

October 7, 1958

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# PEKING REVIEW

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## One-Third of Humanity United as One

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 7, 1958 Vol. 1 No. 32

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## A Premeditated Crime

THE ominously serious situation in the Taiwan Straits has deteriorated further. The use of "Sidewinder" guided missiles by the air force of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, coupled with continued U.S. intrusions into China's air space and territorial waters in spite of repeated warnings by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has heightened the tension in that area.

The latest provocative act by Chiang Kai-shek's air force is an extremely grave matter. It is the first time in the history of war that guided missiles have been employed. The warmongers in Washington have now confronted mankind with the new danger of guided missile warfare in their efforts to shore up the rotten Chiang Kai-shek regime which has long been repudiated by the Chinese people.

This crude provocation was clearly planned by the U.S. imperialists. Dulles resorted to the deceit of a two-faced liar when he tried to minimize this crime by describing it as "purely accidental."

The events preceding the firing of the U.S. guided missiles lead to the inescapable conclusion that it was all a premeditated move. Harry D. Felt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific, arrived in Taipeh on September 20. A series of top-level conferences followed. Among the U.S. brass-hats present were General Smoot, Commander of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, Admiral Beakly, Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, General Laurence S. Kuter, Commander of the U.S. air forces in the Pacific, to name just a few. On September 23, the day before the missiles were fired, Felt and Kuter conferred with Chiang Kai-shek twice in a single day, once in the morning and again in the afternoon.

An Agence France Presse dispatch from Taipeh disclosed that high-level briefings of U.S. and Chiang Kai-shek officers "discussed ways and means of carrying out air attacks on Communist positions if the need arises." It is clear that the use of the missiles was planned by U.S. war plotters.

Further light was shed by Dulles himself when he declared on September 25, the day following the firing of the "Sidewinders," that "the use of force by either of the parties (the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique — *Ed.*) in the area will be a matter of joint agreement." This shows that the use of guided missiles was sanctioned or rather planned by the United States. This fact stands out even more clearly if it is recalled that Chiang's air force has long been under U.S. command and has no guided missiles of its own.

UPI reported from Warsaw on September 29 that the use of the guided missiles was designed to strengthen the bargaining position of U.S. Ambassador Beam in the Sino-American talks taking place in that city. Such tactics of applying military pressure for blackmailing purposes got the U.S. nowhere during the armistice talks in Korea. They cannot hope to fare any better this time. In fighting for their territorial integrity the Chinese people will not be intimidated by U.S. warships, military planes or guided missiles. The new U.S. armed provocation only arouses the Chinese people to greater indignation and reinforces their resolve to deal crushing blows to the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the U.S. aggressors.



# ROUND THE WEEK

## Chairman Mao Interviewed

Chairman Mao Tse-tung paid an extended visit to the Yangtse provinces of Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsu — and after returning to Peking on September 29 granted an interview to a Hsinhua correspondent. He told Hsinhua he had seen the tremendous energy of the masses in action. With such dash and drive, he said, they will accomplish all the tasks they have set themselves. The main part of Chairman Mao's itinerary centred around iron and steel production, but he saw much else besides. He visited Wuhan University and China's largest heavy machine-tools plant while in the triple-city on the Yangtse. He inspected people's communes and the rich crops growing in the fields and talked to a good number of workers, peasants, cadres, students and teachers in the three provinces.

**First Heat of Iron.** When the No. 1 blast furnace of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works was commissioned, Chairman Mao was present to witness the first heat of iron. He asked the general manager and assistant general manager detailed questions about this giant enterprise before zero hour for the first heat.

"Everything under control?" Chairman Mao asked Han Ning-fu, the assistant general manager.

"Ninety-nine per cent. Maybe there's an off chance of a hitch, but it seems very unlikely," came the answer.

"Never mind. If I don't see it today, I can come again tomorrow. If I don't see it tomorrow, I can still come some other time. In a word, I'll not give up till I see you turning out iron." Such was Chairman Mao's interest and confidence in the success of Wuhan's steelworkers.

Chairman Mao was told how much copper could be extracted from the mines under Wuhan's administration, and the number of by-products the company could turn out in the year. "You can very well call your enterprise here 'iron and steel and copper works,'" Chairman Mao said with a smile to the general manager. While on the subject, Chairman Mao expressed some of his ideas about the running of big enterprises the size of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works.

**Integrated Complex.** He suggested that the company should also go in for

a little chemical industry, a little machine-building industry, a little building materials industry, a little of everything, so that it can gradually be turned into an integrated complex. Chairman Mao thought that, apart from industry, big enterprises should take up agriculture, trade, education and culture, and a militia.

He told Hsinhua that the country must not for a moment neglect agriculture while it is going all out to win the battle for iron and steel. The people's communes, he pointed out, should do a good job in planting wheat and rapeseed and deep ploughing. 1959 should witness an even bigger leap in agriculture. But to achieve this, he said, manpower in industry and agriculture should be well organized and people's communes introduced throughout the country.

**People's Militia: Excellent Organization.** Then Chairman Mao gave his impressions of the people's militia divisions that now embrace hundreds of millions throughout the length and breadth of China. The militia is an excellent organization, Chairman Mao said, it should be popularized. It is a military organization, a labour organization, an educational organization, and a sports organization. At a time when the imperialists are bullying us in such a manner, we will have to deal with them seriously. True, we have a powerful regular army, he said, but we still need to organize the people's militia on a grand scale. With a powerful regular army and a nationwide militia, the imperialists would find it difficult to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion.

**Its Days Are Numbered.** Imperialism will not last long, Chairman Mao continued, because it has been consistently doing all sorts of evil things. It makes a point of grooming and backing up reactionaries against the people in various countries. It seizes and occupies by force many colonies and semi-colonies and sets up military bases over a wide area. It threatens peace with atomic warfare. In a situation like this, said Chairman Mao, imperialism has forced more than 90 per cent of the people of the world to rise against it or prepare to fight it. Imperialism is still alive and kicking, still blustering its way in Asia, Africa and Latin America; the imperialists are still oppressing the people of their own countries in the West, but

such a situation has to be changed, he continued. It is the task of the people of the world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, and especially by U.S. imperialism, he told the Hsinhua correspondent.

## Transition to Communism

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has also been out among the people to see how things are going. From September 19 to 28 he travelled far and wide in the towns and countryside of Kiangsu Province, and before that he spent three days in Honan.

Honan, like other provinces, has been experiencing a shortage of labour since the big leap in agriculture and industry. When this was discussed, Liu Shao-chi told the provincial Party secretary that the strain on manpower must be considered a good thing. It means there was no longer any question of surplus labour in a country of so many hundreds of millions.

**Five Essentials.** At present there were five things that must be done, and done well, Liu Shao-chi said. First, to enable everybody to take part in labour, and especially physical labour, within the limits of one's strength. Everyone has to eat and be clothed, and if some people do not work to produce the food and clothing, this will put an extra burden on others. It is important for everybody to take some part in physical labour, as this is a necessary condition for the transition to communism, he stressed. Second, to make a good job of running the community dining-rooms, nurseries and tailoring units so that the women can really be freed from household drudgery and take part in social productive work. Third, to carry forward the technical revolution in order to economize on manpower. Fourth, to improve the organization of social labour also in order to economize on manpower. Fifth, to raise the cultural and technical levels of the people. Liu Shao-chi said that China will take a giant stride forward when all these five things have been well accomplished.

**Accent on Social Education.** On the question of education, he declared that the day nurseries should aim to develop into live-in nurseries. This applies equally to the primary schools which should all become boarding schools. In bringing up young children, Liu Shao-chi said,

emphasis should be put on social education rather than on family education, although the latter is still necessary. When Liu Shao-chi went on to Kiangsu he took up the theme of education again, but this time he elaborated on the relationship between education and labour.

He said the system of socialist education meant combining education with productive labour, and one of the best ways to carry this through was to merge the factories and schools. Until now schools and factories have been run separately; in the future, they will be amalgamated step by step. When a new factory is opened, it will mean also the opening of a new school. The workers taken on will be enrolled as students too. They will come under a part-work, part-study scheme all the way from junior middle school to the last year of university education. The advantages of such a system, Liu Shao-chi pointed out, are that it will cut down the time needed for workers and peasants to get an education; it will eliminate the difference between mental and manual labour much quicker; and it will produce "red and expert" intellectuals, that is, intellectuals loyal to the socialist cause and proficient in their various jobs.

**Less Land, Better Cultivation and Great Output.** During his visit to Kiangsu, Liu Shao-chi discussed with local Party secretaries the question of the area of land to be put under cultivation. He said that from experience gained it is now considered more profitable to cultivate smaller areas of land with a high yield than bigger areas of land with a low yield. With manpower and resources concentrated to ensure high yields on smaller areas, China will be able in the next few years to put only one-third of her cultivated land under crops, plant another third with trees and leave the rest lying fallow. What the Chinese peasants have been doing in many parts of the country is to reduce the area of land cultivated, to improve cultivation and at the same time to increase production. It is a question of fundamental importance in agronomy, said Liu Shao-chi.

He showed particular interest in the distribution system practised by the people's communes and thought highly of the fifty-fifty system—part supply and part wages introduced by the communes in Honan Province.

## Food Free in the Communes

In Honan, which more than any other province has given shape and substance to the people's communes, all commune

members now get their food free, and many get other free benefits as well. This is part of the new distribution system—free supply of part of the daily necessities of life plus wages and bonuses—that is replacing the old system of payment according to workdays which the farm co-ops still use. Most communes now supply their members with rice or certain other staple cereals. Some provide them with such cereals together with other staple foods, such as oil, soya sauce, salt, etc. Still others not only provide free food to their members but other basic daily necessities, such as clothes as well.

In such communes members simply walk into the community dining-rooms, sit down and eat their fill and walk away without having to bother about paying. If they wish, they can also take the food home to eat.

The daily necessities freely supplied vary with the communes' resources and the level of consumption of members. They may include all or some of the following: food, clothing, housing, education, medical treatment, benefits or grants for marriage, childbirth and burial. In some communes members also enjoy free haircuts or hairdressing, baths, theatres and cinemas and heating allowances.

Together with the supply of these necessities, the communes pay members basic wages for work done. Wages are classified into different grades according to the intensity of work, with bonuses for extra good work, extra production, etc. The income of commune members is thus divided into two parts, one part is received on the "supply system," according to the principle "to each according to his needs"; the other part is received according to the principle "to each according to his work" in the form of wages and bonuses. Since the new system of distribution of income ensures the prosperity of the whole community and not just the individuals, it has met with a great response from the peasants. This is an indication of their high level of communist understanding.

## Selflessness

Chang Chiu-hsiang is known far and wide on the west China plains as an excellent cotton grower with many high-yield records to her credit, as a successful farm co-op deputy chairman in Shensi Province, and as the first peasant woman in China to have been admitted to the Shensi Institute of Agricultural Science as a special research worker. But this 49-year-old peasant woman's

claim to fame rests above all on her selflessness, or communist spirit, as people here call it.

When the cotton growing season was about to begin, people all over Shensi Province wrote to her or travelled to her village to ask her about her experience in raising production. Chang Chiu-hsiang passed on all she knew and visited other counties to explain her methods so that others would benefit from her successful experience. An emulation campaign among the cotton growers in the province was initiated. The group of cotton growers that she led complained that by sharing her secret with others she was simply helping other people to beat the record they held, that she was going out of her way to give lectures and demonstrations to help others, and so forth. Much as they admired her work they began to grumble behind her back.

When Chang Chiu-hsiang heard of this she remonstrated with her group and other members of the co-op who had similar ideas. She told them that they had got the spirit of socialist emulation all wrong. The purpose of emulation was to raise production, not just from a couple of *mu* of land, or from a couple of co-ops, but from a wide area. Socialism, she said, aims at the common good, not the good of just a few individuals. We can't take advantage of other people's weakness to press ahead, she stressed. Those who bank on this to win are not worthy of taking part in socialist emulation. Chang Chiu-hsiang went on helping others, not only ordinary cotton growers but also those who were far ahead in the field and were likely to "threaten" the position of her group as the record holder.

One of the best hands in cotton growing in these parts who was thought a possible match for Chang Chiu-hsiang was young and able Hsieh Chun-hsiu. Her cotton fields were devastated by a tiger one night. The young woman was distressed, and people suggested that she go to see Chang Chiu-hsiang for help. She went. Although it was in the busiest season, Chang left with Hsieh Chun-hsiu to help her. Halfway, people from her own village overtook her to give her some bad news. Her son was ill. But she refused to turn back. She said that she was sure that her collective would take care of her son while she was away but the cotton of Hsieh Chun-hsiu needed her attention. Chang helped her younger challenger to transplant the cotton to another field and plant more seedlings. By dexterous manuring and other measures Hsieh's cotton began to revive. This is the new spirit of mutual help in China's countryside today.



# A NATION REJOICES

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ON October 1, from end to end of the country, China turned out in its millions to greet the ninth birthday of the People's Republic. It was a fitting celebration for the year of the great leap. Under the able guidance of their Communist Party, a year of hard work has brought remarkable gains in every field. A nation is advancing at a speed never before known in the history of mankind.

This triumphant feeling found expression in all the parades held in cities and countryside across the land.

Peking's parade was one of the most spectacular and gayest ever seen here. It was on a scale that befitted the capital, but in spirit it was no different from those held in Heilungkiang, Canton, Sinkiang or Shanghai. The People's Liberation Army men along the Fukien coast put up festive red arches within sight and gunshot of the enemy on Quemoy.

## Military Review

Peking's celebration started with an impressive military parade at the Tien An Men Square. Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence made the traditional inspection of the units of the People's Liberation Army gathered on the square and afterwards addressed all three services of the P.L.A.

He hailed the great victories achieved during the past year in all fields. As a result, the time needed for China to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products will definitely be very much shortened, he declared. Meanwhile, in agriculture, an unprecedented harvest has been gathered all over the country. Therefore, he said: "There is every reason to believe that within about three years, the people of our country will be able to enjoy a happy life of abundance."

Dealing with the international situation, Peng Teh-huai declared that there had been a further development of the situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. He condemned U.S. war provocations against China, saying, "We are determined to recover such coastal islands as Quemoy and Matsu to eliminate a direct threat to the mainland and the coastal areas of our country. We have every right to liberate Taiwan and the Penghu Islands and complete the unification of our country by methods and at a time of our own choosing. . . . If the U.S. aggressors ignore the warnings given by the Chinese people and the opposition of the people throughout the world, and impose war on us, then the people of this country, rallying under the sacred banner of defence of our great motherland, will battle aggression, will battle to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our motherland and battle to safeguard the peace of Asia and the world!"

Then, for fifty minutes, column after column of infantry, sailors, air force men, parachutists and motorized

troops, tanks and artillery units of the People's Liberation Army, marched past Tien An Men in review. Jet fighters and bombers streaked overhead. It was evident that the people's armed forces have made further advances in mechanization and technique and further strengthened their combat ability. Special applause greeted a contingent of armed militia marching in precise formation—a new feature this year. This contingent, representing all the national militia forces, came mainly from counties in Hopei, Shansi and the Peking suburbs.

The military review was followed by a parade of 600,000 Peking citizens in a grand march past across the flag-decked Tien An Men Square. On the rostrum of the Tien An Men—the Gate of Heavenly Peace—Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his comrades-in-arms Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the government stood to greet the marchers. On the eight reviewing stands around the square were over 10,000 spectators who included guests and visitors from over seventy different countries and areas, and members of the diplomatic corps. Under a brilliant sun, the school children, industrial workers, peasants, government cadres, students, teachers, professional men, artists, people from every walk of life, marched in a continuous flow for almost three and a half hours in a moving sea of flowers, coloured bunting and balloons. The paraders cheered "Long Live the Chinese Communist Party!" "Long Live Chairman Mao!" "Long Live Peace!" They sang and danced with sheer enthusiasm and joy at the achievements they have made in this year of the big leap. But they did not forget even at this hour of joy that the U.S. imperialists are threatening war against their



Symbols of steel, food crops and the machine-building industry—the "Three Marshals," and of transport and the power industry—the "Two Advance Parties," being carried by paraders in Peking



**Militia men and women joined National Day parade**

young people's republic. They carried banners: "Taiwan Must Be Liberated!" "Quemoy and Matsu Must Be Liberated!"

### **"The Three Marshals"**

The various columns of workers and peasants, intellectuals and government cadres carried numerous coloured charts and diagrams showing the remarkable gains they have made in every field. Thousands of models of their new products, and actual samples of production, were displayed on floats. "The Three Marshals" and "The Two Advance Parties" led the way. They are the current popular designations for steel production, food crops, and the machine-building industry — "The Three Marshals" — and the power industry and communications and transport — "The Two Advance Parties." Running like a *leit-motiv* through the whole parade was the slogan "10.7 Million Tons of Steel!" This is the target set by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to double steel production this year. It has become a battle slogan of the whole nation. Steel production has become a mass movement throughout the country. Two days ago the nation chalked up several new national records. On September 29 the daily output of steel in the country reached almost 60,000 tons and nearly 300,000 tons for iron. The daily production of iron in nine provinces reached or surpassed 10,000 tons, and 73 counties were producing a thousand tons or more a day. On the eve of National Day, compared with August, the daily output of steel had increased by 165 per cent and iron by 1,020 per cent!

In the parade, workers and cadres of the metallurgical departments displayed numerous models of various kinds of steel-smelters and blast furnaces. The ones that attracted most attention of all were a group of native-style blast furnaces. These are easy and cheap to build and are making a tremendous contribution to the nation's steel output; 600,000 such furnaces are now dotting the country.

Another big attraction of the day were scores of Chinese-made motor cars, lorries, buses and tractors. They indicated the speed of growth of China's engineering industry. Last year China could turn out only one type of lorry and no tractors. This year it has already produced

more than one hundred types of lorries, motor cars and other motor vehicles, and more than 200 types of tractors. A host of new machine-tools and precision tools, some of which compare favourably with the best in the world today, were also indicated by models, drawings or charts. China's machine-building industry is forging ahead steadily. On the eve of National Day China's first 60,000-kilowatt hydraulic turbine generator and 25,000-kilowatt steam turbine generator were completed. The largest double-housing planer now produced in China is a giant job 14 metres in length, three metres wide and 2.5 metres high.

Spectators gave a rousing cheer for the railway workers who had just presented a list of 6,000 achievements as their gifts to the state for National Day. They included a "Giant-Dragon" type 4,000-h.p. diesel locomotive and new types of passenger coaches. On September 28 railway workers throughout the country set up a new record — they loaded 52,000 freight wagons, more than double the number in the corresponding period last year.

The coal-miners too got a big hand. In September, national coal output hit 23,864,000 tons — this means it has already surpassed the monthly output in Britain! It is estimated that this year's coal output will reach 210 million tons — 60 per cent more than 1957!

### **The Greatest Harvest in History**

After the workers came the peasants. China's farmers had extra reasons to be gay this year. They were celebrating the biggest harvest in history, and also the coming of the people's communes. The music of hundreds of traditional Chinese instruments — *sheng*, *hsiao*, *ti* and *kuan* heralded their coming. Crowds of young people danced through the square. Peasant women sang their favourite song *1,000-Jin Counties All over the Country!* A giant balloon rose into the sky with a long streamer on which was written "Here Comes Marshal Food Crops!" Another streamer read "Food Crops to Double Last Year's!" Another balloon sailed upwards with a streamer announcing "Total Wheat Output: 80,000 million *jin*. We've beaten the U.S.!" Another proclaimed, "We've doubled cotton output. Now we're the leading cotton-producer in the world!"



**Columns of gymnasts before the Tien An Men**



Many paraders carried signs and slogans praising the general line for building socialism. True, all the achievements are, in the last analysis, the result of the implementation of this general line. The fundamental spirit of the general line is to have confidence in the masses, rely on the masses, mobilize the masses and lead them towards the goal of socialism. The reason why so many things could be done in so short a time is precisely because they are done by the whole people—the whole mobilized masses.

The peasants also carried a slogan in huge characters "*Renmin Gongshe Hao!*" — "The People's Communes Are Good!" One of their charts announced that 90.4 per cent of the peasant households in the country have joined communes. Bearing in mind that the first communes were established only a few months ago, the speed of this development shows how the peasants have taken to this idea.

Then came the students and teachers. Happy and confident, they too have made great gains while carrying out the directive of combining education with productive labour. The crowds clapped as a big balloon dragon was sent up by the students of Peking University.

### People's Militia

The most impressive part of the demonstration was the militia units which marched across the square next.

To the strains of a march played by the military band, the Militia Division of the Capital marched in twenty-one groups across Tien An Men to be reviewed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the government. These were organized only a month ago, when the whole nation was aroused by U.S. war provocations in the Taiwan Straits area. They came from the ranks of the workers, peasants, government cadres and students. Despite the fact that they have received only very brief training, these young men and women, with rifles and bayonets slung over their shoulders, carbines in their hands, or walkie-talkies on their backs, could well match any regular army in morale and discipline. Dressed in their varied everyday clothes, some even marched in Chinese cloth shoes, they epitomized the dauntlessness and determination of the Chinese people. These are the men and women and the children of the men and women who fought victoriously against the imperial Japanese forces during the War of Resistance only thirteen years ago.

The militia was followed by an 8,000-man contingent of artists, dancers and singers with innumerable dances and colourful tableaux.

Bronzed limbs flashing in the sun, the 15,000 young men and women of the athletics group wound up the mammoth parade.

## Socialist Solidarity

# A Third of Humanity United as One

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ON the eve of China's National Day, Peking witnessed an eloquent demonstration of the solidarity of the great socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. At a mass rally held on September 30, ten new friendship associations were formed between China and Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, German Democratic Republic, Korean Democratic People's Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. A Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was inaugurated nine years ago, soon after the Chinese People's Republic was born.

The rally, attended by 8,000 people including Chinese Communist Party and government leaders, distinguished guests from the other socialist lands and Peking citizens, opened to the music of the *Internationale* in the Peking Gymnasium. Huge red banners inscribed with gold characters hung over the spacious hall. They read: "Long Live the Socialist Camp Headed by the Soviet Union!" "Long Live the Unbreakable Friendship of the Peoples of the Socialist Countries!" "Long Live Marxism-Leninism!" and "Long Live World Peace!"

It is at such moments that one feels most intensely aware of the robust existence of the socialist world, covering the great land mass stretching from tropical Hanoi to snow-bound Murmansk, from Pyongyang in the East to Berlin in the West. It comprises one-fourth of the globe and a third of mankind. Its industry accounts for around

40 per cent of the world's production. Solidly united in its advance along the road lit by Marxism-Leninism, it is forging ahead, as Marx once prophesied, at such a pace that: "twenty years are concentrated in a day."

Tumultuous applause greeted the announcement of the formal inauguration of the ten friendship associations, jointly initiated by ten Chinese people's organizations. Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, spoke for all when he declared in his speech:

Today, the great camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union is more united and more powerful than ever before; the great theory of Marxism-Leninism, the noble ideal of building socialism and communism and the firm determination to safeguard world peace, unite the peoples of the countries in the socialist camp as one.

Establishment of these friendship associations, Peng Chen pointed out, will serve to deepen and broaden existing friendly unity, mutual help and co-operation.

Proletarian internationalism was the keynote as speaker after speaker took the floor to greet the occasion and pledge unity and friendship with the Chinese people. Albanian Vice-Premier and National Defence Minister Beqir Balluku said: "We are close and inseparable friends, united by a noble ideal." V. Chervenkov, Vice-Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, emphasized: "We



are powerful because we are united." Recalling the support the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries gave to the Hungarian people during the trying days of the counter-revolutionary riots in 1956, Sandor Nogradi, Hungarian Ambassador to China, said that Sino-Hungarian friendship showed its full strength in those moments of danger. Nguyen Khang, Democratic Viet-nam's Ambassador, stressed that the neighbouring Viet-nameese and Chinese peoples have always shared a common destiny. Democratic Germany's Ambassador, Paul Wandel, declared that a common world outlook, a common path and common destination have indissolubly linked our countries together. Li Joo Yun, Vice-Premier of Korea, recalled how the best sons and daughters of China fought shoulder to shoulder with their Korean comrades against the U.S. invaders. He said that that friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, sealed in blood, will live for ever. Sonomin Lubsan, Mongolian Ambassador, expressed confidence that the formation of the friendship association will contribute immensely to the strengthening and development of the everlasting and unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and the Mongolian peoples. Burgin, head of the Poland-China Friendship Association, noted that "Poland and other socialist countries are united by a friendship and alliance founded on Marxism-Leninism." He declared that "the friendship and alliance between Poland and China are unbreakable." Rumanian Ambassador T. Rudenco greeted the founding of the friendship association as a great event in the relations between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples. Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires, Anton Vasek, described the inauguration of the friendship association as another significant link forged in the course of consolidating and developing the friendship between our two socialist countries.

A burst of applause greeted the speaker from the Soviet Union, bulwark of peace and socialism. E. T. Cherednichenko, head of the delegation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, declared: "No force in the world can weaken the unbreakable and everlasting friendship between China and the Soviet Union." He recalled that the historic talks between Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Khrushchov clearly demonstrated the fraternal friendship, common aims and unshakable solidarity of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

Underlying these warm expressions of fraternity is a new type of international relations which has never existed before the emergence of the socialist camp. They are relations of complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual aid. Such a relationship cannot be formed and is, indeed, inconceivable among the capitalist countries.

This new type of international relations has demonstrated its great vitality during the past nine years in fostering the friendship and co-operation between China and the other socialist countries. With the strengthening of their political unity, economic, cultural, scientific and

technical co-operation has also flourished between them. (The rapid expansion of trade, as reported elsewhere in the present issue of this journal, is one aspect of these growing and fruitful exchanges.) Various forms of co-operation and contacts between the socialist countries have now become an integral part of the life of our peoples.

### Dedicated to World Peace

By its very nature, this new type of international relations among the socialist countries is dedicated to the cause of world peace and human progress. Hence, as Peng Chen pointed out at the Peking rally:

The unity of our socialist countries is in the interests of all nations and peoples who love peace, in the interests of the national independence struggles of all countries. It runs counter only to the interests of the bellicose imperialist bloc headed by U.S. imperialism. This is exactly why the imperialists and modern revisionists are trying in every way to undermine the unity of the socialist countries.

Events in recent years have forcefully shown the great importance of socialist unity for world peace. Thanks to their solidarity and strength, the Soviet Union, China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Viet-nam Democratic Republic, along with the other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, succeeded in extinguishing the flames of war kindled in Korea and Indo-China by the imperialist powers headed by the United States. United in action, the socialist camp gave powerful support to Egypt in opposing the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion, to Syria in unmasking and scuttling aggressive U.S. plots, to the Lebanese and Jordanian peoples against U.S.-British aggression, and to Iraq against threats from the same imperialist quarters. While repeatedly deterring the imperialists from their military adventures, the socialist countries have made a series of notable moves for peace.

The imperialist camp headed by the United States has spared no effort in its attempts to besmirch, disintegrate, subvert or even attack the socialist countries which have proved to be the greatest obstacle to their aggressive ambitions. But they have failed ignominiously. They burnt their fingers badly on the Korean and Indo-China battlefields. Their subversive plot against Hungary was smashed. Now the U.S. imperialists are extending their aggression and provocations against China in the Taiwan Straits area. But once again they have found themselves pitted against the impregnable socialist camp. At the Peking gathering, speaker after speaker sharply condemned the U.S. aggressors and warned that any invasion against China would be repulsed with the full might of the socialist camp.

To all who cherish peace and human progress, the significance of the founding of these ten friendship associations in Peking is that the socialist camp has forged new links of unity. For the plotters of war and aggression, it should be a sobering reminder that a third of humanity united as one are more than their match.



The Flowering Unity of the Socialist Countries

Poster by Chien Ta-hsin

# PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

*Following is the full text of the speech of Premier Chou En-lai at the National Day reception in Peking on September 30. — Ed.*

Comrades, friends! Tomorrow is the great day of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. We feel greatly honoured and encouraged by the presence here of our friends from more than 70 countries and regions who have come to celebrate this festival with us. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said that the Chinese people have friends all over the world. This is borne out again by our gathering today. Our friends present here have brought with them the profound friendship of the peoples of their countries for the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I now heartily welcome and thank all our friends and through you convey the sincere friendship of the Chinese people for the other peoples of the world.

Our comrades and friends can now see that the Chinese people are transforming old China and building a socialist New China successfully and at a speed unprecedented in history. The broad mass of the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party, with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative, have pushed the big leap forward in every sphere of socialist construction to a high tide. Our country's grain output this year will approximately double last year's. Our people are engaged in selfless work to double our output of steel this year, as compared with last year, to attain 10.7 million tons. The mounting movement to set up people's communes throughout the country will undoubtedly carry our socialist construction to a new and higher stage, and create favourable conditions for our country's transition to communist society. These facts illustrate conclusively that the time needed for our country to overtake and surpass the major capitalist countries in industrial output will be much shorter than originally estimated.

Because China was originally an economically backward country, the tasks confronting us are, of course, still arduous and we still have to overcome many difficulties. But with their heroic spirit of "making mountains bow their heads and getting rivers to give way" and their unlimited creative ability, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, will not only be able to advance by leaps and bounds but also to win in peaceful competition with the imperialist countries.

The Chinese people have always regarded the preservation of world peace as their noble international obligation. But while the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world are making even greater efforts to preserve peace, the U.S. imperialists are persisting in a policy of aggression and war, are continuously creating tension all over the world, and thus seriously menace world peace. Not long ago, the United States committed armed aggression

and military threats against the Arab countries. And recently it has been concentrating huge naval and air forces in the Taiwan Straits area and engaging in military provocations in an attempt to extend its aggression against our country from Taiwan and Penghu to the islands of Quemoy and Matsu in our inland waters. The recovery of Quemoy and Matsu by the Chinese people is entirely an internal Chinese affair, in which the United States has no right to interfere. Playing with fire on the brink of war, the United States preposterously demands that China should "cease fire!" This is just a plot. Our people will absolutely not allow this plot to succeed.

China has always stood for the settlement of the dispute between China and the United States in the Taiwan area by peaceful negotiations without resorting to the threat or use of force. It was in this spirit that we proposed to resume the Sino-American ambassadorial talks and placed hope in the talks. But the United States has consistently used peaceful negotiations in order to disguise its scheme to extend aggression. Since the resumption of the Sino-American talks in Warsaw, it has continued to deploy and concentrate armed forces from Japan and other U.S. military bases and to intrude into China's territorial sea and air space repeatedly. Lately, it has even directed Chiang Kai-shek's air force to use "Sidewinder" guided missiles it has supplied to attack our air force. All this shows that the United States is not sincere in these negotiations, but is repeatedly provoking incidents and extending its aggression against our country. The question is now very clear. The key to eliminating the tension and war danger in the Taiwan Straits area is not the U.S. "cease-fire" trick, but that the United States must immediately stop playing with fire and withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan, Penghu and the Taiwan Straits.

The determination of the Chinese people to recover the islands of Quemoy and Matsu which are within their inland waters and to liberate their own territories of Taiwan and Penghu is unshakable. The Chinese people will certainly deal punitive blows to the Chiang Kai-shek clique for the crimes it committed at the instigation of the United States. The Chinese people are profoundly enraged by the war provocations of U.S. imperialism. The mighty demonstrations of several hundred millions of our people in the cities and countryside against U.S. aggression and the movement to arm the whole people which is spreading rapidly throughout the country are a forceful answer of the Chinese people to the U.S. aggressors. Should the U.S. aggressors ignore the Chinese people's repeated warnings, continue their armed provocations and extend their aggression against our country, then they will make the noose round their neck tighter and tighter to the point of no escape.

Comrades, friends! The people of all countries of the world are constantly strengthening their friendly co-operation in the interests of the common cause of defending



world peace and promoting the progress of humanity. In the present struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war threats, the peace-loving peoples of the world, including the peace-loving American people, have displayed broad unity and great initiative. The Chinese people are loyal to the cause of world peace, have an intimate concern for, and give full support to, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles to win or safeguard national independence. The Chinese people, in turn, have received the sympathy and support of the peoples of the other countries of the world in their struggle to build their own country and safeguard their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. We are grateful to all the peace-loving countries and peoples, particularly the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, for their powerful support to our people

in their struggle against U.S. aggression. We are grateful to India and other friendly countries for the efforts they have made for the restoration to our country of its rightful place in the United Nations at the current session of the General Assembly. The Chinese people will spare no effort to consolidate the fraternal solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union. The Chinese people will persist unswervingly in developing friendly co-operation with the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence. The Chinese people will do their utmost to promote mutual support among the peoples of the world in the cause of defending peace. We are convinced that the friendship of the peoples of the world will certainly consolidate and develop with each passing day!

# CORNERED!

by TSUI CHI

*Following is a translation of an article published in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily), October 3, 1958. — Ed.*

ACCORDING to the *New York Times* of September 27, there has been a steady increase in the number of letters from the American people to the State Department about the situation in the Taiwan Straits area and these letters run "heavily against the Administration's decision to help the Chinese Nationalists retain the offshore islands." An official there revealed that the State Department recently received more than 5,000 letters, 80 per cent of which "directly criticizes the Administration's policy or expresses fear that the policy will lead to war."

At the same time, the results of a recent Gallup poll showed that 91 per cent of Americans did not want the United States to "get more involved in a military way in the fight over Quemoy and Matsu."

Nixon, the U.S. Vice-President, "was shocked" by these reports and he felt compelled to speak out on the very day they were published in the *New York Times*. He averred that the expression of opinion by people to their elected representatives, by mail or otherwise, "is constructive and helpful." But in the very next breath he roundly denounced the State Department official who had revealed the views of the electorate, saying that this was a "deliberate effort of a State Department subordinate to undercut the Secretary of State and sabotage his policy." Curiouser and curiouser! A second ago the opinions of the voters were "constructive" but as soon as they are made public by a State Department subordinate, they become destructive. If the State Department subordinate "deliberately" undercut the Secretary of State by relaying the views of the voters, aren't those thousands of voters who have written direct to the State Department even more deliberately undercutting the Secretary of State? Nixon, with all this roundabout talk, is obviously trying to silence the voice of the people.

Nixon himself admitted that he was worried not only about the lack of discipline of a State Department official

but that there might be those who might think that the large number of letters written by the people should be a decisive factor in determining American foreign policy. And so he hastened to declare that he was resolutely opposed to this way of thinking. He said that the views of the electors "can never be considered the decisive factor in determining the course of policy." Not only that. "If we indulge in the kind of thinking which assumes that foreign policy decisions should be made on the basis of opinion polls," it would be tantamount to "surrendering our position of world leadership to the Communists and to becoming a second-rate nation." See the enormity of these "crimes"! At this rate those who like to "indulge" in opinion polls won't dare do so any longer. Otherwise they'll just be asking for a visit from the Un-American Activities Committee.

This provokes two questions. First, both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States lay it down that public opinion should be respected. The Declaration of Independence states that governments derive their just powers "from the consent of the governed," and should "have a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." Isn't Nixon deliberately making a mockery of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States?

Secondly, the ruling circles in the United States, Nixon included, are fond of singing the praises of U.S. "democracy." But now Nixon himself is showing up this "democracy" in its true colours. He's dragging the family skeleton out into the light of day.

Nixon passed on some personal experience in his attempt to convince those who want to respect public opinion of the error of their ways. He recalled that when he was a member of the House from California the overwhelming preponderance of mail from his congressional district opposed the Truman Doctrine and also the Foreign Aid Program.

Nonetheless, he said, "substantial majorities for these programs were obtained both in the House and the Senate."



(It need hardly be added that Nixon himself belonged to the "majority.") Nixon was highly pleased with himself. The majority of the voters said "No," but the Congressmen for the most part voted "Yes." How mysterious are the ways of this "democracy"! We would like to ask: is this bit of experience really worth bragging about? What lesson does it teach other than that Nixon and other "majority" Congressmen like himself have shamelessly betrayed and fooled their constituents?

Nixon also tried to explain things away by declaring that the reason why the American people and the American Government don't see eye to eye is that the people often get the wrong "information." Nixon repeated what Eisenhower and Dulles had said: "What is at stake in the Formosa Strait is not Quemoy and Matsu and not just Formosa but the whole free world position in the Far East." He declaimed: "I am confident that as the American people realize this, they will support the President in the firm position he has taken." But Nixon's explanation makes confusion worse confounded. Why does "the whole free world position in the Far East" depend on a few small islands in the inland waters of the Chinese mainland? Why do the Americans have to go thousands of miles away from their country and risk their lives to "protect" Chinese territory? Could it be that Quemoy, Matsu and Taiwan are American territories? And where does this "information" come from?

**T**HE fact is that although Eisenhower and Dulles have shouted themselves hoarse, day in and day out, declaring that the United States is faced with "danger" and demanding that the American people support them in their acts of provocation against the Chinese people, the number of Americans who have grown suspicious and oppose such a policy continues to grow day by day.

The State Department subordinate described as having made a "patent and deliberate effort to undercut the Secretary of State" provided another important piece of information. He revealed that "most of the mail on the Quemoy situation had been received in the two weeks since President Eisenhower, in a nationally-televised speech, set forth the dimensions of the problem and the Administration's resolve to prevent Communist seizure of the islands."

## Grave War Move

# U.S. MISSILES FIRED OVER CHINESE MAINLAND

**O**N September 29, a spokesman of the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on the use of guided missiles by Chiang Kai-shek's air force under the direct instigation of the United States, to attack the mainland air force. The full text of the statement follows:

On September 24, Chiang Kai-shek's air force flew 143 sorties over our provinces of Fukien, Chekiang and Kwangtung to carry out armed provocations. In air battle, Chiang Kai-shek's aircraft used U.S.-made "Sidewinder" guided missiles and downed one of our aircraft. Chiang Kai-shek's air force launched five "Sidewinder"

This is even clearer proof that the Eisenhower speech not only did not answer the questions put to the United States by world public opinion, but also failed to answer the questions put to the American Government by the American people. Eisenhower's speech was a dud from start to finish.

**N**OW, even in this U.S. Congress in which Nixon takes the greatest pride, there are members who have voiced disapproval of the policy of provocation pursued by the U.S. Government. Senator Wayne Morse (Democrat) declared on September 26: "We have no international law right on the Quemoy and Matsus and we will be an aggressor nation if we become militarily involved there." In the United States, even the *Associated Press* news commentator, William L. Ryan, had to admit: "The bulk of world opinion at the moment appears to see the U.S. position in the whole matter of the offshore islands as hopelessly untenable. . . . Many of these [United States'] allies view U.S. support of Chiang Kai-shek's dreams of reconquering the mainland as a constant and growing menace to the peace of Asia and the world."

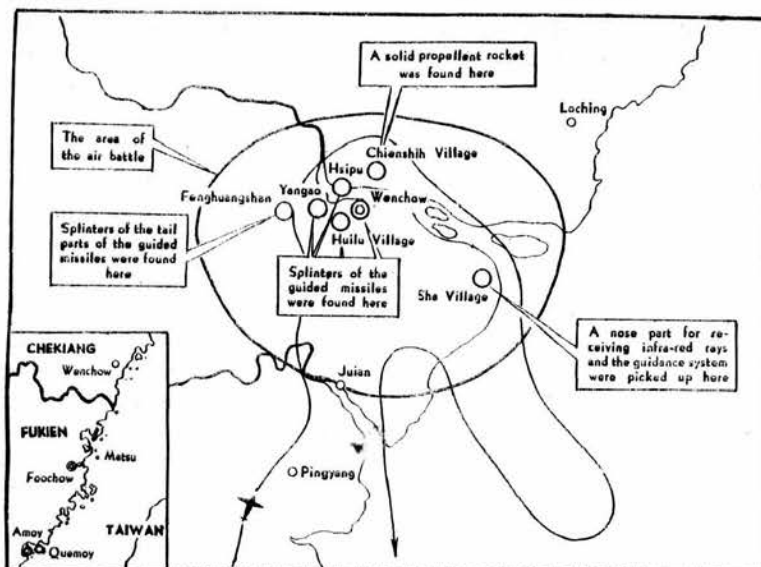
Serious rifts have occurred even within the North Atlantic Treaty bloc with regard to the Far East policy of the United States. On September 27, Dulles loudly appealed for a strengthening of unity at a meeting of the Association for the Atlantic Alliance. That makes it clear enough!

The "Dulles policy" which represents the interests of a handful of the most aggressive monopoly capitalists has landed itself in a tight spot; it is being attacked from all sides. Nixon tried to do Dulles a service. But it proved to be a dis-service. Nixon confessed of his own accord that the policy pursued by the U.S. Government is not only hostile to the people of China and the rest of the world, but is also diametrically opposed to the opinions of the American people. Nixon openly declared that the U.S. Government is not prepared to heed public opinion either at home or abroad, but is determined to go it alone. But who will this frighten? The only result is that the U.S. imperialists have placed more nooses round their own necks—and the nooses are becoming tighter and all the harder to get out of!

guided missiles between 09:30 hours and 09:40 hours on September 24. The missiles were launched in the air space above the area of Wenchow, Juian and Loching of Chekiang Province. Parts of the missiles have been picked up in the Wenchow area, including a nose part for receiving infra-red rays, the guidance system, an unexploded war-head and a solid propellant rocket; major portions have been brought to Peking for public exhibition.

The new armed provocation by Chiang Kai-shek's air force took place after the United States had equipped Chiang Kai-shek's air force with F-86F and F-100 aircraft, "Sidewinder" guided missiles and other modern weapons

# WHERE CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S AIR FORCE USED U.S. - MADE GUIDED MISSILES



and when military heads of the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique were holding a meeting at Taipeh. Hence this is an extremely serious matter.

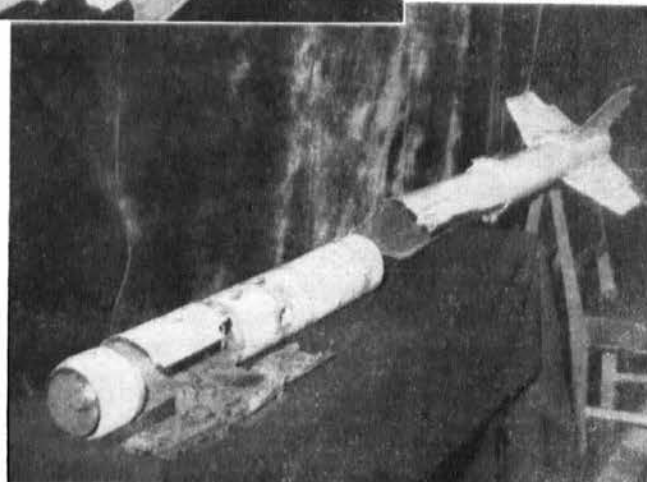
The spokesman of the Ministry of National Defence is authorized to state solemnly that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is determined to deal punitive blows to Chiang Kai-shek's air force for this criminal action.

At a press conference given by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the night of September 29, the statement was distributed to Chinese and foreign correspondents. Parts of the missiles, picked up in the Wenchow area, Chekiang Province, were shown at the press conference. They included the nose part for



Inscription on the body of the "Sidewinder" rocket

Pieces of the U.S.-made "Sidewinder" guided missiles. From left to right: the nose section for receiving infra-red rays, the guidance system, the unexploded warhead and the body of the solid propellant rocket



receiving infra-red rays, the guidance system, an unexploded warhead, and a broken solid propellant rocket. A map was displayed showing the routes taken by Chiang Kai-shek's intruding air force planes and the places in the Wenchow area, where the parts of the missiles were picked up.

This grave provocation has aroused a new wave of popular wrath throughout China. Soldiers, militiamen and civilians alike say: "Give them a blow for a blow."

## China's Foreign Trade in 1958

by YEH CHI-CHUANG

*Minister of Foreign Trade*

**1958** is the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of China's national economy—the year which has witnessed the all-round leap forward in China's socialist construction. The swift expansion of our industrial and agricultural production in 1958 provides another example of the superiority of the socialist system. This contrasts sharply with the capitalist world which is afflicted with deepening and prolonged economic crises. It is eloquent proof that the East wind prevails, and will continue to prevail, over the West wind.

Foreign trade in China serves our industrial and agricultural production. The big jump in industrial and agricultural production is therefore a powerful impetus to the swift expansion of our foreign trade. To meet the needs of the rapid expansion of production and construction,

most of which we ourselves supply, China also imports, in a planned way, large amounts of essential machinery, equipment and industrial raw materials. In 1958 imports of these goods increased sizably. With the rapid growth of our industrial and agricultural production, more goods are available for export; quality and specifications are improving remarkably and more varieties are available too. The total volume of China's foreign trade in 1958 is expected to increase by 14 per cent, as compared with 1957. To date, the number of countries and regions that have established trade relations with China has increased from 82 in 1957 to 94.

### Trade with the Socialist Countries

Trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies forms the most reliable basis of China's foreign

trade. The volume of trade with these countries occupies a predominant position in the total volume of China's foreign trade. In 1958 this trade was further developed. This was done in accordance with the principles of close co-ordination, equality, mutual benefit and practicality, the principle of helping one another's economic self-reliance and common progress; and carried out in the light of mutual needs and possibilities.

In a spirit of co-operation, China and the fraternal countries have supplied each other with many kinds of goods and materials necessary for their current production and construction. This is of great benefit to the socialist construction of each. To help the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works complete and commission its No. 1 blast furnace ahead of plan, for instance, many machine-building and electrical engineering works in the Soviet Union rushed to manufacture large quantities of special equipment for the furnace ahead of schedule, and sent approximately 100 specialists to help solve technical problems on the spot. This has played an important part in ensuring that this top-grade blast furnace with a daily capacity of 2,500 tons started producing iron on September 13, much earlier than the date originally set.

China has also exported goods to the fraternal countries to the extent that it could to help supply the needs of their steadily expanding socialist economies. The goods supplied to them in 1958 increased remarkably both in variety and quantity.

In April this year China and the Soviet Union signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. The economic and trade relations between the two countries which have been developing smoothly in the past few years on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance and co-operation, have thus been put in treaty form. The treaty provides favourable conditions for the further development of these relations. In 1958 China concluded long-term trade agreements covering 1959-1962 with Poland, Hungary, Rumania and the Korean Democratic People's Republic respectively, in addition to the agreement concluded with Bulgaria in 1957. China is preparing to conclude such long-term trade agreements with other socialist countries. The signing of these long-term trade agreements marks the strengthening of trade relations and friendly co-operation between China and the other socialist countries. They are beneficial to the growth of the socialist economies in the various countries concerned and the mutual support among them on the basis of self-reliance, in order to promote a common economic upsurge in all these lands and cement further the friendship and political unity among them.

### **Trade with Asian-African Countries**

In the past few years and particularly since the Bandung Conference, China's trade and economic co-operation with the Asian-African nationalist states has increased greatly on a basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with the common desire to develop the independent economy of each and to promote world peace. In addition to consolidating and expanding its trade with India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia and the United Arab Republic, China has also developed its trade rela-

tions with the west Asian and African countries. On January 12, 1958, China signed a treaty of friendship, a treaty of commerce and an agreement for scientific, technical and cultural co-operation with the Yemen. Recently, on the invitation of the Government of Tunisia, China sent a government trade delegation to Tunisia. A trade agreement was signed between the Chinese delegation and the Tunisian government delegation. The Chinese delegation will soon visit Morocco on the invitation of the Moroccan Government. As a result of these visits, Sino-Tunisian and Sino-Moroccan business transactions will be further increased. China has established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Iraq, and on the invitation of the Iraqi Government, a Chinese trade delegation will be sent to Iraq to negotiate trade between the two countries.

Concerning the export trade with the Asian-African nationalist states, in addition to daily necessities, we have supplied them with various kinds of machinery and complete sets of equipment at fair and reasonable prices, according to their need and our ability, and have given them technical assistance so as to support their efforts to develop national industries and build up independent economies.

China helped Burma enlarge a cotton textile mill with 20,000 spindles and 196 looms, supplying the complete equipment and sending specialists and technicians. Work began in 1956 and has now been completed. The mill will soon go into production. This project represents the joint efforts and friendly co-operation between the Chinese and Burmese departments and technicians concerned. In the past the imperialist countries, on the pretext that Burmese cotton had fibres that were too short and had too many impurities, claimed that it was not suitable for weaving and forced Burma to export cotton and import cotton piece-goods. This was detrimental to Burma. Before construction began the Chinese designing departments and textile machinery plants responsible for the job sent people to the cotton-growing areas in Burma to investigate on the spot. At the same time trial weaving with Burmese cotton was undertaken in China for quite a long while, to make sure that the designing and equipment for the factory would suit the Burmese weather and the special qualities of Burmese cotton. All this was done to enable the Burmese people to wear clothes made out of their own cotton, produced in their own factory and by their own hands. The trial production showed that Burmese cotton could be woven into yarn of 20 counts and that the Burmese people could master the textile technique as well as anybody.

In accordance with the Sino-Cambodian agreement for economic and technical assistance concluded on June 21, 1956, China undertook to provide 800 million *riels* (equivalent to 8 million pounds sterling) of aid to Cambodia without compensation in the form of goods and materials and technique. To implement this agreement China undertook to help Cambodia build a cement factory, a paper mill, a textile mill and a plywood factory in addition to supplying equipment, building materials and other goods needed by Cambodia and sending specialists and technicians. The surveying work and designing for these factories is now in full swing. The joint statement by



Premier Chou En-lai and Cambodian Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk issued in August 1958 specified that China was ready to aid Cambodia without any compensation or conditions, according to the needs and capabilities of Cambodia, in building small-sized iron and steel works, prospecting for underground fuel resources, constructing other enterprises and prospecting for other relevant resources as deemed necessary.

Preparations for the highways and factories China undertook to build for the Yemen in the Sino-Yemeni agreement for scientific, technical and cultural co-operation concluded in January 1958 are now under way.

These facts demonstrate that we have always conducted trade with the Asian-African nationalist states on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and that in order to help them achieve self-support we are willing to supply them to the best of our ability with machinery, equipment and technical aid without attaching any political conditions. This has absolutely nothing in common with such imperialist tricks of economic aggression as the Washington formula "Industrial United States — Agricultural Latin America!" and the Kishi government's formula "Japanese technique, American capital and Southeast Asian resources!" We have no other desire but to see that the various countries in the world become independent, prosperous and live together in peace.

Many Asian-African countries have had to export raw materials and import industrial products as a result of long years of colonialist oppression. The colonialists deliberately force down the prices of raw materials by manipulating the markets, and sell their products at high prices. The Asian-African countries are denied the opportunity to develop their own independent national industries, and are forced into great economic difficulties. The deepening economic crisis of the capitalist world has brought further difficulties to them in selling raw materials and extreme fluctuations in the prices of the world market as a result of which they have suffered still greater losses. It is therefore quite understandable that the Asian-African countries urgently desire to establish and develop their independent economies and to industrialize quickly so as to free themselves completely from the economic shackles the colonialists have imposed on them.

Like the peoples of many Asian-African countries, the Chinese people have suffered long years of colonialist oppression and exploitation. We therefore extend our deep sympathy and support to the just aspirations of the Asian-African countries. We want to see the other Asian-African countries, as well as ourselves, prosperous, rich and strong so as to raise the living standards of the peoples of the various countries and strengthen the forces against colonialism and for world peace. We will carry forward the Bandung spirit, and in accordance with the needs and possibilities of both sides, continue to carry on the exchange of commodities at fairly stable and reasonable prices with the Asian-African countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. We are also willing to supply the friendly Asian-African countries complete sets of equipment and technical assistance to the extent of our ability as we have done in the past so as to help them build their independent industries, develop their econ-

omies and raise the well-being of their peoples. We believe that the economic co-operation and commercial ties between China and the Asian-African countries will develop even more with common economic growth and the strengthening of friendly co-operation. This will make an even greater contribution to peaceful co-existence, the strengthening of friendship, unity and the cause of world peace.

In connection with China's trade with Japan it should be pointed out that the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement signed by the Chinese and Japanese people's organizations in March 1958 resulted from the persistent efforts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and is beneficial to the peoples of both countries. But the Kishi government, flouting the will of the Japanese people and toeing the line of U.S. imperialism, has adopted the reactionary policy of hostility to the Chinese people. It has played an active part in plotting the "two Chinas" scheme, connived with the Japanese thugs in insulting the Chinese national flag in Nagasaki, and thus caused the deterioration of Sino-Japanese relations. Hence the interruption of Sino-Japanese trade. Kishi regards China as a target for Japanese economic expansion, believing that even if the Chinese people are insulted and antagonized China will still have to do business with Japan. That is why he set out to obstruct the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

The words and deeds of the Kishi government have fully exposed the reactionary essence of latent Japanese imperialism. The responsibility for the suspension of Sino-Japanese trade rests entirely on the shoulders of the Kishi government. The Chinese people firmly oppose the hidden imperialist ambitions of Japanese monopoly capital and the Kishi government. But the Chinese people have always been friendly to the Japanese people. We support their just struggles to win Sino-Japanese friendship and bring about the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. We are deeply convinced that the Japanese people will be able to overcome their difficulties and eventually triumph.

### Trade with the West

China's trade with the Western countries in 1958 has also increased. This is particularly true of the trade with the countries in north Europe. There have been new developments in China's trade relations with Denmark, Sweden and Norway following the conclusion of governmental trade agreements between China and these countries. It must be pointed out, however, that the discriminatory trade policies adopted by certain Western countries against China and the existence of the much-discredited trade embargo, which has not been entirely removed yet, still seriously affect the normal growth of China's trade with these countries.

We have always proposed to conduct trade with the Western countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Equality and mutual benefit mean that there should be both buying and selling, that the commodities to be imported and exported should be those needed by both sides and the prices should be fair and reasonable. Only in this way can trade be developed normally. But

certain Western countries have adopted directly opposite attitudes in their trade with China. They say that they want to develop business transactions with China and yet they use tariff barriers, import quotas and import licences to restrict the importation of Chinese commodities needed by their industrial and business circles and the general public. They say they are willing to sell goods to us. Actually they sell us none or very few of the goods really needed by us, and try instead to sell us their unmarketable surplus products. Restrictions on Chinese exports must inevitably result in our buying less from them. And their attempts to sell surplus products to us are of course in vain.

As events in the past few years have shown, no discrimination or trade embargo imposed by the Western countries can stand in the way of the growth of our industrial and agricultural production. On the contrary, they are beneficial to the attainment of self-support in our economic construction by calling our own potentialities into play. In doing so, we have already scored brilliant successes. We can now produce many of the goods on the embargo lists and in some cases our technical standards have already surpassed those of the Western countries. Those Western countries, in restricting both Chinese imports and Chinese exports, are cutting off their noses to spite their faces.

The U.S. imperialists are now conducting serious war provocations against the Chinese people. This adventurous action of the U.S. aggressors is a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world and to normal trade relations between China and various countries as well. It is well known that normal trade between nations is conducive to the promotion of world peace and normal trade between nations can grow only in peace. The Chinese people are willing to stand together with all peace-loving peoples the world over in a common effort to smash the U.S. military threats and war provocations in the Taiwan area, defend peace in Asia and the world and develop normal trade between nations.

## SIDELIGHTS

**Bud Has a New Home.** *Mengya* (Bud), the fortnightly edited by the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Union of Writers, has left its city premises and moved into the July First People's Commune, the first set up recently on the outskirts of Shanghai. With this change, the magazine breaks with a long-established tradition—instead of sitting in the office and waiting for manuscripts, the editors are now out among the people, mixing with them intimately, organizing and helping them to write for the magazine. Every week they spend two half-days doing physical work with members of the commune. The whole staff thus lives with the peasants, works side by side with them, reads and studies literature with them, and, what is more, edits and brings out a magazine that is full of life, with their help. "You work, we write!" was the unspoken slogan of most literary magazine editors in the past. That attitude has gone by the board. Now it's "We work, we write!"

**Telegraph House Chimes.** The new Telegraph House next to the Peking People's Council on Changan Boulevard is not a particularly tall or imposing building, as most buildings go. But it has a style of its own. Although barely a week old, it has won the hearts of residents in the western part of the city. Atop this 6-storey building is a big 4-faced clock with luminous hands and figures which one can see from afar after nightfall. It is a useful addition to Peking's night skyline, but what makes it popular is the delightful tune it gives out before it chimes the hours.

**Shanghai Television.** Shanghai is the second city in China, after Peking, to transmit television programmes. Shanghai TV went into trial operation on National Day. It covered the city's giant National Day parade from several vantage points. Its equipment was practically all designed and produced in China.

**New Ocean Liner.** The Talien shipyard is now constructing China's first big ocean-going liner. It will have a loading capacity of 13,400 tons and a displacement of 22,100 tons. It is 166.9 metres long with a beam of 21.8 metres. It will have a speed of 18 knots. With

a full load the liner will be able to travel 21,000 nautical miles, from any point on the Chinese coast to any port in the world, without refuelling. It has a strong hull designed to break ice and is electrically and automatically controlled. The construction of this big ocean-going vessel is an indication of the growth of China's shipbuilding industry.

**Methane Gas Popularized.** Chinese peasants are taking to methane gas rapidly. In one county in Anhwei Province, for example, at least 80 per cent of the population turned to using methane gas for fertilizing their fields, for lighting and cooking their meals. Centuries-old oil lamps are beginning to disappear from the peasant homesteads and much of the work on the farms has been expedited. The government has decided to popularize the use of methane gas in all parts of China in the next year or two.

**Eat to Your Heart's Content — No Charge!** Like all counties in China, Lushan in Honan Province has gathered a record harvest this year—2,000 million *jin* all told. This is 4,000 *jin* to every *mu* of land under cultivation, 10 times the output of last year. So, like other counties too, Lushan celebrated National Day with a big feast, with the whole population going on a spree. Meat and wine were plentiful for all members of the people's commune, which embraces the whole county. Some of the older people, who knew only lean and famine years in pre-liberation China, were shy of so much food, and wine too. 64-year-old Chai Hsing-wang had difficulty persuading his wife to eat her fill. He chopsticked a huge piece of pork and put it in her bowl. "Come on, you should have some yourself, too. Don't just pile it on the children's plates. They will have plenty of meat as they grow up." But his wife just couldn't believe such good things were possible until a comrade of the commune leadership reassured her again and again that not only is there no charge for the feast, but that from now on food is free for all commune members.



Celebrating the Abundant Harvest  
Woodcut by Huang Yung-yu



# THEATRE

## **Shanghai Workers Take to the Stage**

There is a boom on in amateur theatrical activities among the workers of Shanghai. Over 1,300 theatrical troupes have been formed in the factories, offices and hotels of this biggest city in China. Over 400 plays were performed at the week-long modern drama festival recently held in the Shanghai Workers' Cultural Palace. Most of them were written by the workers themselves. In many factories and enterprises, theatrical activities have become a matter of daily life, and stage shows a regular weekend feature.

As one enthusiast has written in a recently published poem, there is

*The hum of the machines by day,  
Drama and singing at night.*

As with folk song and painting, this quickening of working-class dramatic talent is a result of the spread of the cultural revolution and, of course, of the tremendous achievements made in the year of the "great leap." It is the workers' artistic reaction to changing reality, an expression of their happiness and will to do. With voice, music, pen, brush and paint, and now the stage, Shanghai workers are using the arts as a medium to reflect and participate in this great era of change.

As one would expect these days, most of these plays are closely linked with current political, social and production questions. They are also produced in popular forms that suit the people's taste and get their "message" across effectively. The theatre is once again proving to be an incomparable propaganda weapon. In the present campaign against U.S. aggression in the Taiwan Straits area and in the Middle East, these amateur theatricals have played an important part in clarifying the issues and alerting the rank and file to the urgency of the situation. One old worker puts it this way: "There are many things I don't understand, but when I see them acted out on the stage, they become clear to me at once."

Many plays produced by these amateur groups have successfully combined entertainment with self-education. When the Tienran Hotel put on a performance of its own play *Better Service*, the whole staff turned up in force to see it. Using slapstick comedy and satire, this play contrasts right and wrong attitudes to guests. As one of the staff said afterwards: "It sets you thinking!"

In such plays, timeliness, topicality and a pronounced local slant are often

key factors of success. This has led to the worker-actors writing the plays themselves, and in most cases, directing and staging them collectively too. In the past it was accepted that an amateur performance was something for a gala occasion only, involving considerable preparation and expense. A suitable play would have to be found, and some outside expert would have to be invited to direct it. Rehearsals would take months, and then, as likely as not, by rather slavishly trying to copy the professional stage, the acting would be forced or stiff. Now the working-class theatre groups have succeeded in ridding themselves of the "accepted" ideas of what amateur theatre should be and launched out in ways that give scope to the special qualities they can bring to the theatre—actuality, realism, an infectious socialist spirit. This is why most plays are directly linked with the problems of their work and daily life. Almost all that have been staged recently in Shanghai workers' clubs deal with events of the past year: the rectification campaign, the struggles against waste and conservative ideas, the enormous changes brought about by the great leap in industry.

A few titles will indicate the main trends: *To the Sound of Gongs and Drums*, and *Out With the Old, In With the New* are about the campaign for technical innovations; *Forging Ahead, New Forces and Whom Do We Serve?* describe the changes in working-class outlooks, the efforts made to learn from the most advanced sections of industry and the battle against conservatism; *Before and After Rectification, Spring and Better Service!* contrast old and new ways of doing things, improvements in work resulting from the rectification campaign and the heightened political consciousness of the workers that has led to better co-operation and co-ordination between them. A good production of any of these plays is a sure-fire hit in the factories. These themes may be new to society, but they are the stuff of working-class life. In handling them the whole process of production is greatly facilitated by this intimate knowledge. Very often play writing and rehearsals go ahead simultaneously once a small production group has decided on the theme, the characters and the outlines of the plot. The cast write the play to a large extent as they discuss it or during rehearsals. "Characters" themselves improvise and suggest changes as rehearsals proceed.

This does not by any means signify contempt for more finished productions. More sustained effort involving greater care, more rehearsals, the staging of professionally written plays, etc., of course, continue. But under present conditions the accent is often on these "quickies"

which have great effectiveness because of their topicality and sheer spontaneity. They have produced many unorthodox but apt solutions to dramatic problems. In some the usual divisions into acts and scenes have been dispensed with. In a few, gongs and drums announce the initial appearance of characters who, in the classical manner, make a short self-introductory speech. All this may be contrary to the usually accepted conventions of the modern theatre, but the attitude of the audience and actors is: "It serves the dramatic purpose aimed at—so what?" As in the factory, where innovations and inventions are the order of the day, so in the theatre, boldness of approach is in the air.

This amateur working-class theatrical movement in Shanghai reflects one of the leading trends in the arts in China today—its increasingly socialist character. This concerns both its social organizational form and its artistic form and content. Socialist, and still more, communist art and literature are characterized by their popular character, with millions of the working people taking an increasingly active part in literary and artistic activities. This is one of the features of the cultural revolution that is now going ahead and that is being consciously fostered and planned for as a part of China's socialist construction. This is a natural result of the socialist development of China. Because of the more rational organization of society and the higher productivity of labour, it is becoming possible for people to develop their full potentialities, their full personalities, to develop as many-sided citizens and worker-intellectuals; and manual and mental labour are being integrated.

All this, of course, and its reflection in art will emerge in full flower at a later stage of socialist development and under communism, but we can already see it in embryo in these theatrical activities of the Shanghai workers.

—WU PIN

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### **Ming Tomb Discoveries**

The site to the northwest of Peking where thirteen emperors of the Ming dynasty (1369-1644) lie buried is again in the news. After 22 months of careful work a group of Chinese archaeologists and historians finally opened a pair of massive marble gates 21 metres underground and found a vaulted tomb where lies the remains of the Emperor Wan Li, who reigned from 1573 to 1620 A.D., with his treasures and his two consorts.



The work of excavation had been carefully planned and scientifically carried out to obtain the maximum amount of material for the study of the history of the Ming dynasty, its handicrafts, architecture, economy, imperial burial customs and much else. The care taken has paid off. This is the biggest and best preserved tomb of a Chinese emperor ever unearthed.

In their heyday the Ming emperors were absolute feudal monarchs who lived and died in fabulous splendour. Their underground burial places were sometimes on an even grander scale than their palaces above ground. Meant to endure for ever, they were built of huge blocks of marble and stone.

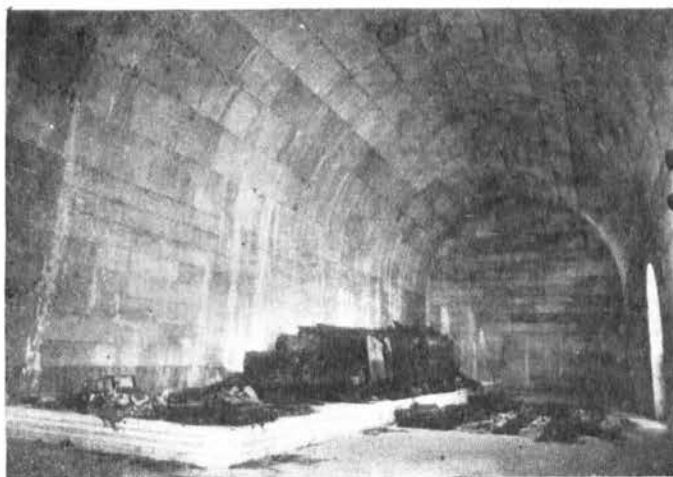
During Wan Li's 48-year reign, the longest of the dynasty, the mass of the Chinese people were impoverished as a result of ruthless exploitation by landlords and corrupt officials. The imperial treasury itself was depleted by prodigal expenditures. In spite of this the emperor squandered wealth on this sumptuous underground palace of a tomb. It was begun twelve years after he ascended the throne. He was then still only 22 years old. According to written records, he himself chose the site and approved the design for the tomb which took six years to build. Together with the palace above the tomb (destroyed during the Ching dynasty, 1644-1911), it cost the equivalent of the average national income for two years of the emperor's reign. Building materials, such as marble, metals and massive trunks of rare cedar for columns, were transported from Shantung, Honan and as far away as Szechuan in southwest China. Tens of thousands of soldiers and civilians were drafted for the work.

Built mainly of marble, the tomb has an underground floor space of 1,250 square metres. From the entrance, which took a year's careful probing to find, a 74-metre-long arched passage leads through a fine gate into a wide vaulted chamber. In the centre of this stands

three white marble thrones, the largest one in the centre was for the emperor, the two smaller ones for his empresses. The backs of all three are elaborately carved into the likeness of coiling dragons. Each throne has before it a set of the so-called "Five Offerings" which consists of an incense burner in the centre, flanked by two candlesticks with candles still on them and two vases. Directly in front of each is a wide-mouthed jar of blue and white porcelain decorated with a dragon design. These "eternal lamps," which date back to the reign of the Emperor Chia Ching (1522-1567), still contain oil in fluid form with wicks. They bear traces of having been lit, but when they flickered out will remain a mystery.

At the far end of this long chamber is a second beautifully proportioned gate. The great cross beam over the door, as in the case of the other two, is made of brass. The leaves are of solid slabs of unblemished white marble carved with massive studs like those on wooden gates beneath the Tien An Men. This door leads into the main chamber where the three vermilion-painted biers stand on a raised dais.

When the big double coffin of the emperor was opened, his remains were found clad in a rich robe and shod in coloured damask boots. When the emperor died, he wore a cap of black silk rimmed with gold. The hair was done up with golden pins. Beside the emperor lay a white jade cup and a bowl, the latter on a golden saucer and covered with a lid of gold inlaid with coral. In a rotted wooden box beside the remains was the emperor's crown, exquisitely woven of gold threads forming a pattern of two dragons playing with a pearl. Many bolts of brocade were found in the biers. Up till now most of the known Ming dynasty brocade were found on covers of Buddhist scriptures preserved in the Palace Museum. The rich store of brocade now unearthed will be invaluable for a study of Ming sericulture and weaving techniques. The coffins also contain richly made utensils of gold, silver, jade, tin and porcelain, finely ornamented and jewelled.



**The main chamber of the Emperor Wan Li's tomb where the biers stand**

The biers of the two empresses are smaller. The hair of the dead are decorated with jade and gold ornaments. These coffins are also packed with silk, costly utensils and jewels.

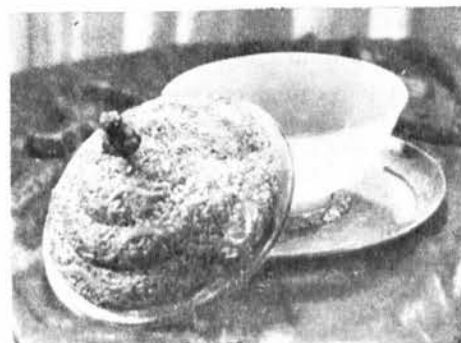
Besides the biers are trunks full of burial accessories. These include the emperor's armour cast in gold, a sword inlaid with jewels, a bow and arrows, wooden tablets eulogizing the deceased emperor, and the crowns of the two empresses. Over a thousand wooden figurines of attendants and wooden horses were buried in the tomb. Most of these, however, have decayed. There is also a large number of gold and silver ingots sent as offerings by various provinces and counties; on the backs of these ingots are carved the names of the donors, their weight and date.

Experts are jubilant over this unrivalled hoard of material for the study of Ming times. A colour documentary film has been made of the work of excavation and the treasures found. Some of these are being exhibited at the Palace Museum. Later they will be moved back to the tomb which is being turned into an underground museum that will soon be open to the public.

Excavation work will begin next year on the tomb of the Emperor Yunglo who reigned from 1403 to 1425. This is the largest of the Ming tombs. —FANG YUN



**The emperor's throne in the central chamber of the tomb**



**A Ming tomb treasure: the emperor's jade bowl with golden saucer and cover**

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Sino-Korean Economic Agreements**

Three important economic agreements were signed in Peking on September 27 by government delegations of China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

The first is a long-term trade agreement covering the period 1959-1962. It provides for a steady increase in trade between the two countries and greater co-ordination in their long-term economic planning. During the four-year period, China will supply Korea with the following main items: coal, cotton, cotton yarn, tyres, tin, rolled steel, ferro-manganese, sulphur, paraffin, and gypsum; from Korea she will receive iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, high-speed steel, carbon tool steel, calcium carbide, ginseng, marine and other products.

To meet the growing need for power for their economic construction, the two countries have also decided to build the Unbong Hydro-electric Power Station on the upper reaches of the Yalu River. The cost of construction will be shared on an equal basis. This is provided for by the second agreement, under whose terms China will extend to Korea a long-term loan to cover the cost of work undertaken by the Korean side. This loan will be repaid in goods over a ten-year period beginning 1963.

The third agreement covers a Chinese loan to Korea for the purchase of Chinese machinery and equipment for construction of a textile mill and two cement paper bag plants. This loan will be repaid in goods over a ten-year period beginning 1961.

Sino-Korean trade made big strides since peace was restored to Korea in 1953. The volume of trade in 1957 was seven times what it was in 1954. This year it is expected to increase by another 50 per cent. During this period, large quantities of Chinese coal, coke, cotton and cotton yarn, as well as machinery, steel products, grain and various light industrial goods were sent to Korea to help reconstruction in that country. In return, China received from Korea special steel, non-ferrous metals, cement and chemicals.

At the same time, the two countries have also developed an exchange of

scientific and technical knowledge, and co-operated in fishery and prevention of floods along their common border.

This year when both countries started their big economic leap forward, there have been many instances of prompt and cordial mutual help. To meet an urgent request from Chinese agricultural departments, Korea rushed over 4,000 tons of excellent rice seed suitable for planting in north China. She will send an even larger quantity of this type of seed in 1959.

The three agreements signed in Peking will open a new stage in Sino-Korean economic co-operation. From now on this will be closer, better co-ordinated and on a larger scale.

## **National Day Guests**

October First always sees Peking crowded with guests and delegations come to the National Day celebrations, to see at first hand China's progress in socialist construction and bring friendly greetings from their peoples. This year was no exception. Peking was host to 1,400 foreign delegates and visitors from 76 countries and areas on all the five continents.

Demonstrating the solidarity of the socialist camp was the large number of delegations from the fraternal countries. These include the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Vice-Premier V. Chervenkov; the Korean Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun; three military delegations: the Albanian led by Defence Minister B. Balluku; the Rumanian led by Minister of Armed Forces L. Salajan and the Mongolian led by Minister of Army and Public Security B. Dorzh; four Soviet delegations: a Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association delegation led by E. T. Cherednichenko; one of atomic energy workers headed by D. V. Efremov; and two others led by Minister of Power Stations A. S. Pavlenko and by Vice-Minister of Higher Education S. V. Rummyantsev; and a delegation of the Poland-China Friendship Association led by J. Burgin.

Many distinguished individuals, representatives of governments and people's organizations also came from the Asian and African countries. These include an Iraqi cultural delegation led by Abood Zalzal, Inspector-General of the Ministry of Education; an Iraqi People's Friendship delegation led by Mr. A. Mahmud; the Ceylonese Minister of Agriculture and Food, Philip Gunawardena; the Minister of Health, Vimala Wijewardene; an Indonesian National Council delegation led by Notohamiprodjo; Mr. Z. A. Ahmad, Third Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament; the Indo-

nesian M.P.s, A. Tjokroaminoto and K. Dachlan; a Japan-China Friendship Association delegation led by Jiichiro Matsumoto and Yoshitaro Hirano, and a delegation from the Japanese National Council for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations led by Akira Kazami.

Many visitors and delegations also came this year from the Latin American countries. A number of guests and delegations are now leaving Peking on extended tours of the country.

## **China-Iraq Friendship Association**

A China-Iraq Friendship Association was founded on September 29 at a Peking mass rally. It was attended by members of the Iraqi friendship and cultural delegations and Iraqi youth, trade union and peace delegates now visiting this country and thousands of representatives of popular organizations in China and the people of Peking.

Jointly sponsored by 16 major Chinese people's organizations, the Association aims at promoting cultural interchange, mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Its chairman is Liu Ning-yi, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Addressing the rally, Liu Ning-yi expressed the common sentiments of the 600 million Chinese people when he declared: "The Chinese people have a particularly strong feeling of fraternal sympathy for the heroic struggle of the Iraqi people, because for a long time in the past, they too suffered from aggression and oppression by the imperialists and their lackeys. We feel from the bottom of our hearts that the struggle and victory of the Iraqi people are our own. We are convinced that no imperialists can ever sabotage this firm friendship between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples." He concluded by reiterating the Chinese people's full support for the national independence struggle of the people of Iraq and other Arab countries and demanding the complete withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. and British forces from Lebanon, Jordan and the Near and Middle East.

## **Territorial Sea Note to Britain**

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note to the British charge d'affaires in Peking on September 29, called attention to the unreasonable attitude adopted by the British Government regarding the Chinese Government's declaration on the width of China's territorial sea.

It pointed out that Britain's note of September 13 objecting to the Chinese declaration was an unreasonable inter-



vention in the exercise of sovereignty by the Chinese Government.

The note declared: "The Chinese Government's declaration on China's terri-

torial sea and all related provisions apply to all foreign aircraft, vessels and individuals. Absolutely no violations of these provisions are allowed."

## FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

### ● Canton Trade Fair Opens Next Week

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair, jointly sponsored by China's foreign trade corporations, opens this autumn from October 15 to November 30 in Canton, south China's leading commercial centre. It will be the fifth and the biggest of its kind ever held in that city since the series began in 1956.

There were 1,900 visitors from 32 countries and regions to the autumn 1957 fair. The spring fair this year was visited by well over 2,200 people from 36 countries and regions while the amount of business transacted increased by 142 per cent, reaching a total of 64 million pounds sterling.

Visitors to the forthcoming autumn fair will enjoy improved facilities for doing business. While seeing the exhibition, they will be able to examine sample goods, discuss terms and sign contracts on the spot. Chinese organizations represented at the fair are expected to purchase from foreign firms still larger amounts of goods needed for China's economic construction.

Responsible officials of China's foreign trade corporations and representatives from industrial and other organizations concerned will be on hand to discuss business transactions with visitors.

More than 20,000 different types of goods will be shown. These include over 5,000 new products never before exported from China. This will be a bigger variety of goods than has been shown at any previous fair. Visitors will also see a great improvement in the quality, specifications, packing and styling of export products which have already made a name for themselves abroad.

Fair organizers have sent out invitations to more than 10,000 business firms all over the world. Acceptances have come from many countries, and many requests for invitations have been received.

Prospects are exceedingly good for brisk business in Canton.

### ● Sino-Tunisian Trade Agreement

The first Sino-Tunisian trade agreement was signed in Tunis on September 25. It provides for an exchange of goods on the basis of a balance of exports and imports between the two countries to a

total of around 9 million Swiss francs from each side. China will send Tunisia tea, textiles, silk fabrics, newsprint, machines, vehicles and other goods. Tunisia will send in return phosphates, olive oil, lead ingots, etc. Payments will be on a clearing basis.

The agreement is valid for one year with automatic renewal for another year if neither side suggests amendments or cancellation three months before the date of expiry.

The agreement was signed by Lei Jen-min, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Abdesselam Kenani, Tunisian Under-Secretary of State for Planning.

Kenani, in a short speech after the signing noted that it was the first direct economic agreement between the two governments. He expressed great satisfaction that traditional Tunisian exports had now found a new market. Lei Jen-min said that this agreement opened a new page in economic and trade relations between China and Tunisia, and that because it conformed to the interests of the two peoples, it would not only promote economic relations but also contribute to the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

### ● Growing China-Sudan Trade

The China National Sundries Export Corporation and the Alexandria Cotton Trading Co. Ltd. of Sudan have signed an agreement arranging for an exchange of goods to the value of one million pounds sterling each way. Sudan will export cotton to China and China in turn will send Sudan cotton cloth, silk, rubber shoes, sugar, steel products, chemicals and other goods.

Trade between the two countries has been growing steadily ever since the Bandung Conference. In April 1956, a Chinese government trade mission paid that country a friendly visit and had talks with the Sudanese Government. Both parties expressed the desire to develop commercial relations in accordance with the Bandung Conference resolution on economic co-operation and on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. The two parties also negotiated a contract for Chinese purchases of cotton and gum arabic, the chief export products of Sudan. In December 1957, a Sudanese

government trade mission visited this country and held trade talks with the Chinese Government. On January 9, 1958 in simultaneously published communiques concerning the talks, the two countries stressed their wish to provide all possible facilities to promote their mutual commercial relations. In recent years China has imported cotton and gum arabic from Sudan and sent in return more than 20 types of commodities such as cotton cloth, silk, sundries, stationery and building materials.

### ● Chinese Dry Batteries for Export

It was in July this year, when the Chinese people were hailing the victory of the Iraqi people, that Shanghai sent its first shipment of dry batteries and other goods to the new-born Iraqi Republic. Chinese dry batteries are now being sold to 22 countries and regions, but mainly to the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Singapore, Malaya, Sudan, Ceylon, Iraq and Morocco.

Only a handful of factories in old China turned out dry batteries and these were for military use. After liberation, as more and more people in the countryside have been able to buy dry battery wireless sets, the demand for dry batteries has grown steadily. This gave the go-ahead to New China's battery industry. In the second half of 1957, its products began to find their way to Hongkong and a few Southeast Asian countries and regions. This year Chinese dry battery manufacturers announced that they would turn out batteries of the same quality as the best of the *Berec* brand of Britain or *Eveready* of the U.S.A. With that challenge, China immediately began to turn out dry batteries in greater variety and of better quality both for home consumption and export. Among the battery industry's new products now ready for export are dry layer AB pack batteries and dry leclanche AB pack batteries both of which are for radios. Alkaline batteries and potential air-depolarized batteries for lamps are also being trial-produced. The time of discharge of all these batteries is between 250-300 hours. A new type of air-depolarized battery, weighing only 2.8 kg., is already available for export.

At present, there are eleven factories in China turning out the following five brands of dry batteries for export: the *Chung Hwa*, *Elephant*, *Flywheel*, *Light-house* and *Yangtse*. All products are carefully inspected before they are approved for export. Exports are handled by the Tientsin branch of the China National Instruments Import Corporation.



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## U.S. "Cabinet-Making" in Lebanon

U.S. Ambassador Robert McClintock's brazen demand that the Lebanese Government "assign four portfolios" in the cabinet to the Chamoun clique is branded by *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (October 4) "a monstrous intervention" in the internal affairs of that country.

Eisenhower, Commentator recalls, once declared that "United States forces will be totally withdrawn whenever this is requested by the duly constituted Government of Lebanon." But now a duly constituted Lebanese Government led by Premier Rashid Karami has demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops at the earliest possible date, Washington has come out with another condition for withdrawal: It wants "the establishment of order and security" in Lebanon and "improvement in Lebanon's international security." This gives the lie to Eisenhower's statement and his claim that U.S. forces were "invited" into Lebanon.

Commentator points out that the "crisis" which McClintock claimed acquiescence in his demand would put an end to, is really a U.S.-created crisis. It is the United States which has supplied "Kataeb," the fascist organization of the Chamoun clique, with large amounts of money and ammunition to start up riots against the Karami government. Now it is using its fabricated "crisis" as a pretext to delay withdrawal.

"But for U.S. intervention, the well-hated Chamoun regime would have collapsed long before it did. Similarly, but for U.S. instigation, the Chamoun clique which is now out of the government would not dare to adopt its brazen attitude."

## French Referendum

"The adoption of the de Gaulle constitution is a sign of the weakness of the French capitalist class rather than its strength," declares the *Da Gong Bao* in its September 30 leader.

France is bogged down in such deep crisis, the paper points out, that French

monopoly capital can no longer maintain its ruling position except by resort to violence; that is why it is taking to fascist dictatorship. The reactionary de Gaulle constitution is meant to pave the way to this. The new constitution cannot solve France's political and economic crises, the main cause of which is the colonial war in Algeria, the paper adds. De Gaulle's constitution is aimed at annexing Algeria, but the founding of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the intensified struggle of the Algerian people for independence have already dealt a severe blow to this scheme. As long as the Algerian problem is not solved, there can be no end to France's crises. Nor is there any chance that de Gaulle will succeed by dictatorial means in suppressing the French people's struggle to defend democracy and the republican system.

Adoption of the de Gaulle constitution will bring desperate fascist assaults against the democratic forces, nevertheless it "is merely a transient revival of the dying rule of the reactionary French capitalist class." In this fierce struggle between the battle-steeped French people and the fascist forces, *Da Gong Bao* predicts, "final victory will certainly go to the great French people and not to fascism."

## The Bagdad Trial

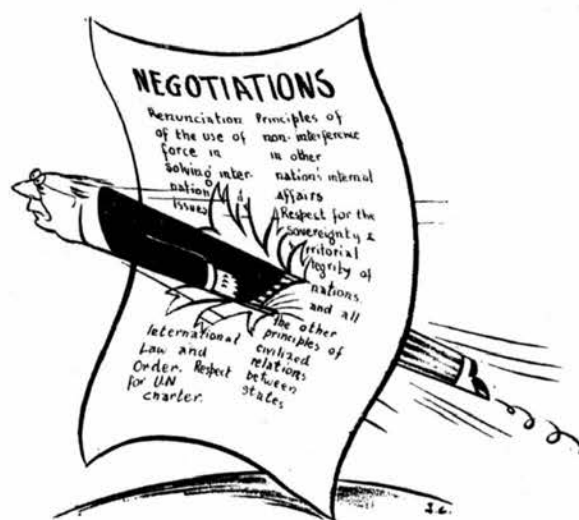
Facts unearthed at the trial of an ex-minister and generals of the deposed Iraqi monarchy has once again "proved that U.S. and British imperialists are the most sinister enemies of the people of Iraq and other Arab countries," writes Commentator in the September 28 issue of *Renmin Ribao*.

The foreign minister of the Nuri Said regime, Fadhil Jamali, ex-chief of the general staff Rafiq Arif, ex-deputy chief of

the general staff Ghazi Daghistani and others have all confessed at their trial before an Iraqi special military court that for many years they took orders from the United States and engaged in subversive and aggressive activities against Syria, Commentator notes. They admitted that Dulles and U.S. Presidential Envoy Loy Henderson personally gave them directions to carry out specific schemes of aggression. In addition, the trial revealed that Jamali and others had played an important part in engineering the U.S. occupation of Lebanon, and that the United States, on several occasions, got the Nuri Said clique to give much-needed support to Chamoun. Dulles personally told Jamali that he planned to "internationalize" the Lebanese crisis, using Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and intervention by the Sixth Fleet.

"Washington," Commentator remarks, "has always pretended to be a 'friend' of the Arab nations. Now, its hypocrisy is completely exposed by the admissions of its lackeys in Iraq."

But, Commentator warns: "Imperialism will not take its defeat in Iraq lying down. It is trying to undermine that rejuvenated nation by disrupting the unity of the Iraqi people." Recalling the recent warning by Iraqi Prime Minister Kassim about foreign attempts to split the Iraqi people, he concludes: "We are confident that the Iraqi people with their glorious revolutionary tradition will stand united and win even greater victories in their fight against imperialist intervention and in defence of national independence."



Missile diplomacy

By Jack Chen

# WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

## — Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **REUNION** Two couples separated from each other during the wars are reunited thirteen years later after many strange twists and turns. A traditional Peking opera. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Oct. 9, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*  
Oct. 10, 7:30 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*  
Oct. 12, 7:30 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ **DAUGHTERS OF THE PARTY** — shows the Chinese peasants' deep-rooted devotion and support for the Communist Party through the story of three young peasant women, who faced many dangers to find the Party H.Q. in order to warn them of a traitor in their midst. Produced by the "Peking" Peking Opera Company.

Oct. 7, 1:00 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **BATTLE OF WITS, BORROWING THE EAST WIND** Two episodes from *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* dealing mainly with the ingenious tactics of strategist Chuko Liang of the Shu Kingdom, a popular, legendary figure in Chinese history. Produced by the "Peking" Peking Opera Company.

Oct. 8, 7:30 p.m. *Laodong Theatre*

▲ **THE RIVERSIDE PAVILION** A play written by the famous Yuan dynasty playwright Kuan Han-ching, about a beautiful woman who outwits the schemes of the powerful Lord Yang to get rid of her husband and possess her. Produced by the "Peking" Peking Opera Company.

Oct. 9, 7:30 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** A new historical opera about Lin Tse-hsu, the patriotic viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces in the late Ching dynasty, who destroyed the opium shipped to China by British merchants. Produced by the "Peking" Peking Opera Company.

Oct. 9, 7:30 p.m. *Changan Theatre*

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE GIRL WITH PIGTAILS** — describes the courage and resourcefulness of the fearless young girl who recently helped to uncover and bring to justice a counter-revolutionary clique in Peking. Produced by the Pingju Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 8-13, 7:30 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

### QUYI

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A faithful portrayal of the revolutionary youth movement in Peking universities, against the background of persecution by the KMT in 1931-35. Produced by the Peking Quyi Company and starring well-known actress Wei Hsi-kuei.

Oct. 11, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **TWO WOMEN SOLDIERS** When the Red Army had to make a strategic retreat, two women soldiers remained behind the enemy lines. They organized the local peasants to fight courageously against the reactionaries until the Red Army returned. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Oct. 11 & 12, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

### THEATRE

▲ **THE MASSES ASTIR** — describes how Chinese women, for the first time in centuries, have freed themselves from household drudgery and joined in social production. Erhlung Road in Peking is the scene of this play. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Oct. 9-13 *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **RED COMPOUND** A play written by Lao Sheh, the well-known playwright, describing the new spirit of mutual help and comradeship which now prevails among Peking residents since the rectification campaign. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 7-13 *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **BEFORE THE DAWN** A moving play about the young Shanghai worker, Wang Hsiao-ho, well-known figure in Chinese revolutionary history, who led the workers in a staunch fight against the KMT until his tragic death. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Oct. 7-13 *Beijing Theatre*

▲ **THE VICTORY OF COMMUNISM** The Central Drama School's production of a play based on the now-famous experience of a Shanghai steel worker. Suffering from acute second-degree burns, he is saved by the concerted efforts of the hospital staff and his own will to live. The socialist outlook of the medical staff was the decisive factor in making this miracle possible.

Oct. 9-12 *Shiyan Theatre*

### BALLET

▲ **SWAN LAKE** China's first full production of Tchaikovsky's ballet, performed by students of the Peking School of Dancing.

Oct. 7-10 *Tianqiao Theatre*

### FILMS

#### NEW FILMS FESTIVAL

▲ **BALLAD OF THE MING TOMBS RESERVOIR** A film about the past, present and future of the great Ming Tombs Reservoir. Produced by the Peking Film Studio. The last part of the film—the future — is in colour.

Oct. 7 *Da Hua, Dong Dan Workers' Club*  
Oct. 8 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema*  
Oct. 9-10 *Guang An Men, Beijing Workers' Club*  
Oct. 11-12 *Ertong, Beijing Theatre*

▲ **THE EVERLASTING BEAM** A P.L.A. radio operator, sent from the liberated areas to set up an underground radio transmission station in Shanghai, the heart of KMT reaction, successfully carries out his mission. A feature film by the "August 1" Film Studio.

Oct. 10-13 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema*  
Oct. 11 *Zhongyang*  
Oct. 11-13 *Da Hua, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Guang An Men, Beijing Workers' Club*

▲ **HEROES WITH THE COURAGE OF TIGERS** A thrilling story of the early days of liberation. How daring P.L.A. fighters wipe out a group of Kuomintang bandits.

Oct. 8-10 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua*  
Oct. 7, 8, 11 & 12 *Zhongyang*  
Oct. 11 *Jiao Dao Kou*

▲ **ORDEAL BY FIRE AND IRON** A feature film by Tian Ma Film Studio about the revolutionary underground movement in Shanghai in 1948.

Oct. 9 *Jiao Dao Kou*  
Oct. 10 *Xin Zhong Guo*

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION** of Chinese traditional style paintings by Peking artists on the subject of this year's "big leap." Open daily 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.

At *Beihai Park*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m. — 6:00 p.m. till Nov. 15 at the new building of the *Central Museum of Natural History* in Tienchiiao.

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.

At *Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MEDICAL FIELD** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:00 a.m. — 6:00 p.m.

At the *Working People's Palace of Culture and Zhongshan Park*

### PEKING PLANETARIUM

Special showings:

"The Sputnik"  
"Trip Through the Universe"

### FLOWER SHOW

Now is the season for chrysanthemums. Watch for the annual chrysanthemum show jointly sponsored by Peking's parks. It will open soon at *Beihai Park*. Various kinds of chrysanthemums planted by Peking's expert gardeners will be on display.

### LECTURE

▲ "The Life and Works of Mayakovsky" — well-known Soviet poet. Sponsored by the Peking Library. Oct. 11 at the *Cultural Club of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association*.

### SELECTED TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Oct. 7

7:45 p.m. *The Underground Palace* — a documentary on the newly discovered Ting Ling at the Ming Tombs.

Oct. 9

7:30 p.m. The ballet *SWAN LAKE* performed by the Peking School of Dancing.

### PEKING RADIO

#### SELECTED MUSIC PROGRAMMES

The stations are listed as follows:

I — Central People's Broadcasting Station, 1st Programme

II — Central People's Broadcasting Station, 2nd Programme

III — Peking People's Broadcasting Station

Oct. 7

6:15-6:25 p.m. (I) — Piano recital by Li Ming-chiang, who won first prize at the George Enescu International Piano Contest held in Bucharest

Oct. 8

5:55-6:30 a.m. (I) — Glinka; Rachmaninoff  
8:10-8:30 a.m. (III) — Music and folk songs from Sinkiang

1:00-1:40 p.m. (III) — Music from traditional Chinese dances, the *Lotus Dance*, etc.

2:00-3:00 p.m. (II) — Music and songs from the national minorities

Oct. 9

6:30 — 7:00 a.m. (III) — Songs and music from Czechoslovakia

8:10-8:30 a.m. (III) — Songs from Mongolia

2:00-3:00 p.m. (II) — Schumann: *Papillons*; No. 1 Symphony in B flat *Spring*, etc.

6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) — Spanish music and folk songs

Oct. 10

8:10-8:30 a.m. (III) — Songs from Viet-nam

5:45-6:00 p.m. (I) — Music and songs from Burma

6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) — Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor

Oct. 11

3:20-3:30 p.m. (III) — Songs from India

6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) — In commemoration of Verdi's 145th anniversary:

*La Traviata*, Act 1, Scene 1; selections from *Aida*; chorus from Act 1 of *Un Ballo in Maschera*

Oct. 12

8:30-9:30 a.m. (I) — Concert by the State Song and Dance Ensemble of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

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Direct Dyes  
Direct Fast Dyes  
Acid Dyes  
Vat Dyes  
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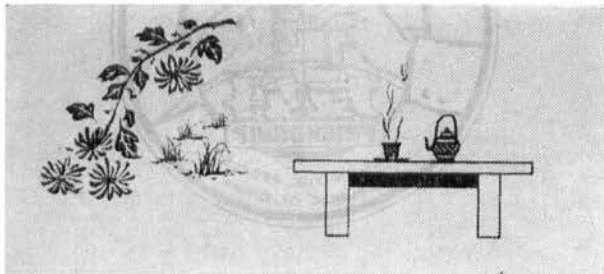
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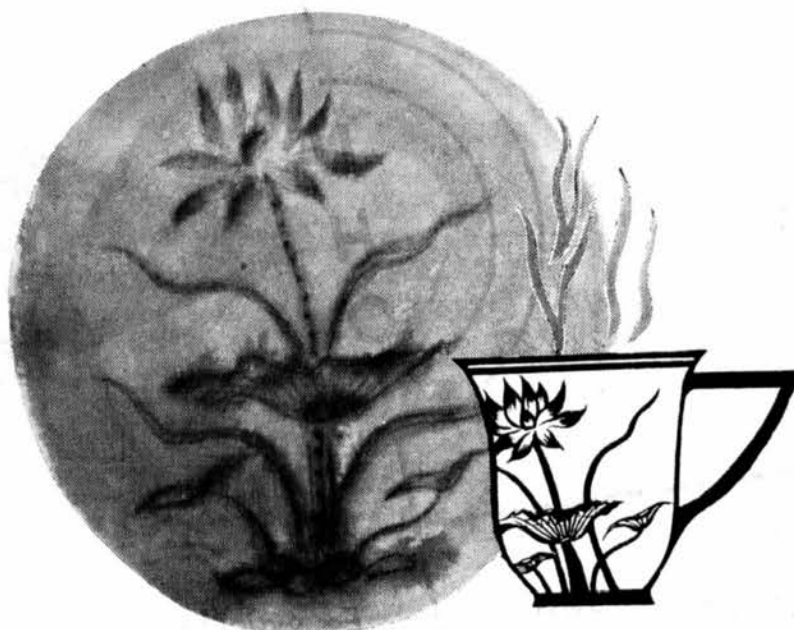
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# MESSAGE OF PENG TEH-HUAI, MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, TO COMPATRIOTS IN TAIWAN

*Following is the text of the message of Peng Teh-huai, Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, to the Chinese compatriots in Taiwan, issued at 1 a.m., October 6, 1958. — Ed.*

All compatriots, military and civilian, in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu!

We are all Chinese. Of all choices, peace is the best. The fighting round Quemoy is of a punitive character. For quite a long time, your leaders have been far too wild. They have ordered aircraft to carry out wanton raids on the mainland, dropping leaflets and secret agents, bombing Foochow and harassing Kiangsu and Chekiang, reaching as far as Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, the Kangting area and Chinghai. How can this be tolerated? Hence the firing of a few shells, just to call your attention. Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu are Chinese territory. To this you agree, as proved by documents issued by your leaders, which confirm that they are decidedly not territory of the Americans. Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu are part of China, they do not constitute another country. There is only one China, not two, in the world. To this, you also agree, as proved by documents issued by your leaders. The military agreement signed between your leaders and the Americans is unilateral; we do not recognize it. It should be abrogated. The day will certainly come when the Americans will leave you in the lurch. Do you not believe it? History will bear witness to it. The clue is already there in the statement made by Dulles on September 30. Placed in your circumstances, how can you help but feel dismayed? In the last analysis, the American imperialists are our common enemy. It is hard for the 130,000 troops and civilians in Quemoy to stand for long the lack of supplies and the pestering hunger and cold. Out of humanitarian considerations, I have ordered the bombardment to be suspended on the Fukien front for a tentative period of seven days, starting from October 6. Within this period, you will be fully free to ship in supplies on condition that there be no American escort. This guarantee will not stand if there should be Amer-

ican escort. It is not good that fighting between you and us have been in progress for 30 years and have not yet ended. We propose that talks be held to effect a peaceful settlement. You were notified of this by Premier Chou En-lai several years ago. This is China's internal problem involving your side and our side; it is no issue between China and the United States. The issue between China and the United States is U.S. invasion and occupation of Taiwan, Penghu and the Taiwan Straits, and this should be settled through negotiations between the two countries, which are now being held in Warsaw. The Americans will have to pull out. It won't do if they don't. For the United States, the sooner they go the better, because in this way it can have the initiative. Otherwise, it will be to its disadvantage, because it will then be always on the defensive. Why should a country in the East Pacific have come to the West Pacific? The West Pacific belongs to the people in this region, just as the East Pacific belongs to the people over there. This is common sense which the Americans should have understood. There is no war between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America, and so the question of cease-fire does not arise. Is it not a farce to talk about a cease-fire when there is no fire? Friends in Taiwan! There are flames of war between us. They should be stopped and extinguished. To achieve this, talks are needed. Of course, it would not matter so much even if the fighting should continue for another 30 years. It is, however, better to secure an early peaceful settlement. The choice is up to you.

**PENG TEH-HUAI**

*Minister of National Defence*

1 a.m., October 6, 1958

