy everywhere, opposed and encircled by the people of the world.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of south Korea, the Chinese territory of Taiwan, south Viet Nam, Japan, the entire West Pacific and other parts of the world!

A PASSING SHOW IN ONE ACT

Going While the Going's Good

Scene: U.S. south Korean H.Q. Off stage, continuous pandemonium. Shots.

Actors: One U.S. imperialist; one puppet: Syngman Rhee.

Imperialist (furious): What in Ike's name have you been doing all this time?

Rhee: Be reasonable, boss, I did just what you told me to.

I: Nonsense!

R: Didn't you tell me to build up a free Korea in the free world? I did my best.

I: What did you do?

R: Quite a lot. First we've got all the basic U.S. freedoms. (*Getting oratorical*) Here in south Korea men are free to be unemployed; women are free to walk the streets; boys and girls are free to go uneducated and hungry. . . .

I: Well, that's something. But go on.

R: I put up a stiff fight for democracy. Everybody knows I stand for democracy so anybody who didn't vote for me enjoyed the freedom of being beaten up and thrown into jail. All our jails are free. People like them. You go and you'll see they're crowded. So what are you picking on me for?

I: Look at the mess things are in! And we gave you everything you asked for: money, arms, the highest standard of low living in the world.

R: Don't get me wrong. I'm not complaining. You know you can depend on me. Have I ever said "No" to any one of your big shots? They were free to take and I was free to give. Freedom for all. Give and take equality! That's just like you wanted it, isn't it? I can face your Statue of Liberty with a clear conscience. But. . . .

I: But what? Fire off! (*Another volley off stage. I. (into intercom):* Not you, fools!)

R: But this U.S. aid. . . .

I: You ungrateful. . . .!

R: I didn't say it was too little. It's too much. All those shiploads of razor blades, pipes, toilet paper. . . . Koreans can't eat them and I couldn't sell them.

I: Well, we sent you rice and flour too, didn't we?

R: Yes, you did, but they were uneatable too.

I: You're nuts. If we're not free to give you sour rice and flour how can we lead the free world?

R: Sure, boss. No offence meant.

I: You'll make me lose my temper. Look at all that hardware we sent you: guns, munitions, missiles. You should feel grateful.

R: Of course, I do. But the more arms you sent the more dollars we had to pay back for them and the bigger army we had to raise to keep them, and. . . .

I: Why you ungrateful bum! Now you don't even want to do your little bit for freedom! And haven't we got our own troops here occupying the place to protect you from the Communist menace?

R: Why don't they protect me from the people?

I: Your days are numbered, you old scapegoat!

R: I can't understand what happened. I shot down the demonstrators, got the vice-president to resign, threw out the cabinet and the governing party and the people are still not satisfied. It looks like I'll have to step down.

I: And we'll have to get another president. (*Getting lyrical*) A man of unbending nature and flexible principles.

R: I did what I could.

I: Wasn't enough. U.S.-style democracy isn't just rigging elections. That's only the start. You lack finesse.

R: What'll I do now?

I: Try California. Twenty-four hours a day sunshine there.

R: You're kidding me!

I: With a face like yours you could get in the movies. King Kong is dead. You'd be a wow!

R: Really, boss?

I: No doubt. Here's your resignation all ready made out and I'll recommend a ghost to write your memoirs.

R: That's unfeeling of you. But how'll I get away if things get worse?

I: Simple. Go up the garden path. At the end of it there's my private helicopter. It's always standing there ready round the clock, with the engine on.

Labour Protection in China

by LU KUANG

440 miners — all but six of them Africans — were trapped and killed 600 feet underground in a rockfall on January 21, 1960, at the Clydesdale Coal Mine 50 miles north of Johannesburg, the Union of South Africa. Rocks began to fall three hours before the fatal cave-in, but the miners were forced to continue work in the gallery. The accident was attributed partly to excessive working of the coal seams and lack of safety devices.

The above press report is a singularly grim example of accidents in the factories and mines of the capitalist world, especially in the colonies. In this respect, China before liberation presented a deplorable picture. The workers were ruthlessly exploited. Conditions were so harsh that their very lives hung by a thread. The employers' sole concern was to extract the greatest possible profit from the workers' toil. Safety measures were practically non-existent. Explosions, cave-ins in mines, silicosis and other occupational diseases, excessive work and malnutrition killed or ruined the health of untold numbers. Figures for 1935 show that in that year alone, there were 2,655 industrial mishaps taking a toll of 5,629 workers' lives.

With liberation, the situation changed completely. Labour protection, non-existent in the past, is today a policy firmly implemented.

There was no exaggeration in the miners characterization of the coal pits of old China as "hell": "You didn't know once you got down there whether or not you'd ever come out alive." Coal was cut and transported manually. At best, draught animals were employed. In the Kailan Coal Mine, the largest in old China and run by the British, underground transport workers walked 40 kilometres a day pushing heavy tubs of coal. Seventy per cent of all coal mines in the country had no mechanical ventilating devices whatsoever. A miner was lucky if he had one cubic metre of fresh air per minute. Lighting was poor, and what was even worse, the most primitive working methods were the rule. In exploiting thick seams such as those in the Japanese-owned Hokang Coal Mine in Northeast China, for instance, the "caving method" was utilized — two small tunnels were cut and at the crossing of the tunnels, a circular opening was introduced and coal blasted off the roof. Rockfalls were a common occurrence. The "advantage" of this method lay in that it did away with timbering completely and required a minimum of equipment. The death of "coal blackies" — as miners were contemptuously called in those days — bothered the employers not at all. At Hokang, the dead were uncer-

moniously dumped into the notorious "10,000-men pits." In 1943, two years before the surrender of the Japanese invaders, there were five such "pits"! Between 1913 and 1948, a total of 4,973 miners were killed in the Kailan Mine alone — one death every three days or less. A single gas explosion in 1920 killed 433. The worst disaster was the gas explosion of 1942 in the Penki Coal Mine, Northeast China then under Japanese control, in which 1,549 lost their lives.

In the mines operated by the bureaucrat-capitalists, things were no better. 114 perished in a cave-in in 1935 at the Koku Tin Mine in southwestern Yunnan Province. Here, half the "miners" were children in their early teens. With dozens of kilogrammes of ores on their back, these youngsters crawled on all fours in the low, dark tunnels. Many of them died prematurely or became physically deformed.

New Life for Miners

In its full sense life began for the miners with liberation. As early as 1949, the long wall method of working coal seams was popularized and effective safety measures were introduced to prevent rockfalls and cave-ins. Work is now concentrated at spacious work faces from 60 to 100 metres long. Virtually all state-owned coal mines have mechanized ventilation and a miner obtains at least four cubic metres of fresh air per minute — the figure stipulated by government regulations — with the maximum attaining 7.86 cubic metres per minute. Improved ventilation also helps maintain the underground temperature around the stipulated 25°C. and greatly reduces gas explosion. At the Fushun Coal Mine in Liaoning Province and the Yangchuan Coal Mine in Shansi Province, underground gas is successfully piped to the surface and utilized, turning an old evil into a new source of wealth.

The tunnels are well lit today and electric lights have replaced carbide and kerosene lamps.

In coal working, pneumatic picks, mechanical coal cutters and combines have superseded hand picks; and electric conveyors and trains, the carrying baskets. Recently during the mass campaign for technical innovations, even the loading of coal onto conveyors was revolutionized by mechanical coal loaders devised by the miners themselves who have now laid down their huge shovels — one of the last vestiges of heavy manual work.

Modern methods of hydraulic mining, being ever more widely introduced into China's coal mines, mark

the beginning of a new era in underground working conditions. It not only raises labour productivity many-fold but virtually eliminates onerous hand labour, accidents and occupational diseases.

Vastly improved working conditions have been a source of inspiration for Chinese coal miners who have boosted coal output more than 11-fold in the decade since liberation.

Combating Silicosis

Silicosis, another scourge of miners—and other workers in quartz powder plants, glass works, refractory materials plants, foundry shops, ceramic and emery wheel works, etc., where silicate or quartz dust occur in large quantities, has been successfully controlled. The first enterprise in the country to reduce quartz dust content below the 2 milligrammes per cubic metre level stipulated by government regulations was the Hsikuangshan Antimony Mine in Hunan Province where 90,000 had died of silicosis in the half century before liberation—an average of 5 deaths a day. This was achieved by employing the “wet method” of rock drilling—deep hole drilling combined with the spraying of vapour and sprinkling of water.

Dust prevention was vigorously promoted in the coal mines too. The Kailan Coal Mine was one of the first to bring rock dust under control. As early as 1952, three years after it came into full ownership by the people, dust catchers were successfully employed. In 1954, the “wet method” was effectively introduced. During the big leap forward of 1958, silicate dust was kept at 1.8 milligrammes per cubic metre as a result of the simultaneous employment of “wet” drilling and other dust catching methods.

In the factories, those parts of machinery or equipment that generate silicate dust are sealed air-tight. Dust catching devices serve as supplementary means to keep dust at a minimum. The “wet method” has also been applied in quartz powder plants. Water-spraying is used all along the line, from crushing to the packing of the finished product. During the big leap forward in 1958, foundry workers successfully employed the “wet method” in cleaning the cast and contrived the procedure of hydraulic cleaning with high-pressure nozzles. Today, the deadly dust is kept below the 2 milligrammes per cubic metre level in virtually all enterprises in the country. A study of cases of silicosis in Shanghai indicates that the great majority was contracted more than ten years ago, i.e., before liberation.

“Springtime” for Workshops

The spacious and cool workshops typical of the modern plants built after liberation are a far cry from the suffocating atmosphere of the pre-liberation variety which were almost all uniformly small, poorly ventilated and crammed with machines—“ovens” as the workers called them. Heat was a source of great suffering to Chinese workers before liberation. In the textile mills, the mercury generally rose to 40°C. and higher in summer. Relative humidity often exceeded 90 per cent in the weaving shops. Sunstrokes were common and not a few

perished from acute heat prostration. Bitter winter cold, on the other hand, was a boon to the employers as an aid to speedup. With a sudden, seasonal access of philanthropy they claimed that speed would keep the workers warm!

Great efforts have been made since liberation to reduce the temperature in workshops. As early as 1953, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, the numbers of ventilating fans added and wells sunk (for cooling water) in that year alone exceeded the aggregate numbers for 60 pre-liberation years by six and eight times respectively. The amount spent on reducing temperature and improving lighting in the textile mills in the decade following liberation could build four large textile mills with 100,000 spindles and 4,000 looms each. As a result, the summer temperature in spinning and weaving shops has been reduced from 40°C. to 33°C.

Among the major measures adopted are mechanical ventilating devices; showers, vapour and asbestos curtains that shield the workers from intense heat; removal of heat sources; and free supply of refreshing cold drinks. Air-tight locomotives are now used on lines with many tunnels. Ventilating and air cleansing devices help reduce the temperature inside the cabin from 60°C. to 30°C. and the carbon monoxide content from 1.96 milligrammes to 0.03 milligramme per litre. At Anshan, China's foremost steel centre, ingots are cast in moulds which are hauled to the stripping yard for stripping and cooling, thus greatly reducing the temperature in the open-hearth shops. In Shanghai alone, 1.5 million dozens of cold drinks—soda water, green pea soup, plum water, etc.—were supplied to the workers free last year. Aprons, gloves and other necessary protective gear are issued. Within the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), cases of heat prostration were reduced by 95 per cent. Since 1958, it has been completely eliminated in Anshan's bar mill, notorious in pre-liberation days as a “living hell.” All these efforts made it possible for the workers to continually raise output during the summer. Thus in Peking they overfulfilled their monthly plan by 5.8 per cent last July, the capital's hottest month.

Special Care for Women Workers

Women workers were the most ruthlessly exploited before liberation. In 1923, half of the 48,000 women textile mill hands in 30 Shanghai cotton mills were indentured labourers nicknamed “canned hands.” They had been sold by contracts or indenture and deprived of personal freedom. They toiled long hours and lived on extremely meagre wages. For women workers, pregnancy and childbirth often meant loss of job. And they were subjected to insulting searches when leaving the mills after work.

In contrast, women workers enjoy special care in New China. Needless to say, they cannot be discharged on account of marriage, pregnancy or childbirth. During pregnancy, they are barred from the night-shift and their work is either lightened or they are temporarily transferred to less demanding jobs without reduction of wages. Many factories provide special rest rooms with beds and reclining chairs for expectant mothers. Women enjoy a

56-day maternity leave with full pay. And, of course, the community dining-rooms, kindergartens and other social service establishments that are being universally established are a great advantage to working women.

Emancipation from Heavy Manual Work

For workers who in the past often toiled ten, 12 or even 14 hours a day, the institution of the eight-hour day and the 6-day week is of enormous significance. On jobs with health hazards as in certain mines and chemical plants, the work day has been further reduced to six or seven hours with special nutritious food provided free.

However, to basically change working conditions and transform labour from a burden to a satisfying need, mechanization and automation are necessary. Today a vigorous drive is under way to introduce them.

Manual work predominated in old China. The dockers, for instance, bore 200 kilogrammes on their backs and trudged the rough roads, barefoot. Their average life span was 35 years. The limitation by law soon after liberation of the maximum permissible weight a man could carry to 80 kilogrammes (all heavier loads must be moved by barrows, carts, hoists, conveyors and other mechanical or semi-mechanical devices) was of historic significance. The resultant smaller packs were hailed by the dockers as "liberation packs."

Genuine emancipation, however, came with the wholesale mechanization of transport in the present mass technical innovations and technical revolution movement. Many dockers, porters and other transport workers have already put aside their carrying poles and baskets and become machine operators.

Labour conditions have vastly improved in the present nationwide mass movement for mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation. Incomplete figures show that in the past few months, no less than 182,000 manual operations have been mechanized in

the machine-building industry alone. In other industries, workers are also laying down heavy sledge hammers, huge shovels and other hand tools. Machines are being introduced wherever possible and as a result of their own drive and ingenuity, the workers' dream of push-button production is gradually becoming a reality.

Labour Protection a Firm Policy

The root cause of all the great changes described above is, of course, China's socialist system. Labour protection has always been a firm policy of the Communist Party and People's Government. It is also an important principle in administering socialist enterprises. Since production is for the maximum satisfaction of the people's growing needs and not for profit and workers are the creators of wealth, they naturally receive the greatest care and concern. The interests of and concern for production and producers are one.

More than 300 labour protection regulations have been promulgated by state organs at various levels since liberation. Targets for labour protection and improvements in working conditions are included in the enterprises' annual plans and must be fulfilled. All major enterprises have set up special labour protection departments. Research institutes have been established to study labour hygiene, labour protection and the prevention and cure of occupational diseases. Incomplete figures show that between 1949 and 1957, more than 490 million yuan were spent on labour protection in eight industrial and communications departments including metallurgy, coal mining, textile, chemical industry and railways. This amount would be sufficient to build three Wuhan Yangtse River bridges.

Soaring production and safety go hand in hand in socialist China. With the national economy leaping ahead in seven-league boots, the system of labour protection will no doubt evolve and become more elaborate and effective,

Health Campaign

Sanitation Pace Setter—Foshan

by LING YANG

WITH the coming of spring, China's year-round health campaign is gathering new momentum. All over the country wherever you turn people can be seen busily spraying trees, sweeping the streets, and carrying the general spring clean-up movement to every nook and cranny. For weeks now Young Pioneers have been absorbed in the exciting competition — between groups, classes, and schools — to capture the greatest number of larvae. Any seven-year-old could tell you immediately that a larva killed today saves the trouble of killing

thousands of flies or mosquitoes tomorrow. On weekends, the lively students tireless in the public interest take to the streets — giving performances publicizing the campaign for passers-by or explaining it all through their megaphones to pedestrians or at bus stops. The press, from national to local, features the subject in editorial upon editorial. Huge headlines report outstanding achievements from all parts of the country. And in the midst of it all Foshan has emerged as the most talked about place in China. In fact, a nationwide campaign is

on "to emulate Foshan, catch up with Foshan, surpass Foshan." Where is Foshan; and what has it done to deserve all this?

A Former Handicraft Centre

Foshan is a city a dozen or more kilometres from Canton, centred in the delta at the estuary of the Pearl River. It has experienced many vicissitudes in its more than 1,200-year history. During the Sung Dynasty, it was renowned for handicrafts in silk weaving, pottery and iron smelting. In the Ming and Ching Dynasties, it had status as one of the four big *chen*, equal with Hankow in Hupeh, Chuhsienchen in Honan and Chingtehchen, the great porcelain centre, in Kiangsi. But after the Opium War, Foshan's handicrafts suffered a steady decline. And during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the Japanese invaders visited still greater destruction on the economic life of the city. It fared no better after the Japanese surrender in 1945 when the city was in the hands of the corrupt and discredited Kuomintang.

Liberation found Foshan prostrate and in the process of falling to rack and ruin. Its old drainage system had long ceased to function. As a result, this southern city with its fantastic criss-cross of small alleys and lanes — 1,300 in a city of 104 square kilometres — and its frequent rains, became a place of many "multitudes" — a multitude of cesspools and open sewers, a multitude of garbage piles and rubble, and an even greater multitude of flies and mosquitoes. These were the source of widespread disease which in turn served as a breeding ground for all kinds of superstition and irrational ideas. Bereft of hope people turned to the gods for mercy. But despite the "multitude" of shrines in honour of the local gods of the soil and the numerous archways erected to attract good luck within its domain, the total number of households in the city dwindled from 100,000 during the reign of Chien Lung some 200 years ago to 27,000 at the time of liberation.

A Drastic Change Desired

Immediately after liberation, the people's government first turned to getting production under way in the city. With years of effort, production expanded tremendously and by 1957 the income of the city's workers and staff members was double that of 1950. In 1958, the big-leap movement further enhanced the well-being of the local population. Eager to live more decently, people became aware that ordinary run of the mill — cleaning-up which the public health campaign had been promoting for years — was not enough to bring about a fundamental change in the city's sanitation and health which they wanted. To rid the city of its "multitude" of sanitation afflictions, something more drastic was required.

The city's Communist Party committee reacted to this popular sentiment promptly. After making a thorough analysis of the situation, it issued a clarion call to the local residents: Strive to transform Foshan, in the period from 1958 to 1960, from a city of handicraft industry to one of modern industry, from a dilapidated, dirty city to a trim and beautiful city and from a city infested with



Lending a Hand

Sketch by Chen Teh-hung

feudal and superstitious ideas to one endowed with culture and arts in our national tradition.

Party's Proposal Discussed

Aside from that part of the Party's call which deals with production, the remainder was devoted to the health campaign, the key to which was the repair and reconstruction of the city's drainage system — a no small job. True to the tradition of the Party's style of work, the Foshan Communist Party Committee tackled the matter by concentrating first of all on the ideological problems. Meetings were called in which the cadres aired their views and all attitudes which ignored the great potentiality of the masses and laid undue emphasis on technical obstacles were criticized in the course of free discussion and patient analysis. Misgivings lest the health campaign affect regular production and the city not have the materials and technical know-how to accomplish the job in so short a time, were one by one dispelled and the cadres firmly rallied to support the Party's proposal.

Meetings were also organized among the local residents to better acquaint them with the need as well as the possibilities of accomplishing the task in three years. Centring around the discussion of "How we can benefit by a genuinely improved sanitary environment and the eradication of the four pests," the local residents gradually came to the conclusion that a fundamental solution depended upon the elimination of the root cause — namely, the lack of a drainage system and the open sewerage and cesspools which were the breeding ground of the four pests. With the people fully prepared mentally, the Party committee moved to the next stage to coming to grips with concrete problems.

First came the question of money. A thorough repair and reconstruction of the 1,300 drains totalling 86,813 metres in length would require a minimum investment of more than two million yuan. At the time a state appropriation was out of the question. Then, there was the matter of technique. Although the city's architects and engineers had been wrestling with the problem of a blueprint for over a year one had not yet been completely worked out. And even if it had, all the technical personnel in the city's building industry put together could not have finished the job in the minimum ten-odd years which conservative, traditional estimates calculated would be required. A third obstacle lay in the availability of cement. Ordinary practice in building such a drainage system called for 1,600 tons of cement, but they had only 60 tons at their disposal. There was, too, a shortage of labour and finally, the difficult problem posed by insufficient transport facilities.

Rely on the Masses

Once the masses are mobilized, as experience has time and again demonstrated, there is always a way out for all sorts of difficulties. And in this case, it was no exception. They called a joint session of the local people's congress and the local people's political consultative conference which after a thorough discussion called upon the people to resolve the difficulties themselves. Eager for a clean and beautiful city the people responded to the call enthusiastically. A wave of voluntary contributions and services resolved the questions of funds and labour shortage. As for cement, with 3,000 yuan and using indigenous methods a plant was built in seven days and nights having a daily capacity of 20 tons of a kind of cement substitute. The local people, after putting their heads together, came up with the proposal to tear down 241 shrines and 289 "good-luck" archways largely filling the need for bricks. To completely fill it the people were mobilized to tear down the dilapidated walls and clean up the piles of ruins. The shortage of technical personnel was compensated for by a kind of "university in practise"—the experienced taught while working and the inexperienced learnt at work. Facts later showed that this method actually guaranteed the quality of the engineering work. It obviously also helped train large numbers of technical workers.

City's New Look

In this way in a matter of 60 days, instead of the prophesized ten years and more, the people of Foshan, led by the Communist Party, repaired and reconstructed the whole drainage system, so that in an ordinary storm, there was no longer any water-logging. They also filled up all the cesspools. The swamps and stagnant ponds in the low-lying northern city were dredged and turned into a beautiful lake spreading over an area of 200 *mu*. The whole project cost the munificent sum of 150,000 yuan, only 7.5 per cent of the estimated minimum requirement.

With the problem of water-logging solved, Foshan's confident residents decided to do something about their narrow alleys and lanes. In about a year's time, the 1,300 streets and lanes were reduced to 500. And 70 per cent

of these were paved with their own product—the cement substitute. What had previously been areas defaced by garbage mounds and piles of rubble and ruins were transformed into more than 200 children's playgrounds or small gardens.

The enormously improved conditions of sanitation effected a sharp decline in the rate of disease of all kinds and a steady rise in attendance in all factories and workshops. Rising production has sparked a further increase in income for the local inhabitants. Now, after two years of the big leap which began in 1958, workers and staff members in Foshan, with a modern industry and a population of 200,000, are again witnessing a substantial rise in income—twice that of 1957. Foshan incidentally, is now Kwangtung Province's textile and ceramic industries centre. Its considerable agricultural machine industry occupies a key position in the administrative region of which the city is a part.

New Mental Outlook

The people of Foshan set great store by the hard-won fruits of their own toil. Living in a better environment and in a still better frame of mind, they once more put their heads together to work out common rules and regulations so that their city would remain constantly spick and span. The Shengping Lane provides an interesting example. Ever since 1884, a rotation system of burning incense in tribute to the lane's guardian—the god of the soil—had been a feature of life for the lane's residents. This practice had been maintained by the old women of the lane even years after liberation. Now the lane's dwellers decided to keep the rotation system but substitute the burning of incense to the local god, with successive turns in sweeping the lane. One of the objects of the large-scale health campaign launched by the city's Party committee in 1958 was to eliminate "science-blindness." The experience of Shengping Lane indicates that to a certain extent this aim has been realized. People not only believe more in science and less in superstition but have also cast off centuries-old attitudes of "sweeping the snow off your own doorsteps, but ignoring the frost on other people's roof." They have become so well organized and accustomed to regard general sanitation as their responsibility that when their neighbours are too busy to do it themselves they even help them sweep their houses, not to mention "their doorsteps." Group spirit and collectivism are gradually striking deep roots.

Thus in a period of two years Foshan has won itself national fame as a city where sanitation is a by-word. A meeting was called in Foshan from March 17 to 22 of this year, attended by more than 100 representatives from all the provinces and big cities of China, hence the campaign to "emulate Foshan, catch up with Foshan, and surpass Foshan."

The people of Foshan, however, are not resting on their laurels. Soon after the on-the-spot, see-for-yourself conference, they opened another big campaign calling for the thorough elimination of the four pests—flies, mosquitoes, rats and bed bugs. With more experience under their belt the local people have this time moved quickly into action, and are confident they will once more be pace setters in this nationwide campaign.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Polish Military Delegation

The Polish Military Delegation headed by General Jerzy Bordzilowski has returned to Peking after a tour of China's cities. It was received in the capital by Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic.

At a reception given in honour of the delegation, General Bordzilowski said that during its tour the delegation had seen how militia organizations in China combined production and national defence, how the commanders and men of the P.L.A. took part in national economic construction and the unbreakable ties between the Chinese people and their army.

General Bordzilowski hailed Sino-Polish friendship, declaring that "We are united in the socialist camp and we are full of confidence because we have Marxism-Leninism, eternal and invincible."

Comrade Roca Here

Comrade Blas Roca, General Secretary of the Cuban People's Socialist Party, is now visiting China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He had a meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and was entertained at dinner by Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

In a television speech to the Chinese people describing the struggle of the Cuban people, Comrade Roca pointed out that "U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the Cuban revolution." He declared that the Cuban people had the support and help of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries and of the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world and expressed confidence that the Cuban revolution would certainly be able to frustrate the imperialist plots and attacks and win still greater victories.

The Cuban people would never forget the help from the Chinese people to whom they sent their heartiest thanks, he said.

* * *

A three-member delegation of Cuban Confederation of Workers is also in Peking to attend the May Day celebrations.

Greeting Togo's Independence

The proclamation of independence on April 27 of yet another republic in Africa — the Republic of Togo — was greeted with joy in China. Special messages of greetings were sent to the young republic by the Chinese Government and popular organizations.

In his message to the Premier of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, Premier Chou En-lai wished the people of Togo new successes in defending the national independence and prosperity of their country.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi informed the Togo Premier that the Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to recognize the Republic of Togo, and hoped that this recognition "will lead to the further development of friendly relations between China and Togo."

In its editorial congratulating Togo's independence, *Renmin Ribao* pays tribute to the broad struggle waged by her people against the colonialists and points out that the country's independence is first of all the result of the protracted and persistent struggle of the people of Togo. Without that struggle, the French colonialists would never have agreed to end their direct colonial rule in Togo. The editorial, however, warns that vigilance is still needed because the French imperialists will not be reconciled to their failure, and that it is of vital importance to expose and guard against all plots of the colonialists to prevent Togo from achieving complete independence.

Anti-Colonialism Day

April 24, Anti-Colonialism Day, was observed by the young people of China in their best anti-imperialist traditions. In Peking, more than 1,500 of the city's youth gathered in a militant rally at the auditorium of Tsinghua University. Asian and African students in Peking and youth

and students' delegations from Algeria, Congo, Kamerun and Zanzibar; trade union delegations from Algeria, Gabon, Zanzibar, Cyprus and other Asian and African countries came to the rally and cheered to the echo the slogan — "Down with imperialism and colonialism!"

In his speech at the rally, Yang Ching-jen, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, recalled the historic Bandung Conference which had ended its deliberations on that same day five years ago and said that the Chinese people and youth had consistently upheld the Bandung spirit and always striven to promote friendship and solidarity among peoples and youth of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. He hailed the growing upsurge of the people's united and steadfast struggles against imperialism in these great regions of the world as "new-born forces, undaunted and invincible" which are playing a great role in shaking the imperialist system to its foundations.

He expressed the Chinese people's resolute stand in support of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggles to win and safeguard national independence and declared that their every success was cherished by the Chinese people as if it were the latter's own victory.

The rally sent a message of solidarity and support to all the youth of Asia and Africa.

Soviet Tourists in Shanghai

A large Soviet tourist group on board the S.S. *Mihail Kalinin* was given an enthusiastic welcome when they made a stop-over in Shanghai. Representatives of various circles greeted the Soviet visitors at the wharf with the beating of cymbals and drums. Hosts and guests had a happy get-together at a cocktail party given by the Shanghai Branch of the China Peace Committee and the Shanghai Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

During their stay in Shanghai, the group which consisted of workers, members of collective farms, scientists, professors, physicians, writers, actors and journalists from various Soviet republics took in the city's sights and factories, rural people's communes, hospitals, higher educational institutes, and workers' homes.

SIDELIGHTS

New Way to Spend a Weekend. Every weekend now Suhsien's big Central Auditorium is packing 'em in with one of the most unique shows in China. New inventions and innovations from scores of factories in this up-and-coming Anhwei industrial town are on display here. At the close of each week, workers from factories gather in the big hall to demonstrate and explain their latest methods or innovations before other interested worker-spectators. Visitors learn a lot and there's the spice of dramatic interest in seeing representatives from factories earnestly explaining their new innovations to umpires in the contest for the much-sought-after title of "Champion Innovator of the Week." More than a thousand exhibits have been put on show since the contests opened four months ago. Industrial production has shot up during this period. It is characteristic of the times that several innovations on display have been improved by suggestions from rival workmate spectators.

Suhsien is finding these contests more fun than a dozen fairs and workers eagerly prepare and look forward to them. Here they meet old friends, make new ones, swap experience and issue production challenges in an exhilarating atmosphere of friendly rivalry, gay, excited talk and good companionship.

New Books. This year books on technical innovations written by Chinese workers are appearing like flowers in spring. Shanghai alone, in the past three months, has published many new books by workers on mechanization, automation, continuous production lines and advanced processes connected with the iron and steel, power, textile and building industries. These books describe inventions and innovations made this year by the workers themselves. Engineers and technicians from the Industrial Bureau and scientific institutes of Shanghai have gone over the MSS. to provide needed theoretical explanations and analysis to the workers' achievements. Translations

of the latest scientific and technical works from foreign countries and new books by specialists are being rushed out to satisfy workers hungry for technical know-how.

A Big Bang. A canal 460m. long by 40m. wide and 11m. deep which would take 1,000 men a year to dig appeared in a single flash in Koshan, Northeast China. This linked the biggest reservoir in Heilungkiang to the Nomin River to form a detention basin in a single irrigation system. The channel was blasted out by explosives accurately positioned and timed after careful calculation by workers who had made many experiments with smaller scale blasts. Within seconds, the blast hurled 210,000 cubic metres of earth and stone into the air to pile neatly into two walls four metres high on either side of the canal. "Blast," is not quite accurate. It was really a series of interacting explosions detonated within split seconds so that it appeared to be a single blast. This successful experiment will have an important bearing on future water conservancy projects in the Northeast where the difficulties of excavation work in the frozen soil, during the extreme cold and short days of winter, have been holding up high-speed construction.

Fashion Shows. Two big department stores in Peking and Shanghai recently displayed several hundred new spring and summer styles in ready-made wear. Thousands from all walks of life saw a large range of clothes from babies' bibs to smart, hard-wearing work clothes. Smartly cut, inexpensive every-day wear in cotton plains and prints, silk, satin, corduroy and new synthetic textiles were shown. Simplicity and comfort was the keynote of the most attractively styled and skilfully tailored clothes. There was no lack of pleasing colours and lovely patterned designs. Children's wear accounted for a third of the display.

The 3,000 new designs, new weaves and blends in cotton and linen fabrics, and the new styles at these two showings were the result of careful research and much hard-work by designers and tailors. That so many should win glowing praise from everyone is no surprise for the shops and stores are constantly collecting, study-

ing and soliciting consumers' preferences throughout the country. Opinions of visitors to the recent shows were noted and top favourites will soon be mass produced to answer the growing demand for better clothes brought about by steadily rising living standards. The working people of the country are today more adequately clad than at any time in the past. Of course they are not as elegantly clad as they might be, so top designers and tailors of dress design research institutes are working in collaboration with experienced textile engineers to make more attractive and suitable clothes available to everyone at reasonable prices.

"What a difference!" Chang Anfeng, dress designer with over 20 years' experience, said at the Peking fashion show. "The working people could hardly keep body and soul together before liberation. Now everyone wants to choose and buy the clothes they like. It is a pleasure to design clothes . . . now."

Getting Down to the Job. Bus routes changed, traffic held up, pedestrians diverted and, after a shower, the road slippery with mud—a common side effect of Peking's tremendous building programme whenever pipes are being laid. But all is different now because Tung Tung-ho, a 27-year-old Peking worker's new method of laying pipes has changed everything. "Sink a vertical shaft, then tunnel horizontally at the required depth and direction," he suggested. "A light rail could channel the earth out and up to trucks for disposal."

When they began, it proved slower than the usual method of breaking the road surface and then digging a trench, but when the workers and engineers encouraged by the Party secretary persisted in the experiment, they soon had the new method perfected. A 270m.-long sewer cutting across a busy thoroughfare, a railway line and the city wall was built by this method. Pneumatic drills, light rails and other mechanical labour-saving devices introduced by workers eliminated most of the heavy manual work and reduced costs by 64 per cent. Efficiency rose 200 per cent and the number of men employed was halved. "Traffic as usual" went on above and weather no longer affected the work below.

Six Exhibitions

Six art exhibitions now on in Peking have drawn a crowd of visitors over the May Day holidays. All are of manageable proportions—two to four hundred items—so, with a pair of nimble sturdy legs, you can conveniently “take them in” in a day. The Palace Museum accommodates five of the six in two courtyards. Three side buildings of the Qianqing Hall accommodate shows from Shantung, Kweichow and the three provinces of Northeast China—Kirin, Heilungkiang and Liaoning.

The Shantung show contains 150 sketches, drawings in water colour and Chinese ink and colours, oils, scissor-cuts, etc. All were done by artists and students, after visiting the Weishan Reservoir and other water conservancy projects in the province. Most were first shown on the spot to the builders of the projects and in their frank dramatization of events, there is no doubt that they gave a positive fillip to the efforts of the builders. Many belong to the category of vivid political poster and visual propaganda “agit-prop” art. There are picture serials which in simple, direct terms tell the story of the area under the old regime, and after liberation and finally picture the good life that present hard work will bring. There are some attractive portrait studies of the peasant builders.

The 300 paintings in Chinese ink and colours, woodcuts, oils, posters, etc., in the Northeast show cover many themes, but if there is one common characteristic, it is the terrific vitality in them. China's Northeast with its giant industrial bases, mines and up-to-date plants gives every visitor this same impression of vitality. Its artists are keen to portray the new in different mediums and from many angles: Here are incidents of the technical revolution, and portraits of outstanding workers. Nearly every major branch of industry and transport finds reflection here. Here is shown man's revolutionary spirit in construction, in remoulding nature, in the liberation war, in aid to Korea against U.S. aggression, in the fraternal relationship between the Han people and the national minorities. *The Communist Style of Thinking and*

Work, a series of four woodcuts by a collective of the graphic art department of the Lu Hsun Art Academy lauds the new relationship between workmates and different departments of an enterprise.

The whole exhibition shows the exuberance of youth. It is not surprising that the soaring conceptions of some young artists overtax their artistic means. But to anyone who knows the virility of Northeast China, it just means that more hard work will be the order of the day in the studios there. Peking knows the work of the Lu Hsun Art Academy. The students and faculty of its sculpture department there made the two monumental sculptures on the theme of the rural people's commune now flanking the entrance to the National Agricultural Exhibition in the capital. Work of the students of the Kirin Academy of Fine Arts is being seen here in bulk for the first time.

The National and Folk Handicrafts Art Exhibition of Kweichow Province is in a third side gallery of the Qianqing courtyard. The exhibits include embroidery and cross-stitch work; dresses and hand-woven textiles with indigo batik designs; pottery and porcelains; bamboo and silverware; scissor-cuts and toys; stone and wood carvings, etc.

Here the embroidery work on dresses of the Miao, Tung and Puyi peoples practically steal the show. Themes of designs, methods of handling the needle and thread may differ with the various nationalities, but everywhere there are richly contrasting but harmonious colours; rich palettes that seem to reflect the warmth of the peoples, their happiness in the present and hopes for the future.

Drawing on a wealth of tradition and on their own sharp perception, the women and girls who made these beautiful things have an ingenious sense of contrast, harmony and variation in dress. Dragons, phoenixes, fish and human figures; flowers, insects and birds are all favourite

motifs. The dragon is the most popular allegorical symbol in the mountainous southeastern part of Kweichow where the rainfall is scant. The people called the terraced lands here “paddy-fields dependent on the mercy of Heaven.” Drought in the past meant famine, so girls naturally made the dragon—King of the Waters—a most cherished image for embroidery.

The minority peoples, with few other possessions in the old days, lavished their decorative genius on their dress. Now folk designs are being adapted to the decoration of other daily necessities. Among the products of these first trials are the rugs, cushions and tablecloths in the big sitting room for delegates from Kweichow at the National People's Congress in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. These have already been widely praised for their artistry. Some of these new products are shown in the exhibition.

Last year, Peking saw graphic art exhibitions from Szechuan and Kwangtung. It is becoming a tradition now for local exhibitions to tour the country widely in the interests of “cultural exchange” and “mutual benefit.”

The fourth gallery of the courtyard is given to the March 8 Exhibition of pictures, sculptures and handicrafts by women jointly sponsored by the National Women's Federation and the



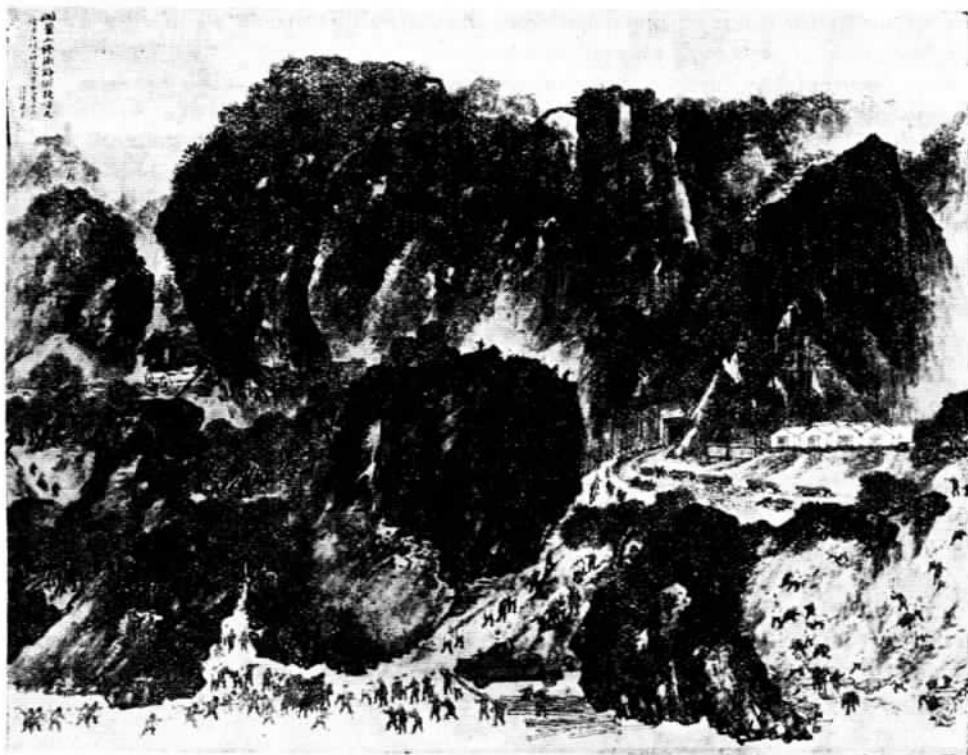
Housewives in a Commune Workshop

Woodcut by Wang Li-sha and Sung Yuan-wen

Union of Chinese Artists. This exhibition opened nearly two months ago and its closing date has twice been postponed. It is the first of its kind in the past ten years and also, in the whole history of China. It shows that women are active in every branch of the fine arts. As one might expect women artists take a particular delight in picturing women in the new fields of work they have entered: metallurgy, modern transport as well as in farming and fishing and in the big leap and the people's commune movement. Ho Hsiang-ning, a noted traditional style painter contributes a fine scroll of *Red Plums*. There are naturally many works dedicated to peace and international solidarity.

The fifth exhibition at the Palace Museum is in the Wenhua Hall. Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, this shows life size copies of all the famous Yunglo Temple murals (see *Peking Review*, No. 7, 1958). In 1958, only part of the copies was exhibited in Peking. Built in 1262 A.D. this temple with its 800 square metres of murals depicting legends of Taoist gods, goddesses and immortals, and other decorative embellishments, is a priceless artistic legacy. The Kuomintang left it in a state of increasing dilapidation. Preliminary repairs were made to it by the People's Government. Then it became clear that construction of the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir would necessitate it being removed to another site. The most exact and painstaking copies of all murals has since been made and in a delicate and large-scale operation all the structures have been dismantled. The murals have been taken down complete with their plaster base. The work of rebuilding is to start right away. When the buildings have been completed, the murals will be restored to their original places. These are truly magnificent examples of Yuan painting.

This exhibition is a comprehensive affair. It has exact scale models of the original Yunglo Temple buildings with cut away sections showing the intricate timber construction. Wood-carvings and mouldings, sections of the actual murals can also be studied as well as the method of building up the plaster base for the murals. The giant figures of the Day Gods, the



Building a Railway Through the Mountains

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Hou Pei-hsien

dispute of the two Taoist philosophers and the swirling designs of water and air, phoenixes and dragons especially show the hands of master painters.

The sixth exhibition of the festival, the May 1 Art Exhibition by Peking artists, opened last week in the Beihai Park pavilions. This too includes paintings in Chinese ink and colours, posters, woodcuts and lithographs, water colours and gouache paintings, some stage decors and oils. Themes of socialist construction and revolution take a premier place in the artists' attention. Their artists' eyes are very much open to the fast moving life of today. The 83 sketches and posters shown all deal with the rise of the urban people's communes. The Central Institute of Handicraft and Industrial Art has contributed 15 posters on this theme and its main facet: the emancipation of women from tedious household chores. Many sketches bear the names of urban communes which were formed only a few weeks ago in Peking.

In the first years of the People's Republic, it was a matter of congratulation when painters in the traditional style began to turn to contemporary themes of the socialist revolution and construction and the working people. But using the old techniques and often

with an insufficient understanding of the new reality, there was often an incongruity between form and content in their paintings. Today, as this exhibition shows, these artists are clearly much more at home with their new themes.

The modern woodcut, pioneer in modern revolutionary Chinese art, never fails to respond to the call of the times. Some of the best prints in the show on life and work in the urban people's communes and other themes are by veteran artists like Ku Yuan, Li Hua and Huang Yung-yu and others. We are reproducing some of their works in this and subsequent issues of *Peking Review*.

An encouraging feature of these shows is the increased number of entries sent in by art students and amateurs. The younger generation reacts very sensitively to new themes in life. They delight in tackling new themes and their work, sometimes perhaps lacking in artistic maturity, breathes a new buoyant spirit into the old techniques.

SHORT NOTES

Tibetan Workers Sing. Like workers elsewhere in China, those of the Lhasa Motor Vehicle Repair Works

are going in for poetry, songs, ballads and staging their own playlets and dances giving themselves entertainment and boosting socialist production. One rhyme reads:

*The serfmasters' rebellion victoriously crushed,
The people are the masters of their fate.
Construction makes everything look new;
Let us leap, leap and leap forward in our work!*

Shanghai Workers Say Their Say on Films and Plays. During the past 12 months workers of Shanghai's Yung-ta Dyeing and Spinning Mill have written and published 80 reviews of films and plays in the local and national press. Their critics' group began with 13 members. Now it has 24 members in four groups.

Basketball Tournament. Peking played host to one of the biggest international tournaments yet held in China's capital—the basketball tournament between sports organizations of public security departments of the socialist countries. Five teams took part: the Soviet "Dynamo," the Mongolian "Public Security," the Polish "Z.S. Gwardia," the Rumanian "Dynamo" and the Chinese "Chienwei" teams. After seven days of keen play the Chinese, Polish and Soviet teams were in the lead, each with three wins and one defeat. The Chinese "Chienwei" team was adjudged the winner as it had more net points to its credit. The Polish team placed second, and the Soviet team third.

Throughout the tournament, basketball fans packed the Peking Gymnasium to watch the matches which produced some of the best basketball per-

formances of the season. The matches played between the Chinese, Polish and Soviet teams attracted particular attention. They were about equal in strength, and the outcome of their matches was anybody's guess till the final gong. The Chinese team beat the Polish team 66:57, but lost to the Soviet "Dynamo," 62:66. The championship, however, slipped from the Soviet players' hands when they lost to the Polish team 54:63.

The Soviet, Polish, Rumanian and Mongolian teams are now touring the country.

CORRECTIONS: In our last issue (No. 17, April 26, 1960), on page 8, the second line in the right hand column should read: "against Leninism, and, moreover, buy up and utilize the..."

On page 40, the sentence beginning in the fifth line, right hand column, should read: "The Economic Construction Exhibition held by India in our country in 1957 aroused the great interest of our people."

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

MAY FESTIVAL OF THEATRICAL ARTS

All new items presented by Peking's theatrical companies and art troupes.

▲ May 3 **STEED OF FLAMES** A Peking Opera presented by the Youth Peking Opera Company. The question of war or peace in the face of foreign invasion in Sung times is settled in this drama of plot and counter-plot between two court officials.

At Guang He Theatre

▲ May 3 **HEROES OF TODAY** A play based on a moving story from real life. Forty-seven cadres and people's policemen rushed to battle a fire at the Ma Kou Paper Mill in Kwangtung Province and several were injured in the blaze. Peking, Shanghai and other large cities contributed to curing and caring for the injured. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

At Shiyun Theatre

▲ May 4 **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** A play based on actual events in Pinglu County, Shansi Province. Sixty-one roadbuilders are poisoned by two counter-revolutionaries. A dramatic rescue operation saves their lives. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

At Peking Theatre

▲ May 4 **LIU CHANG-CHING** A Peking opera adapted from a folk tale. Flouting the will of the Jade Emperor of Heaven, a dragon brings rain to a drought-stricken land and is punished with imprisonment. Another dragon, determined to rescue him, is told that only a selfless person can help him. He finds a selfless heroine who sets the dragon free. The Jade Emperor is defeated. The rains fall. Produced by the Mei Lanfang Peking Opera Troupe.

At Ji Xiang Theatre

▲ May 5 **TOU NGO IS WRONGED** A modern opera adapted from a drama written by the Yuan playwright Kuan Han-ching. A scoundrel seeks to kidnap Tou Ngo after first poisoning her mother-in-law. His father unwittingly takes the poison. The innocent Tou Ngo is charged with

murder and sentenced to death. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

At Tianqiao Theatre

▲ May 5 **BLOSSOMS ARE EVERYWHERE** A play describing how city housewives, taking part in productive work, running public canteens, nurseries and service centres crown their efforts in the establishment of an urban people's commune. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

At Shoudu Theatre

▲ May 5 **TWO SISTERS OF FORT FENGHUANG** A Peking opera adapted from a story in the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* of how the House of Sun rises to power and becomes the ruler of the Kingdom of Wu. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

At Renmin Theatre

SHANGHAI OPERA

▲ **A CHICKEN FEATHER FLIES UP TO HEAVEN** Three Shanghai housewives set up a primary school with the help of the local Communist Party committee. Produced by the Shanghai Opera Company.

May 4, Chang'an Theatre

CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **MAID OF THE SEA** An ancient Chinese fairy tale about the love between a sea maiden and a huntsman and how they defeat the machinations of a jealous demon. Produced by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

May 3, Tianqiao Theatre

CONCERTS

▲ **CHORAL SINGING** Songs by Soviet and Chinese composers; piano recitals, etc. Presented by Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.

May 5, Auditorium of Cultural Palace of Nationalities

▲ **LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNE!** A symphony jointly composed by the amateur composers' group of the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

May 7, (Watch for place.)

FILMS

▲ **BLOSSOMS IN TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS** A Peking Film Studio documentary on technical innovations in a Peking enamelware factory.

May 3-6, At all Peking's major cinemas

▲ **A FAMILY OF STEEL WORKERS** A feature in colour produced by Tienma Film Studio about a family of steelworkers who dauntlessly protect their steel works from the KMT reactionaries on the eve of liberation and build a socialist plant there after liberation.

May 6-9, Da Hua, Jao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **MEN FROM THE EARTH** A Soviet widescreen science fiction film.

At Shoudu Cinema as from May 1

CZECHOSLOVAK FILM WEEK

▲ **I BEG TO REPORT (PART II)**

▲ **BLACK BATTALION** A story of fighting Viet Nam after the Second World War. The French colonialists' attempt at a comeback, the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people.

▲ **INVENTION OF DESTRUCTION** Based on a science fiction story by the French novelist Jules Verne. A scientist is captured by pirates and tricked into working on an infernal machine that will give world power to them. The plot is exposed in the nick of time by a brave young man.

(Watch for dates and places.)

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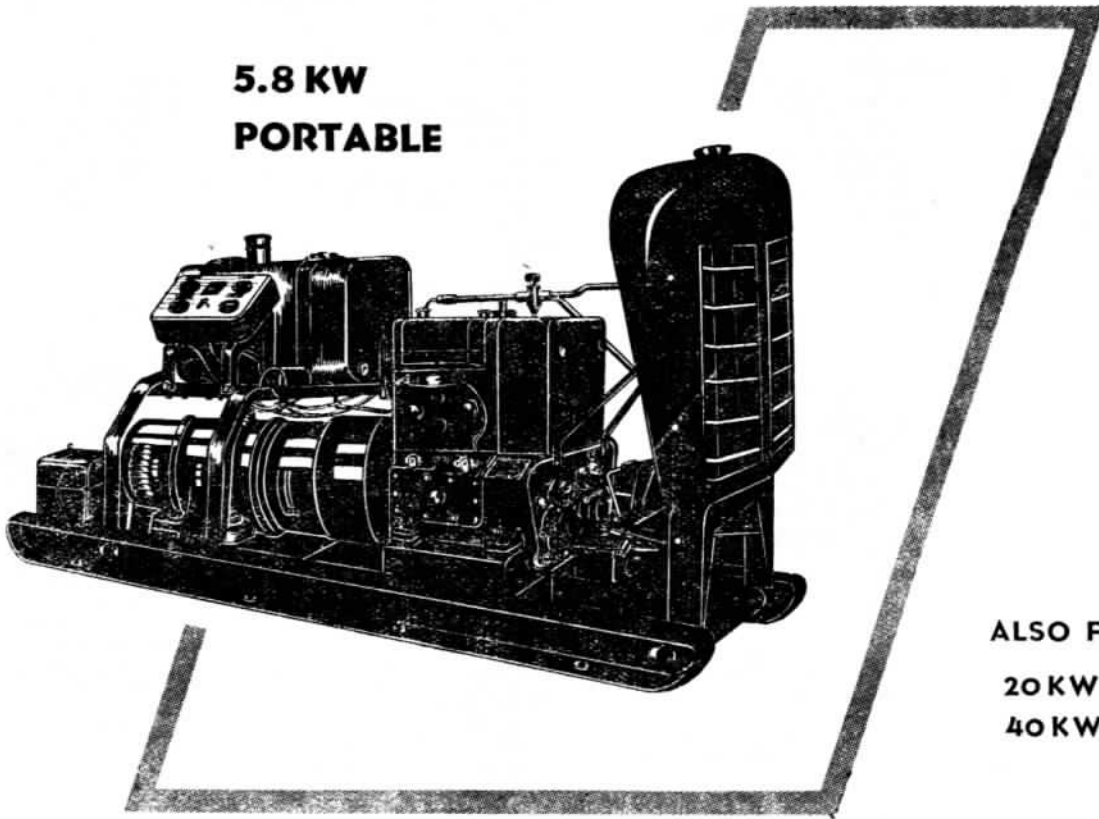
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