

PEKING REVIEW

35

August 30, 1960

Another Example of Peaceful Coexistence

Results of Sino-Afghan talks and Vice-Premier Chen
Yi's speeches in Kabul (p. 6).

The Big Push in Agriculture

Renmin Ribao editorial calls on the whole Party and
the whole people to go in for agriculture and grain
production in a big way (p. 11).

China's Home Market Aids Industrialization

An analysis of China's huge rural market and its re-
lation to industrial advance (p. 14).

What Has the U.N. Brought to The Congo?

Music, Archaeology and Other Features

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My Childhood

by Kao Yu-pao

MY CHILDHOOD is an autobiographical novel by Kao Yu-pao, a soldier-writer from a poor peasant family. It tells how as a child the author and his family were oppressed and exploited by the Japanese imperialists, the Chinese collaborators and landlords, and of the child's unquenchable spirit. They became bankrupt because of the inhuman oppression and the whole family fled to Talien, only to encounter added difficulties under the Japanese occupation there. Yu-pao's mother and new-born brother died miserably while the surviving members of the family were forced to return to their old home in the village.

The terrible suffering of the Kao family reveals the deplorable conditions in both urban and rural areas under which the Chinese people lived during the Japanese occupation. The fighting spirit of the Chinese labouring people, under the guidance of the Communist Party, is vividly portrayed.

MY FAMILY

by Tao Cheng

THESE memoirs of Tao Cheng, a retired revolutionary woman cadre, have won a tremendous response among Chinese readers since first appearing as a serial in the *Peking Evening News* and *Chinese Youth Daily*. The incidents and events recalled took place in the early years of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese Communist Party's heroic underground workers fought under extremely difficult conditions. Tao Cheng and her family were in the thick of the struggle, and several of them gave their lives in the cause. Chinese newspapers and periodicals have commented favourably on these memoirs, which have already had several reprintings. The story has also been filmed and adapted for the stage.

The book, now translated into English and other languages, contains some photographs, and prefaces by Hsu Teh-li and Hsieh Chueh-tsai, veteran revolutionaries who know the author well.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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ROUND THE WEEK

Busy Days on the Farms

China's vast countryside is alive with activity. With aid pouring in from every quarter and a much augmented labour force, the people's communes are making a strong bid to bring in a rich harvest this autumn.

The autumn crops are ripening, and harvest time is fast approaching. A nationwide drive is now on, focusing attention on proper management of the fields and making the crops yield another good harvest in the coming weeks. Efforts are also being made to extend the area sown to late autumn crops and prepare for the sowing of the winter crops.

The people's communes throughout the country are leaving no stone unturned in their endeavour to gather every last seed of grain of their past months' labour. Leading cadres have gone in large numbers down to the production brigades to give concrete guidance to field work and community dining-rooms. The bulk of the people's communes' manpower is now being directed to field management centring around weeding and giving the crops another top dressing of fertilizer. Endless fields throughout the country now present a scene of stirring activity, with hundreds of millions of peasants in keen emulation for higher output in grain.

South of the Yangtse, the provinces have already gathered in the early rice crop. With late rice transplanting nearing its end, the people's communes are now tending the crop with meticulous care, with due observance of the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. In this wide, rich expanse of central and south China the peasants are simultaneously making good use of every inch of land by planting such late autumn crops as sweet potatoes, maize, sorghum and peas. By mid-August, sub-tropical Kwangtung, for instance, had already increased the area planted to these crops by three million *mu* over the same period of last year.

In the north the people's communes are now busily engaged in weeding, giving the crops a top dressing of fer-

tilizer and taking measures to hasten the ripening of the autumn crops. As in other places, meetings are being held to discuss the most effective methods of field management in the light of past experience and to tap all potentialities that will help bring in a bigger harvest. The Huayangou production brigade in Yulin, northern Shensi, is known throughout the land for its achievements in water and soil conservation. When its members heard through the radio a call for increased production in grain and steel, they lost no time in meeting and mapping out effective measures for boosting grain output in the coming months. The old peasants offered experience and advice while the young demonstrated initiative and revolutionary drive. Everyone was on his mettle in this present nationwide campaign for more grain and other agricultural produce.

Industry's New Spurt

The nation's industrial workers, too, are responding warmly to the call to increase production and practise economy. On the solid basis of successes already attained this year, they have discussed and mapped out production plans for the coming months. Now they are going all out to fulfil and overfulfil state plans for 1960.

Taking the lead, steelworkers in all parts of the country are girding themselves for a big boost in iron and steel output. Workers of the Tangshan Steel Mill launched an emulation campaign which stimulated a marked rise in the mill's output in mid-August. Compared with the first ten days in August, average daily output of steel from August 11 to 18 increased by nearly 19 per cent, while consumption of pig iron per ton of steel dropped by more than 5 per cent. To ensure an all-round rise for the whole mill, steps are being taken to further popularize advanced techniques and promptly solve crucial production problems in the weaker links.

Steelworkers in Taiyuan, Changsha, Wuhan and other centres have all thrown themselves wholeheartedly into



The Countryside Hums with Activity

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Wang Tung-jen

the present socialist emulation drive to produce more steel.

Workers in China's big industrial centre of Shanghai are also forging ahead. Shanghai's emulation campaign initiated in late June is on the rise, with everyone pitching in for a bigger output of high-grade industrial products. Resolved to retain their vanguard title Shanghai workers are introducing technical innovations to make one factory do the work of several. They are keenly aware that this is one of the secrets of success for fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's production targets.

Consumer Goods: More Variety

While heavy industrial enterprises are scoring new successes, light industries all over the country are going all out to produce more and a greater variety of consumer goods. Shanghai, leading the field, produced more than 1,200 kinds of new consumer products in the first six months of this year. Other cities and provinces are hard on its heels, contributing their share to further improving the people's material well-being.

Liaoning Province, northeast China, has long been known for heavy industry. Now it is also making great headway in the production of consumer goods. While continually increasing its volume of light industrial goods, it has since the beginning of this year been paying great attention to raising quality and adding new varieties. The movement launched early this year

to learn from and emulate more advanced colleagues has given great impetus to workers in the province's light industrial enterprises. They have successfully trial-produced more than 9,000 new products, nearly half of which have already become standard items. Many of these products, including textiles, glassware, drinks and musical instruments, compare favourably with the best manufactured in other parts of the country.

To improve quality and increase variety many departments have set up scientific research centres. The Shenyang Glass Instruments Factory, for instance, has quite a number of them, with a large number of research workers. Closely combining scientific research with daily production, they have successfully trial-produced a hundred and more high-grade products this year.

Many cities, strangers to light industrial production in the past, are now doing quite well at this new line of endeavour. The city of Kweiyang in the multi-national southwestern province of Kweichow has put more than 1,500 varieties of new light industrial goods on the market this year. Included are such items as universal sewing machines, electric typewriters and medical apparatuses much in demand on the local market and throughout the country.

Urban Communes in New Role

People's communes in the cities are expanding the scope of their activities as they consolidate the gains already

made. They still devote their major efforts to running small plants and workshops of various kinds (these play the role of an important auxiliary force to the larger factories) and social services for their members, but many of them are now striking out in new directions. Some are planting staple crops as a side line, others go in for market gardening, pig breeding and poultry raising. These undertakings are enabling them to improve the material well-being of their members and make a greater contribution to the national economy as a whole.

In Sining, provincial capital of Chinghai, the Chengzhong People's Commune, besides developing its small industries, is reclaiming wasteland within its area. By reorganizing its labour force, it has been able to allocate special teams to work on the fields it has opened up. The wheat, *qingke* barley and potatoes it planted are growing well and will soon be harvested. With this successful beginning, the commune is planning to make itself self-sufficient in food.

The Xiaguan People's Commune in Nanking has done remarkably well in producing non-staple foods as a side occupation. It has opened up large tracts of untilled land and put unused hillsides to use, laying out market gardens and building poultry yards and pig-sties. It is also breeding fish in its many ponds. In the first six months of this year, it planted more than 3,400 *mu* of land to many kinds of vegetables, raised 66,000 head of poultry and reared over 400,000 fish. It has ten times as many pigs as it had in the first half of last year. And all these undertakings are expanding at a rapid rate. In addition, quite a number of its members are raising their own chickens or ducks.

These endeavours are paying off handsomely. Besides providing most of its own members with their daily supply of vegetables, meat and fish, it is marketing more and more of these foods. In June alone, it sent to market more than 1.8 million *jin* of vegetables, 2,300 *jin* of fish, over 200 chickens and ducks and 72 pigs — good going for an urban people's commune. By practical use of its resources, it has succeeded both in increasing its members' income and comfort and providing the rest of the city with more meat and vegetables.

Pioneers of Virgin Soil

The magnificent spectacle of the opening of large tracts of virgin land is unfolding in faraway Sinkiang. It is a triumph of human endeavour with the people's communes, state farms, government offices, schools, industrial enterprises and army units concerting their strength in a mighty effort to extend the area under cultivation. Since the beginning of the year, they have reclaimed 8.8 million *mu* of arid wilderness. This tops the target for the year and sets an all-time record in land reclamation in the region. In addition to land reclaimed last winter, the region has this year sown an additional 10 million *mu* of land to various crops. The area under food crops has increased by 30 per cent over last year, while that planted to cotton and oil-bearing crops has risen by 13 and 20 per cent respectively.

Putting its best foot foremost in the drive to develop agriculture, the Communist Party committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has taken every possible measure to extend the cultivated area as a major step towards increasing grain and cotton production. Situated in north-west China's arid region, Sinkiang has great tracts of virgin soil suitable for cultivation. Once irrigated, the land would require hardly any fertilizer to yield good harvests in the first two years.

Land reclamation in Sinkiang has taken the form of a mass movement. In the southern part of the region and the Turfan basin, expedition teams sent out by the scores have penetrated deep into the virgin areas to open up the land, dig wells and irrigation canals and build roads. In the sparsely populated areas, co-ordinated efforts by the various people's communes have resulted in speedy reclamation. In the Tacheng area, for example, the people's communes have enlarged their cultivated area by 700,000 *mu* this year. In areas north and south of the Tianshan Mountains, state farms have with the aid of hundreds of tractors and other modern and indigenous devices set up many new farms in the very heart of what was once a wilderness.

The people of various nationalities in the Khotan area in southern Sinkiang have scored a tremendous

triumph this year by reclaiming vast tracts of land from the Takla Makan Desert and establishing scores of farms there. This was accomplished without a single tractor and with no investment by the state. By dint of co-operative labour, they have increased the area sown to food crops by more than 35 per cent over last year, and extended oil-bearing crops and cotton fields by 24 and 39 per cent respectively. The encroaching sands of the desert had driven their forefathers from their farms. Now under their ploughs, the land which had slumbered for centuries is quickening and thriving. They have just gathered a bountiful harvest of wheat from their newly reclaimed land. The autumn crops are doing well, and a rich harvest is as good as in hand.

Reclamation work is still going forward in the vast expanses of multinational Sinkiang. Hundreds of pioneering teams are penetrating this hitherto untrodden land, bringing its virgin soil under the plough to fill the increased grain and industrial needs of a fast growing socialist economy.

Peasants of a New Type

In many parts of China's vast countryside, this summer has been a season of double harvest for the people's communes. They garnered a rich yield in crops, and welcomed home with open arms the first batch of graduates from the agricultural middle schools which they themselves had set up more than two years ago.

In March 1958 the Shuanglou People's Commune in Hai'an County, northern Kiangsu, established the first agricultural middle school in the country. Within a few months, hundreds of similar schools sprang up all over the country. Now reports pour in from Kiangsu, Hopei and Shensi that tens of thousands of students have graduated from these schools this summer. While a small number will continue their studies, the great majority will return to their respective people's communes to apply what they have learnt to promote agricultural production.

These graduates constitute the first generation of peasant intellectuals of a new type. Reinforcements in

building China's new socialist villages, they are the products of the Communist Party's policy of education serving the interests of proletarian politics and education combined with productive labour. Two and a half years in school has substantially raised their political, cultural and technical levels. They have matured along with the consolidation of the schools, acquired the basic knowledge taught in a junior middle school and systematically studied such specific courses as the planting and management of crops, prevention and cure of insect pests and plant diseases, making chemical fertilizers and insecticides, animal husbandry, poultry raising, agricultural machinery and other technical courses.

While Kiangsu was the first province to establish agricultural middle schools, Hopei won laurels with its greatest number of graduates — more than 37,000 — from these schools. In their two and a half years of part-time work and part-time study, the peasant students in Hopei helped many people's communes conduct scientific research, popularize agricultural techniques, carry out experiments on high-yield crops and sum up advanced experience in farming. With the help of nearby factories and state farms, they also learnt to drive tractors and operate, repair and even manufacture many kinds of agricultural machinery. Returning to their own people's communes with such knowledge and experience, they are sure to stimulate agricultural production to new heights.

Their role in helping to transform China's countryside will, however, be much broader than this. Just as the modernization of agriculture requires technicians, so does the elimination of illiteracy among the peasants, popularization of education, scientific research and mass cultural activities in the people's communes require specialized personnel in these fields in ever increasing numbers. These graduates from the agricultural middle schools will have ample opportunity to give full play to their knowledge and initiative. The tasks confronting them are tremendous. But they will, in the years to come, be joined by hundreds of thousands of other graduates from the agricultural schools, and from colleges and universities too.

New Stage in Friendly Relations Between China and Afghanistan

Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, concluded his visit to Afghanistan on August 27. During his week's stay in Kabul, the Chinese Vice-Premier, besides participating in the country's Independence Day celebrations, conducted talks with Afghan Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud, Deputy Prime Minister Ali Mohammed and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sardar Mohammed Naim. He was also received by His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah. On August 26, Marshal Chen Yi signed on behalf of China the Sino-Afghan Joint Communiqué and the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan. On that same day the Sino-Afghan agreement on exchange of goods and payments was renewed and signed.

Chinese newspapers which had devoted much space to Vice-Premier Chen Yi's visit and the Independence Day celebrations in Afghanistan frontpaged the signing of the two documents under banner headlines. They editorially hailed the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression as a monument to Sino-Afghan friendship and a notable example of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in practice.

Below is the full text of the Sino-Afghan Joint Communiqué, Vice-Premier Chen Yi's speech at a banquet given in his honour by Prime Minister Daoud on August 21, his farewell statement at the Kabul airport on August 27, and "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of August 28.—Ed.

Joint Communiqué of the People's Republic of China And the Kingdom of Afghanistan

AT the invitation of Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, paid a friendly visit to the Kingdom of Afghanistan from August 21 to 27, 1960, and participated in the celebrations of the 42nd Anniversary of the Independence of the Kingdom of Afghanistan. Accompanying him on the visit were Kung Yuan, Deputy Director of the Office of the State Council in Charge of Foreign Affairs; Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Division Head of the Office of the State Council in Charge of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

During his visit, Vice-Premier Chen Yi was received by His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan, and called on Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud, Deputy Prime Minister Ali Mohammed and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sardar Mohammed Naim.

Cordial talks were held in an atmosphere of friendliness and harmony between Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud, Deputy Prime Minister Ali Mohammed and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sardar Mohammed Naim on matters of common interest to the two countries and also on international problems. Also taking part in the talks

were, on the Chinese side: Kung Yuan, Deputy Director of the Office of the State Council in Charge of Foreign Affairs; Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Division Head of the Office of the State Council in Charge of Foreign Affairs; and Hao Ting, Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan; and on the Afghan side: Gholam Mohamad Suleiman, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Director-General for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Abdul Samad, Afghan Ambassador to China.

The two parties expressed their satisfaction over the development of friendly relations between the two countries, and unanimously held that the continuous strengthening of the economic and cultural relations and friendly co-operation between the two countries not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but will also benefit the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world. After friendly discussions, the two parties signed the "Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan." The signing of this Treaty marks a new stage in the development of the friendly relations between China and Afghanistan. At the same time, the two parties renewed the "Exchange of Goods and Payments Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan."

The two parties reiterated their firm belief in the principles evolved and unanimously agreed upon at the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung. They unanimously maintained that continued adherence to these principles will be of great significance to the promotion of the solidarity among Asian and African countries and to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world. The two parties shared the same conviction that it is fully possible to find fair and reasonable solution to all disputes between Asian and African countries in the spirit of friendly co-operation, mutual understanding and mutual respect.

The two parties reiterated their support for the full independence of those peoples and nations who as yet have not succeeded in attaining independence, and expressed the conviction that the struggle of these peoples and nations against colonialism and for freedom and the right to determine their future in accordance with their own freely expressed desire is just and will eventually triumph.

The two parties expressed hopes that the leaders of various countries of the world will dedicate their efforts to the elimination of international tension and conduct peaceful negotiations in order to safeguard peace in the

world. Furthermore, the two parties expressed hopes and desire for the success of the forthcoming discussions on disarmament.

The two parties believed that the above stand taken by them in the current talks is in full conformity with the policies of their respective Governments, the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and the spirit of the Bandung Conference.

Entrusted by Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China and on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Vice-Premier Chen Yi has invited His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah to pay a friendly visit to China at a time convenient to His Majesty, which was gladly accepted.

(Signed)

(Signed)

Chen Yi

Sardar Mohammed Naim

*Vice-Premier of the State
Council and Minister of
Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of
China*

*Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs of the Kingdom of
Afghanistan*

Kabul, August 26, 1960

Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Banquet Speech

**Your Royal Highness Respected Prime Minister Daoud,
Your Excellency Respected Deputy Prime Minister
Ali Mohammed,
Your Royal Highness Respected Deputy Prime
Minister Naim,
Dear Friends,**

Thanks to the kind invitation of the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan and His Royal Highness Deputy Prime Minister Naim, I am able to visit your beautiful country. And this evening I am greatly honoured to be given such a grand welcoming banquet by His Royal Highness Prime Minister Daoud which provides me with the opportunity of this joyous meeting with my dear friends. The day after tomorrow will be the 42nd anniversary of the great Independence Day of Afghanistan. The Chinese people, from their own experience, are deeply aware of the value and significance of independence and can fully appreciate the exultation of people celebrating their nation's independence. On this auspicious and happy occasion, please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, to extend to you, and through you to the heroic Afghan people, our sincere respect and warm congratulations.

For thousands of years, China and Afghanistan have always lived together in peace and amity. Just as His Royal Highness Prime Minister Daoud said, "Our relations have never been marred by differences or ill feeling." Our forefathers jointly opened up the famous "Silk Road," thus making an important contribution to the promotion of mutual understanding between our two peoples, and to facilitating trade and cultural interflow between the

East and West. Both our countries were subjected to colonial aggression, and throughout the years of valiant struggle against the colonialist forces of aggression, our two peoples always showed each other concern and sympathy. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the friendship between our two countries, tested through history, has further undergone fresh development on a new basis. We will not forget that Afghanistan was one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China, that the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan has consistently stood for restoring to the People's Republic of China its rightful seat in the United Nations, and that the Afghan people have all along given sympathy to the Chinese people's struggle in defence of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. For this, the Chinese Government and people are deeply grateful. The Chinese Government and people have always appraised highly, and actively supported, the foreign policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan and your endeavours to promote friendship among the people of various countries and to secure world peace. In the past few years, through the exchange of visits between the state leaders of the two countries and the friendly visits of various cultural, scientific and technical delegations, friendly co-operation between our two countries has been continuously strengthened. As His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammed Naim aptly said during his visit in our country last year, the friendly relations existing between our two countries are a living example of peaceful co-operation between two nations with different political, economic and social systems. The Chinese Government and people

will work consistently for the consolidation and development of friendly relations between our two countries.

The Chinese Government has always pursued a foreign policy of peace, advocated peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems and made unremitting, sincere efforts to this end. We all know that the well-known Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were first initiated by the Chinese Government with the Indian and Burmese Governments in 1954. Since then, China has always advocated these principles in its diplomatic relations with foreign countries and has achieved good results. In 1955, China, together with Afghanistan, participated in the Bandung Conference. It was during the Bandung Conference that I had the honour of making the acquaintance of His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammed Naim. We wish to point out with satisfaction that China and Afghanistan have all along adhered to the spirit of the Bandung Conference, and the daily growing friendly relations between our two countries are a concrete embodiment of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Not long ago, China signed with Burma a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and an Agreement On the Question of the Sino-Burmese Boundary, and with Nepal a Treaty of Peace and Friendship and an Agreement On the Question of the Sino-Nepalese Boundary. All these are good examples of the implementation of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China not only desires in all sincerity to live in peace and amity with all its neighbouring countries, but also hopes in all sincerity to see peace throughout Asia and the world ensured. For this reason, the Chinese Government has consistently supported the Soviet Union's initiative and actions in favour of disarmament, the prohibition of nuclear weapons, and other measures designed to ease international tension. The Chinese Government has repeatedly proposed that all countries of the Asian and Pacific region, including the United States, conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this region an area free of nuclear weapons. The foreign policy of peace pursued by the Chinese Government is by no means an expedient tactic but has deep historical and social roots. The socialist system of our country pre-determines the peaceful nature of our foreign policy. The Chinese people have always been a peace-loving people. They won liberation only after waging long and arduous struggles, they are now building up their country, determined to change its "poor and blank" features and

are very much in need of a peaceful international environment. It can thus be seen that China's foreign policy of peace is sincere, firm and unshakable, and can withstand the test of time. The People's Republic of China has never committed and will never commit aggression against or injure others; on the contrary, China has right up to the present been subjected to aggression and injury by others. In fighting against aggression and for peace, the Chinese people need the sympathy and support of all other peoples; and they have all along given sympathy and support to other peoples fighting against aggression and for peace. The Chinese people are determined to unite with the people of Afghanistan and other countries of the world to continue to fight to win and safeguard world peace.

Your Royal Highness Respected Prime Minister Daoud and dear friends! We are making the present visit to your country to convey the profound friendship of the Chinese people for the Afghan people, to promote mutual understanding and to further strengthen friendly co-operation between our two countries. I am deeply convinced that in the years to come, the profound friendship and friendly co-operation between our two countries, guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, will certainly be constantly consolidated and developed, and in this way make even greater contributions to the promotion of solidarity among the Asian and African countries and the safeguarding of world peace.

In conclusion, I invite you to join me in a toast

To the everlasting friendship between the Chinese and Afghan peoples,

To the prosperity of Afghanistan and the well-being of its people,

To Asian and world peace,

To the health of His Royal Highness Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Naim,

To the health of His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Ali Mohammed,

To the health of His Royal Highness Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud, and

To the health of His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah!

Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Farewell Statement

Your Royal Highness Respected Prime Minister Daoud,
Your Excellency Respected Deputy Prime Minister
Ali Mohammed,
Your Royal Highness Respected Deputy Prime
Minister Naim,
Dear Friends,

After spending six unforgettable days in your beautiful country, we are now bidding you farewell with a sense of reluctance to part from you. Please allow me to

take this opportunity to express once again our hearty thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan for its warm hospitality.

During this visit, we have had the honour of taking part in the celebration of your glorious Independence Day and sharing your joy in the festival. The Afghan people waged protracted, heroic struggles to resist colonialist aggression and safeguard the independence and dignity of their country. Foreign aggressors never

succeeded in subjugating your country; instead, they repeatedly met with ignominious defeats under the resolute counter-blows of the heroic Afghan people. The brilliant victories won by the Afghan people through firm and unyielding struggles were a source of great inspiration to the Chinese people. As is well known, the Chinese people, too, won their liberation only after protracted struggles. We are, therefore, fully able to appreciate the joy you are expressing in celebrating your Independence Day. As a Marshal of China and a friend of Afghanistan, I saw with great interest and admiration, at the grand military review held on your Independence Day, the stately and magnificent ranks of your armed forces, their excellent and modern equipment, and their full combat spirit. The fact that you have founded such a strong armed force to defend your motherland and safeguard peace, will make the enemy of peace fear and make your friends rejoice.

Through this visit, we have acquired a further understanding of many aspects of your beautiful country. Your magnificent mountains and rivers, rich and fertile land, splendid and long-standing culture, as well as your hard-working and courageous people, have left us with very profound impressions. Your Royal Government is one that connects itself with the people, and is full of vigour and working with zeal. The policy of peace and neutrality which you pursue is brilliant and correct. You stand for peaceful settlement of all international disputes. This is in conformity with the spirit of the Bandung Conference. All of your just demands which accord with the Bandung spirit will gain the sympathy of the Chinese people and all the other people who cherish peace, and will ultimately triumph.

During this visit, we have witnessed the great achievements you have scored in the various fields of economic and cultural construction. The Chinese people heartily rejoice over your achievements. In their own cause of construction, the Chinese people have also won some achievements. For example, compared with 1949, our steel output in 1959 had increased from 158,000 tons to 13,350,000 tons, and grain output, from 108,100,000 tons to 270,050,000 tons. On the basis of the growth of production, the level of material and cultural life of the Chinese people has been raised to a certain extent. The Chinese people, however, do not content themselves with the achievements already won. They are aware that they still have to make long and arduous efforts in order to thoroughly change the "poor and blank" features of their country. The Chinese people not only are determined to make their own country prosperous and strong, but also sincerely hope to see that all the Asian and African countries will become prosperous and strong. There is no denying that colonialism has brought about a state of poverty and backwardness in many of our Asian and African countries. The peoples of the various Asian and African countries which have shaken off colonial bondage are all facing the historic task of building up their own motherlands. The Chinese people are happy to note that, during recent years, the Asian and African countries which have already gained independence have all achieved great successes in their respective causes of construction. But, again, there is no denying

that the successes we have achieved in construction are still quite inadequate, and that they represent only a beginning when compared with the historic task which we are to accomplish. Moreover, it could be foreseen that we might still meet with this or that difficulty in our respective causes of construction. It is precisely for these reasons that we peoples of the Asian and African countries should unite as one, learn from one another, support one another and forge ahead together. We should cherish lofty aspirations and set for ourselves a high aim, that is, we must lift our countries from poverty and make them prosperous and strong, lift them from backwardness and turn them into the advanced. We peoples of the Asian and African countries are hard-working and courageous. All of us have long-standing cultures and rich resources. We must rouse ourselves to heroic efforts, realize these lofty aspirations and attain this high aim, and we have all the conditions necessary for doing so.

During our visit, we have conducted friendly and sincere talks with the leaders of the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan headed by His Royal Highness Prime Minister Daoud. Our talks have yielded important results. Our two Governments have signed the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression, which is a crystallization of the profound friendship between our two countries, and an embodiment and development of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit. This treaty will surely further enhance the friendly relations and close co-operation between our two countries. And this will also be an important contribution to the cause of promoting friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African countries and safeguarding world peace. I believe that the signing of this treaty will not only be warmly acclaimed by the Chinese and Afghan peoples, but also be universally extolled by the Asian and African peoples and all the peace-loving people throughout the world.

As entrusted by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and the Chinese Government, I have invited, during this visit, His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah to visit China at a time convenient to His Majesty. We feel most honoured that His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah has accepted the invitation. The visit will be another major event in the friendly relations between our two countries. The Chinese Government and people, as well as Chairman Liu Shao-chi himself, are all heartily looking forward to the arrival of His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah.

Your Respected Royal Highnesses! Dear Friends! We are now leaving your beautiful country. Although we have been here with you for only a short time, the pleasant memories of this visit will for ever linger in our minds. We shall never forget the audience which His Majesty the King of Afghanistan granted us. We shall not forget our friendly meetings with the leaders of the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan and with our other friends, as well as the cordial friendship they have shown us.

Long live China-Afghanistan friendship!

Another Example of Peaceful Coexistence

Following is the translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on August 28, 1960. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

BRINGING with him the profound and sincere friendship of the Chinese people, our Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi accepted the invitation extended to him and visited our friendly neighbour on the Pamir Plateau—Afghanistan. During his visit, Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the joyous ceremonies on the 42nd anniversary of Afghanistan's Independence Day; together with the Afghan people he celebrated this great and momentous day of theirs. At the same time, he also had friendly talks with the Afghan Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud, Deputy Prime Minister Ali Mohammed, and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sardar Mohammed Naim. These talks have produced satisfactory results. The two countries issued a Joint Communiqué and concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The signing of this treaty is a fresh victory of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and of the Bandung spirit. It is of great significance in promoting Asian-African solidarity and preserving peace in Asia and the world.

New Stage in Friendly Co-operation

For centuries past China and Afghanistan have lived together in peace and amity. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1955, friendly co-operation between the two countries, guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and the Bandung spirit, has made remarkable progress. In January and October of 1957 respectively, Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud of the Kingdom of Afghanistan paid visits to each other's country. In September 1959, Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Afghanistan visited China. Now, His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah of the Kingdom of Afghanistan has accepted the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and will come to China for a friendly visit. The visits exchanged between their leaders are constantly strengthening friendly co-operation between the two countries. Today, as a result of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression, this friendly co-operation has entered a new stage.

The Sino-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression, like the Treaty of Friendship Between China and Yemen signed more than two years ago, the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between

China and Burma and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between China and Nepal which were both signed this year, is a concrete amplification and development of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. These treaties not only fix in legal form the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Afghanistan, Yemen, Burma and Nepal, they are also models for peaceful coexistence between the Asian countries.

Mutual Support Needed

After having freed themselves from imperialist oppression, the Asian countries are all in need of a peaceful environment to develop their economies, and to do away with the poverty and backwardness imposed on them by imperialist plunder and aggression. They all need mutual support in the struggle against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace. That is why, despite the fact that the social systems of the Asian countries differ, but, having common interests and standing on a common ground, they can maintain and develop friendly co-operation among themselves on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. Between them there is no conflict of basic interests. As to certain problems left over by history and other disputes which may arise, they can be solved entirely by means of peaceful consultation. Just as the Sino-Afghan Joint Communiqué has pointed out: "It is fully possible to find fair and reasonable solutions to all disputes between Asian and African countries in the spirit of friendly co-operation, mutual understanding and mutual respect." The recent smooth settlement of the Sino-Burmese and Sino-Nepalese boundary questions provides eloquent proof of this.

The Governments and peoples of China and Afghanistan have been making common efforts to promote Afro-Asian solidarity and support the Asian and African peoples in their struggles against colonialism. The Joint Communiqué reiterated "support for the full independence of those peoples and nations who as yet have not succeeded in attaining independence, and expressed the conviction that the struggle of these peoples and nations against colonialism and for freedom and the right to determine their future in accordance with their own freely expressed desire is just and will eventually triumph." This has great, realistic significance today. The movement for national independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America is surging forward with might and main. Since the beginning of this year, 15 countries have won independence in varying degrees, and the colonial system

is further disintegrating. But the forces of colonialism are not reconciled to their defeat; in their desperate struggles they stop at nothing. U.S. imperialism is intensifying its intervention and aggression against the Congolese and Cuban peoples. The peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries must, therefore, strengthen their unity, support one another and wage resolute struggles against colonialism and imperialism. Only in this way can national independence be attained and safeguarded.

The Kingdom of Afghanistan has always followed the policy of peace and neutrality. It has made valuable contributions to Asian and world peace and has won the high esteem and wholehearted support of China and the other peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world. The talks held between leaders of China and Afghanistan this time once again gave expression to the common desire of the people of the two countries to safeguard world peace. The Joint Communiqué expressed "hopes that the leaders of various countries of the world will dedicate their efforts to the elimination of international tension and conduct peaceful negotiations in order to safeguard peace in the world. Furthermore the two parties expressed hopes and desire for the success of the forthcoming discussions on disarmament."

China's Consistent Fight for Peace

The Chinese people ardently love peace. The 650 million liberated Chinese people are determined to use their industrious hands to bring about a rapid change in

the backwardness of their country characterized by poverty and blankness. Full of confidence, the Chinese people are now embarking on socialist construction at high speed. We need a peaceful international environment of long duration. The Chinese Government and people, therefore, have consistently followed a peaceful foreign policy and advocated the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. Our country, together with India and Burma, enunciated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and subsequently worked out the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference in conjunction with the other Asian and African countries. On the basis of these principles, our country has made vigorous efforts to develop friendly co-operation with the Asian and African countries. Our Government has repeatedly proposed that all countries of the Asian and the Pacific region, including the United States, conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression, and make this region a nuclear weapon free area. It is precisely as Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "China not only desires in all sincerity to live in peace and amity with all its neighbouring countries, but also hopes in all sincerity to see peace throughout Asia and the world ensured."

It is our firm belief that peace and friendly co-operation between China and Afghanistan and other Asian and African countries, guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, will certainly be consolidated and develop with each passing day, thereby making a still greater contribution to the promotion of the solidarity of the Asian and African countries and the defence of world peace.

Let the Whole Party and the Whole People Go In for Agriculture and Grain Production In a Big Way

Following is the text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of August 25, 1960. — Ed.

AN entirely new situation is emerging on the agricultural front in China. In many provinces and autonomous regions, the frontline of agricultural production is being reinforced by manpower counted in the million. The scale on which action is being taken by the various trades and professions, mainly those of the industrial branches, in support for agriculture is unprecedented. Large numbers of cadres and senior personnel of the leading organs in all parts of the country and at all levels are flocking down to the frontlines of agricultural production; many leading organs of counties and people's communes have moved their offices to the basic units of the people's communes to give down-to-earth

leadership to agricultural production. A new high tide is rising with the whole Party and the whole people going in for agriculture and grain production in a big way.

Faced with this excellent situation, we quickly recall the scenes in China's vast countryside in the autumn and winter of 1957. Then, China's peasants, united as one, forging bravely ahead along the road of socialism, inspired and guided by the "40 articles" of the National Programme for Agricultural Development the revised draft of which was put forward by the Party's Central Committee, brought about a vigorous upsurge in production and construction; they engaged in water conservancy construction and the collection of manure in a big way and thus paved the way and laid the foundation for the big leap forward in 1958. The need to pay early and

close attention to things—this is an important experience gained in the big leap forward.

The hot summer is over and the early autumn has set in. Now is the season for doing a really good job on the agricultural front. The main task of the moment is to strengthen field management for autumn crops, do autumn harvest well to bring in more grain this autumn; and make energetic preparations for the autumn ploughing and sowing to bring in more grain next summer.

Experience in the big leap forward in the last two years further proves that autumn occupies an especially important place in the process of agricultural production. Autumn crops provide the bulk of agricultural production. As far as the country as a whole is concerned, most of the annual grain output is brought in in the autumn; in some places where there is only one harvest a year, all the grain produced is brought in in the autumn. By far the largest part of the industrial crops is harvested in autumn. A good or bad autumn harvest has a decisive bearing on fulfilment of the year's plan for agricultural production. The time between summer and autumn is the time when the autumn crops are in a vigorous growth and go to seed; it is also the time when weather conditions are changeable and natural calamities occur very frequently. During this period, to do a great deal or very little, to do a good or poor job in field management and in the fight against natural calamities has especially important bearing on the harvest. Whether it is in stimulating the growth of crops and the production of seeds (such as top-dressing, irrigation, supplementary pollination, etc.), or in checking unfavourable factors adversely affecting the increase in crop production (such as weeding, killing insects, drainage, preventing lodging, etc.), the most important thing is not to miss the opportunity. If the opportunity is missed, sometimes even by a delay of a single day or less, it may result in losing the chance of getting a greater increase in production or of lessening a loss. In order not to miss the opportunity, in order to place oneself in an active position and to bring in as much grain and other farm produce as possible, it is necessary to concentrate most strength on the field management of the autumn crops and autumn harvest. It is a task of the first importance for the whole Party and whole people in going in for agriculture and grain production in a big way.

AUTUMN is not only an important season for getting bigger harvests in the current year but also for getting bigger harvests for the following year. Crops sown in the autumn and harvested in the summer of the next year occupy an important place in the whole year's agricultural production. The acreage of food grain crops sown in the autumn and harvested in the summer next year usually makes up one-quarter of the total for the whole year. The acreage of oil-bearing crops sown in the autumn and harvested in the next summer usually makes up one-third of the total for the whole year. Summer harvest, being the first harvest in the year, plays a particularly important role in promoting the whole year's production and in making arrangements for the people's livelihood. In the Yellow River valley, summer crops have always comprised a fairly large proportion of the

whole year's harvests. In order to avoid certain natural calamities and achieve a more balanced arrangement of labour power and the people's livelihood for all seasons of the year, it is also necessary in many areas in the south to increase the proportion of summer crops. "A better autumn harvest depends on how it is attended to, and a better harvest of wheat depends on how it is sown." The work of autumn ploughing and autumn sowing has a particularly close bearing on whether or not we get a good harvest of winter crops such as winter wheat. Enlarging the sown acreage in autumn and winter and raising the quality of autumn ploughing and autumn sowing as far as possible is the second important task in the current movement for the whole Party and the whole people to go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way.

The launching of a nationwide movement to go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way has even more profound significance. The experience gained in our country's socialist construction has further proved that agriculture is the foundation of the development of the national economy and that food grains are the foundation of foundations. The rate of growth of our country's agriculture has a tremendous effect on the speed of development of the national economy as a whole and that of industry. From 1950 to 1959, the average annual rate of increase of the gross value of agricultural production in our country was about 10.4 per cent and that of the gross value of industrial output was about 29.2 per cent. Generally speaking, when the annual rate of increase in the value of agricultural production surpassed the average rate, that of the value of industrial output in the following year also surpassed the average rate. In 1952, for instance, the gross value of agricultural production increased 15.3 per cent. In 1953, the gross value of industrial output increased 30.2 per cent. On the other hand, when the annual rate of increase in the value of agricultural production was much lower than the average rate, that of the value of industrial output in the following year was also much lower than the average rate. In 1954, for instance, because of natural calamities, the gross value of agricultural production increased only 3.3 per cent. In 1955, the gross value of industrial output increased only 5.6 per cent, while the output value of consumer goods dropped 0.03 per cent. The extraordinarily big leap forward in agriculture in 1958 promoted an extraordinarily big leap in industry and the national economy as a whole in that same year. Agriculture is the source of basic means of life of the people, it is the raw material base for light industry and provides the broadest markets for the light and heavy industries. To speed industrialization we must go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way. With a good harvest in agriculture, other things can be done smoothly.

IN the past ten years, our agriculture has been growing steadily and particularly in 1958 and 1959 its rates of increase were still higher. The value of our agricultural output more than doubled in the past decade with food grain production registering a more than 100 per cent increase. This fully demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system and proves the correct-

ness and vitality of the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune. However, our country started from a very backward agricultural level while the demand for agricultural products, in keeping with the progress of national construction, has increased very rapidly since liberation. Although China is a great, agricultural country with a long history and huge population, the level of its agricultural growth before liberation was very low. During the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the level of consumption of the broad masses of the working people was very low, but still large amounts of food grain and cotton had to be imported each year. This state of affairs has undergone tremendous change in the ten years since liberation; but the level of agricultural growth is still not high enough, and the leap forward in overall economic construction and the rising standards of living of the people create an ever-increasing demand for grain, non-staple foods and industrial raw materials. Take the demand for grain for example. As a result of the general participation in labour by all who are able to do so and with the workers and peasants working vigorously all year round, there is a substantial rise in grain consumption. With the establishment of the people's communes and their community dining-rooms, grain consumption by former poor peasants and lower middle peasants has risen to the level of middle peasants. The past three years witnessed an increase of some 20 million in population in the cities and industrial and mining areas. Huge increases have also been recorded in grain for industrial uses. There has, moreover, been a very large number of people engaged in agricultural capital construction with the peak figure exceeding 70 million involved in water conservancy construction during last winter and spring; they consumed more grain than other peasants. All this has greatly expanded the volume of grain consumption. The demand for cotton creates a similar situation. In the vast countryside and even remote mountain districts, the phenomenon of shabbily dressed people and the same piece of patched garment being handed down and worn for several generations is now for ever a thing of the past. There has been an enormous improvement in the clothing of the working people in both cities and rural districts. Although cotton output more than quadrupled in the past ten years, it is still not plentiful. Owing to its relative backwardness in modern techniques, our agricultural production has not yet been able to free itself from the impact of natural conditions. This becomes even more apparent in those years of frequently recurring natural calamities such as last year when over 500 million *mu* were hit and this year when such calamities struck more than 600 million *mu*. To meet the demands of the continued leap forward of the national economy, make up most effectively for the losses in agriculture resulting from successive natural calamities and actively increase reserves so as to cope with the still unstabilized situation in agricultural production under present conditions, agricultural production, and grain production in particular, must be given a place of primary importance.

This means that placing agriculture in a position of primary importance and mobilizing the whole Party and

the whole people to go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way is not a measure of expediency. It is a strategic policy for a considerable period in the process of our socialist construction. Industry and agriculture have both made tremendous strides during the big leap forward in our country. Our industry is now capable of giving greater support to agriculture and our agriculture is also growing in strength. With the consolidation and healthy development of the people's communes, the road ahead for agricultural development is broadening. In such circumstances, there is both the necessity and possibility of giving further scope to the role of agriculture as the foundation, as well as the necessity and possibility of mobilizing industry to give still greater support to agriculture. Now, the special emphasis laid by the Party's Central Committee on carrying through the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation is precisely a correct reflection of the objective laws and demands of economic development.

IT is a glorious task to develop agriculture. And agricultural labour is glorious labour. Such labour is not only important in the building of the new socialist countryside, but also an extremely important part of our socialist construction as a whole. In recent years, more and more cadres have gone to the countryside and mountain areas. They have been fighting a hard battle on the agricultural production front. More and more young people and students have settled down in the countryside and become the new type of cultured agricultural labourers of our country. By their deeds they set us good examples of going in for agriculture and grain production in a big way, thus making important contributions to the motherland and to socialism. Now, the situation is excellent for the further development of our agriculture. Under such circumstances, all cadres in the countryside as well as the masses of commune members should exert increasing effort in shouldering the main task of accelerating the development of agriculture. Cadres and masses in other spheres of activity should show greater initiative and be more active and effective in their support of agriculture. The whole Party and the whole people should shoulder the great responsibility of laying a more solid foundation for the acceleration of the development of our national economy. At the present time, the situation on the agricultural front is, on the whole, very favourable. There are enormous possibilities for us in striving to bring in as much food grain as possible in the autumn of this year as well as to gather a summer harvest next year which will surpass all previous records. Let us raise high the three red banners of the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward, and the people's commune; let the whole Party and the whole people go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way! Let all Party comrades and all the people of the country continue to work with boundless enthusiasm and arduously for a more rapid development of agriculture, for greater output of grains and for the still better arrangement of the life of the people so as to ensure a better, overall and continued leap forward in our national economy.

China's Big Home Market Aids Industrialization

by SU HSING

CHINA has the biggest home market in the world—mainly a rural market. It provides great possibilities for the rapid development of industrial construction.

The old semi-colonial and semi-feudal China also had a rural market of several hundred million peasants, but, in consequence of the exploitation which they suffered under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the peasants were pauperized; their purchasing power was extremely low. Industrial production levels were very low as the country's industrial foundations were very weak, yet manufacturers often found it hard to dispose of even the small amounts of industrial goods produced. All this changed completely after liberation. In the last ten years, in spite of the unprecedentedly rapid development of industry the growing rural market demand for various industrial goods is far from being satisfied.

Constant Rise in Rural Purchasing Power

What has caused this change? The roots of this change lie mainly in the thorough carrying out of the democratic revolution and completion of the land reform in the countryside; this was immediately followed by the socialist revolution in which agricultural co-operation was realized in the countryside and, in 1953, the people's communes were established in the rural areas. This series of changes in the relations of production has liberated the productive forces, resulting in the rapid development of agricultural production and the constant rise in the rural purchasing power. In 1952, the year in which land reform was completed throughout the country, rural purchasing power increased by around 70 per cent compared with 1950. In 1957, the first year after the realization of agricultural co-operation, it increased by more than 50 per cent compared with 1952. In 1959, the second year of the big leap forward and the establishment of the people's communes, it registered another big increase. This shows that every forward change in the relations of production led to a growth in agricultural production and a marked rise in rural purchasing power.

This rise in rural purchasing power and the growth of the rural demand for means of production and consumer goods, in turn, promoted a still faster development of industrial production. Take the supply of drainage and irrigation machinery for the countryside, for example. In 1956, machinery to a total of 189,000 h.p. was supplied; in 1957, it was 265,000 h.p.; in 1958, 1,083,000 h.p. and in 1959, 1,972,000 h.p. This means that in 1959 some ten times as much was supplied as in 1956. Stimulated by the steady rise in rural purchasing power, the production of other agricultural means of production and indus-

trial consumer goods needed by the peasants also went up very quickly.

Markets and Industrial Growth

Historically, industrial development and the expansion of markets are always interconnected, the one promoting the other. The realization of industrialization under capitalism was preconditioned by the rapid expansion of the market. In socialist countries, the realization of industrialization is also closely connected with the expansion of the market. However, the relations between capitalist industrialization and the market are fundamentally different in nature from the relations between socialist industrialization and the market.

Capitalist production aims at making profits. As a result, exploitation of the working class and the working people, including the peasants, is inevitably intensified; this leads to impoverishment of the working people and a relative decline in their purchasing power. Because the expansion of the market fails to keep pace with the expansion of production, in the course of its development, capitalism is inevitably beset by periodic economic crises of over-production. In contrast, the aim of socialist production is to meet the growing needs of the people in their material and cultural life; so their livelihood steadily improves on the basis of the development of production. Therefore, under socialism, the question of over-production simply does not exist and, generally speaking, the growth of the needs of the people and the expansion of the market outstrip the development of production.

Since the aim of capitalist production and exchange is profit making, industrial development in all capitalist countries not only intensifies the exploitation of their own people, but inevitably results in foreign expansion and barbarous plunder of other countries, especially the backward countries.

The very nature of socialist production, designed to satisfy the people's needs, absolutely precludes aggressive economic expansion overseas and the dumping of commodities. No matter how fast is the growth of production and how large the amount of goods produced, the socialist home market can absorb them all. Of course, the socialist countries should, in the spirit of internationalism, and in accordance with the principles of active co-operation, equality and mutual benefit, develop friendly economic co-operation among themselves so as to bring about a common upsurge of the economy throughout the entire socialist camp. Moreover, when conditions permit, they also trade with the countries of the capitalist world according to the principle of equality, mutual benefit and

exchanging what one has for what one has not. But such activities have nothing in common with the foreign expansion and dumping of commodities by the imperialist countries. The market needed in socialist industrialization is a home market, and in China more than 500 million peasants form the mainstay of this market. Following the liquidation of the system of exploitation of man by man and the root causes of such a system, the 650 million-odd people of China have been completely organized both politically and economically. Relying on this great and unrivalled strength, we will be able to develop our industrial and agricultural production rapidly, quickly expand our home market and ensure the continued development of our socialist construction at a great leap forward speed.

Importance of Agriculture

As early as the time of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Comrade Mao Tse-tung already noted in his *On Coalition Government*:

The peasants—[are] the source of China's industrial workers. In future, tens of millions of peasants will go to the cities, to factories. In order to build up powerful industries of her own and a large number of modernized big cities, China will have to undergo a continuous process of transforming rural inhabitants into urban inhabitants.

The peasants—[are] the mainstay of the market for China's industry. Only the peasants can supply the largest amount of foodstuffs and raw materials and consume the largest amount of manufactured goods.

Here, Comrade Mao Tse-tung succinctly explained the importance of agriculture in the national economy as a whole.

The Chinese Communist Party, guided by the thinking of Mao Tse-tung, formulated the general line of the democratic revolution, the general line of the socialist revolution and the general line of socialist construction. Although the specific tasks to be fulfilled under these three general lines are not the same, they all aim, in the last analysis, to liberate China's social productive forces, help bring about their rapid development, change step by step the situation in which the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture into one in which the majority of the population is engaged in industry, and to transform, step by step, a poor and backward agricultural country into a great socialist state with a highly developed modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture.

Socialist construction in China has made rapid progress in the ten years since liberation, especially since 1958; this is a great victory of Marxism-Leninism, a victory rejoiced in by the whole population. But China is still "poor and blank," this is still its salient feature, and this feature manifests itself even more clearly in the vast countryside. Labour productivity in agriculture is still very low and farm and rural side-occupation products are far from enough to meet the growing needs of socialist construction and the people's livelihood. We must completely change this irrational state of affairs in our economy, greatly raise agricultural labour productivity,

greatly increase the amount of goods produced both by farming and side-occupations, and, thus build up a firm foundation for the continued leap forward in our national economy.

As pointed out by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*:

As China is a great agricultural country, with over 80 per cent of its population in the villages, its industry and agriculture must be developed simultaneously. Only then will industry have raw materials and a market, and only so will it be possible to accumulate fairly large funds for the building up of a powerful heavy industry. Everyone knows that light industry is closely related to agriculture. Without agriculture there can be no light industry. But it is not so clearly understood that agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market. This fact, however, will be more readily appreciated as the gradual progress of technological improvement and modernization of agriculture calls for more and more machinery, fertilizers, water conservancy and electric power projects and transport facilities for the farms, as well as fuel and building materials for the rural consumers. The entire national economy will benefit if we can achieve an even greater growth in our agriculture and thus induce a correspondingly greater development of light industry during the period of the Second and Third Five-Year Plans. With the development of agriculture and light industry, heavy industry will be assured of its market and funds, and thus grow faster.

The principle Comrade Mao Tse-tung advances here, that is, that in the development of China's socialist economy, "industry and agriculture must be developed simultaneously" and "agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market," is an outstanding and creative new Marxist generalization in the economic field as well as in the field of socialist construction.

The practice of socialist construction in our country fully bears out the complete correctness of this generalization of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Increase of Marketable Farm Produce

During the First Five-Year Plan period, China's gross agricultural output value grew on an average by 4.5 per cent annually. In the big leap forward in agricultural production in 1958 and 1959, it grew on an average by 20.7 per cent annually, or 4.6 times the annual average rate of increase during the First Five-Year Plan. With the big leap forward in agricultural production, the output of marketable farm produce also registered a marked increase; there was a considerable increase in the amount of grain, raw materials and other farm produce with which agriculture provides industry. A total of 8,000 million yuan worth of farm and side-occupation products were purchased in this country in 1950; this figure rose to 22,760 million yuan in 1958, an increase of 184.5 per cent; 1959 showed a further increase over 1958.

This rapid increase in the total value of farm and side-occupation products purchased is an indication of the rapid rise in purchasing power in the countryside and

the rapid expansion of the rural market which requires industry to provide more means of production and consumer goods for the countryside. During the First Five-Year Plan period, the value of means of production supplied to the rural areas by the state totalled 14,200 million yuan; in 1958 alone, however, this figure was 6,680 million yuan, and in 1959, it further rose to 8,150 million yuan. More was supplied in these two years therefore than during the previous five years. This makes it all the more evident that heavy industry in China must look to agriculture as its important market; this is an inevitable trend in her economic development. At the same time, compared with the First Five-Year Plan period, there was also a considerable increase in the state's supply of industrial consumer goods to the rural areas in 1958 and 1959.

The increase in the demand of the rural areas for means of production and consumer goods greatly promotes the development of industry. During China's First Five-Year Plan period, gross industrial output value registered an average annual increase of 18 per cent; in 1958 and 1959 this increased to 52.2 per cent, or 2.9 times the average rate of increase in the First Five-Year Plan.

Speeding Agricultural Growth

These facts make it easy to see that there is a direct link between the growth of industry and agriculture, each providing a market for the other. The growth of agriculture inevitably expands the market for light and heavy industry and this calls for still faster growth in light and heavy industry. On the other hand, as industry grows, the market for various kinds of farm produce inevitably expands; this calls for a still faster growth of agriculture: a rise in agricultural labour productivity and in the amount of marketable farm products. Present conditions in our country show that demands have not yet been fully met in either of these fields. China's farming has not attained a high level of mechanization; it is limited in its ability to resist natural calamities. As a result, it cannot yet give industry an assured and steady increase in farm products and fully meet the needs of industry. This is an important problem in China's economic development that must be solved. But how is it to be solved? We must persevere in carrying out the policy of the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture in a more satisfactory way; we must take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor and closely integrate priority for the development of heavy industry with the speedy development of agriculture, and make an energetic effort to help bring about the technical transformation of agriculture. The general goal is to introduce complete mechanization and automation in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, and in such field and non-field work as water conservancy construction, irrigation and drainage, the manufacture of fertilizers and collection of manure, the processing of agricultural products, communications and transport, building in the countryside, etc., to realize the industrialization of the rural people's communes and complete electrification of the whole countryside.

In regard to the technical transformation of China's agriculture, we are striving, in accordance with the

instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, to get a minor solution in about four years' time beginning from 1959, an intermediate solution within seven years or so and a major solution in about ten years. This means that by or around 1969, we will be using mainly machinery and not animal traction on land where cultivation by machinery is possible, and that we will be using mainly machinery and not manual labour for irrigation purposes on land where irrigation by machinery is needed, while rural transport will be motorized in the main, displacing manpower or animal carriers, and the processing of farm produce and side-occupation products will be semi-mechanized or mechanized.

Such groundwork, and the further growth of industry, especially heavy industry, will enable us to raise the technical level of agriculture still more quickly, this will result in the raising of agricultural labour productivity by scores of times, a more than tenfold increase in the amount of marketable farm produce. This will enable us to draw a labour force of tens of millions or even around a hundred million people from the agricultural front to develop industry in the countryside on a large scale, expand transport and communications, cultural and educational and all other types of undertakings needed to urbanize the rural areas.

The process of bringing about the technical transformation of agriculture in our country entails maintaining a division of labour between industry and agriculture while also integrating the one with the other. It is a process in which the degree of the division of labour between industry and agriculture, and within industry and agriculture, becomes higher and higher and at the same time co-ordination between the two also becomes ever closer. Because we have socialist public ownership and have discovered the people's commune, this best form of social organization, which combines industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs into one, while the city is devoting its main energy to developing industry, it is also energetically developing agriculture in the surrounding areas to serve its needs. On the other hand, while the countryside is devoting its main energy to developing agriculture, it is also energetically developing industry, and in the first place, industries that serve agriculture. As we press ahead with the technical transformation of agriculture, instead of bringing all the labour forces that can be spared from the agricultural front into the cities, we shall deploy the overwhelming majority of these labour forces to work to establish industrial and other undertakings in the countryside so as to bring about urbanization of the countryside step by step. In this way, as Engels put it, we will bring about "an intimate connection between industrial and agricultural production."* This is the correct way, as laid down by the Party, to eliminate gradually the differences between town and countryside in our country.

Vast Prospects of Rural Market

Completion of the technical transformation of agriculture opens up brilliant prospects for the Chinese peo-

* F. Engels: *The Housing Question*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1954, p. 152.

ple: a many-fold increase in the output of all rural products and a vast expansion in animal husbandry, forestry, side-occupations and fishery. This in turn will lead to a further tremendous demand for machinery and other means of production in the countryside. The life in the countryside will be transformed completely. The peasants will have their comfortable homes, fully up-to-date cultural establishments and social amenities. There will be an expanding market for industrial consumer goods of all kinds far surpassing the levels of today.

The market is a historical phenomenon. By the time the country's transition from socialism to communism is realized the market will inevitably disappear. However, the relation of inter-dependence and mutual promotion between industry and agriculture will always remain and so we must have a correct understanding of the inter-connection between industry and agriculture, and work out principles and policies correctly handling the relation between heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. In this way, after a certain period of hard work, China can certainly succeed in increasing her industrial and agricultural production in absolute amounts as well as on a per capita basis, to levels surpassing the most developed capitalist countries.

Tapping Potentialities

There is the possibility of achieving a continued expansion of the rural market in China. But work is required to realize this possibility.

The size of a market is measured by the available purchasing power. High-speed growth of agricultural production is the prerequisite for a rise in the peasants' purchasing power. Such a vast market as ours comprising over 500 million peasants has huge potentialities for promoting industrial development, but to bring these into full play it is necessary, first of all, to have a profound understanding of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's concept of making agriculture the foundation and industry the dominant factor; it is necessary to hold fast to this central link — agriculture — and mobilize all our various other undertakings to support agriculture and develop agricultural production at high speed. It must be realized that fulfilment of the National Programme for Agricultural Development two or three years ahead of time and the gradual realization of the mechanization of agriculture is a glorious task not only of the peasants but of the whole people. Support for agriculture means, in fact, support for the development of industry and the national economy as a whole.

Since this year began, a mass movement has grown on a nationwide scale in the various departments and trades in industry, communications, finance, banking, trade, science, education, culture, public health, etc., to render all-round support to agriculture. In this movement, the industrial and commercial branches of the economy supply the countryside through the market with more and better agricultural machinery, farm implements, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals and other means of production and consumer goods; they also send workers and technicians to support the industries run by counties

and people's communes in the rural areas, organize service teams to pass on their technical know-how and experience, help the people's communes train technicians and give them all the material aid they can. Considerable successes have already been achieved, thus greatly promoting the technical transformation of agriculture and the development of agricultural production.

Correct Purchasing Policy

To expand the rural market, it is also necessary to firmly implement the Party's policy regarding the purchase of farm products, to promote the growth of agricultural output through the purchase of farm products.

Ours is a big country with a population of 650 million people. It is now engaged in high speed economic construction; its need for farm products is large and is growing rapidly. We must, therefore, adhere to our policy of planned purchase of farm produce; under conditions of the continued growth of agricultural production, of an increase in the amounts of marketable farm products and of gradual improvement of the peasants' living standards, we must see to it that we purchase more when the peasants produce more. Through the purchase of farm products, we shall also organize production, organize a diversified economy and promote the rapid development of agricultural production.

Under existing conditions, the exchange of commodities is a way of integrating industry with agriculture. This is why the Party has always paid great attention to correctly fixing rates of exchange between industrial goods and farm products. Following the liberation, the state, as early as 1950, began making reasonable readjustments in the price of farm products in some areas, especially the earlier liberated areas; it also started to reduce the "scissors" between industrial and agricultural commodity prices. In the years since 1950, the state, in order to encourage an increase in agricultural production and improve the peasants' livelihood, further raised the purchasing price of farm products on the basis of stable prices for industrial goods. As the price of farm products goes up and that of industrial goods goes down relatively, the peasants can use the same amount of farm products to exchange for more industrial goods than before. During the First Five-Year Plan period, thanks to rise in the purchasing price of farm products in this country, the peasants received an additional income of around 11,000 million yuan. The correct price policy of the Party has not only promoted the development of agricultural production and an improvement in the peasants' livelihood, but also stimulated expansion of the rural market.

China's home market, the rural market in particular, is larger than in any other country and, as indicated in the foregoing, provides great possibilities for the rapid development of industrial construction in our country. As results have shown the principles and policies of the Party on expanding the home market and promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production are entirely correct. As long as we continue to implement these principles and policies, we will be able to turn these great possibilities smoothly and step by step into reality.

What Has the U.N. Brought to the Congo?

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial on August 22. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

WHAT has the United Nations brought to the Congo? Here are the salient facts of the past month and more.

1. As soon as they entered the Congo, the "U.N. forces" started to occupy the areas where Congolese troops were defending and resisting aggression by Belgian forces. They also disarmed Congolese soldiers and took control of Congolese airfields and ports.

2. U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold and the American Bunche, who has been active as U.N. representative in the Congo, have been giving many-sided support to the splitting activities of Tshombe, the imperialist agent in Katanga. Hammarskjold declared that the U.N. would not protect civilian and military personnel of the Congolese central government when they arrived in Katanga. Bunche, furthermore, announced that the attempts of the Congolese Government to exercise its sovereign rights throughout its country, including Katanga Province, would not have U.N. "support."

3. Bunche, brazenly trampling on the Congo's sovereignty, denied the right of the Congolese Government to maintain order in its own country and declared that "U.N. forces alone were responsible for the security" of the Congo.

4. Hammarskjold alleged that the "basic unity" of the Congo was possible only provided the "U.N. forces" entered all parts of the Congo; he clamoured that the United Nations must be allowed to "guarantee" what he termed "democracy" in the Congo and "protect" what he called "the spokesmen of all the different political views."

5. Under the shield of the United Nations, the Belgian forces of aggression now have many more troops in the Congo than before they started their aggression. The "U.N. forces," moreover, have issued U.N. armbands to Belgian paratroopers and spies for the latter's criminal activities. On August 16, Congolese troops, at the Leopoldville airfield, caught a unit of Belgian armed paratroopers disguised as "U.N. forces." Yet Hammarskjold, who was directly responsible for this dirty trick, went so far as to slander as "illegal action" the just measures taken by the Congolese Government to exercise its national sovereignty.

6. On August 18, "U.N. forces" occupied the Leopoldville airfield, digging entrenchment and forbidding entry to Congolese soldiers. They openly declared that they would "shoot at" Congolese soldiers if necessary and, as part of their threat, continued to send reinforcements into Leopoldville.

U.N. Plays the Role of Colonialist in Congo

From the above facts, only one conclusion can be drawn: The United Nations is playing the role of colonial-

ist in the Congo. Hammarskjold has proved to be a staunch defender of colonial interests, and the American Bunche has been the actual executor of colonialist policy. Behind the fig-leaf of the United Nations is none other than U.S. imperialism itself.

In the Congo, the United States not only possesses huge colonial interests but is in fact making an all-out effort to replace the Belgian colonialists completely. Following closely on the heels of the "U.N. forces" is Wall Street monopoly capital. First, the "Congo International Management Corporation" of the American Detwiler put forward a 50-year plan for plundering the Congo. Then, in collusion with Tshombe, the "Truman Consortium" decided to invest by itself 50 million dollars in Katanga. Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, boasted that the U.N. intervention in the Congo is "the most advanced and most sophisticated international effort that has ever been made in the history of the world." Lodge is so extremely satisfied, as the *Washington Post* has revealed, because, in this kind of action, "the onus of colonialism cannot be affixed" to the United States. However, it is a bit too early for the Lodges to feel so satisfied. After all, no paper can wrap up fire.

Formally, the U.N. intervention in the Congo was based on the Security Council resolution of July 13. When the resolution was put to vote, the British and French delegates abstained, but the U.S. delegate supported it. A solid body of decent public opinion already pointed out at that time that this U.N. resolution would open the door wide to U.S. imperialist intervention in the Congo and constitute an odious precedent for infringements, in the name of the United Nations, on the sovereignty of newly independent countries.

Washington Uses U.N. As Tool

Countless historical facts in the past 15 years have proved that U.S. imperialism has all along used the United Nations as its instrument for aggression. Here is the notoriously shameful record: Under cover of the United Nations, the United States committed the monstrous crime of aggression in Korea, and it hangs on to south Korea to this day. The United States used the United Nations to intervene in the internal affairs of Hungary and slander the Soviet Union. On December 9, last year, it again made use of its voting machine in the U.N. General Assembly to secure the adoption of its proposal on the so-called "Hungarian Question." Recently, the United States has on successive occasions sent its spy planes to intrude into Soviet air space, seriously threatening world peace. The whole world condemns these moves, yet, the U.N. Security Council, by dint of the majority vote controlled by the United States, rejected the Soviet accusation of U.S. aggression and shielded the U.S. crimes. Not long ago, by manipulating its majority in the U.N. Security Council, the United States got it to reject Cuba's accusation of U.S. aggression. For 11 years now, the United States has manipulated the United Nations, stubbornly depriving China

of its lawful seat and repeatedly pushing through illegal resolutions slandering China as "aggressive."

In the face of these hard facts, how can anybody believe that the United Nations, which still remains under U.S. control, can stand for justice and really help the struggle against colonialism? How can anybody regard the Security Council resolution for interference in the Congo as anything but a shield for new crimes of U.S. pirates?

Apologists for U.S. imperialism have tried to justify U.S. actions by contending that U.N. intervention was requested by the Congolese Government. But the position of the Congolese Government can in no way serve to absolve U.S. imperialism of its crimes. The request then made by the Congolese Government was aimed at guaranteeing its own national independence and sovereignty, and checking Belgian colonialist aggression. What the Congolese Government requested was U.N. military and technical aid. But now a series of incidents have occurred in which Congolese sovereignty has been violated in the name of the United Nations. Not only have the old colonialists—the Belgian colonialists—failed to clear out but the new colonialists—the U.S. colonialists—have swarmed in. Bunche, the American, has been playing the role of self-appointed overlord of the Congo. Considering these facts, is it not perfectly justified to hold U.S. imperialism responsible for all these crimes?

The Congo was subjected to Belgian colonialist aggression less than 10 days after it proclaimed its independence, creating an extremely serious threat and a great hardship for the new-born republic. It is understandable that the Congolese Government should have hoped that the United Nations would come forward to uphold justice. It did not expect at the time that the neo-colonialists would so shamelessly take advantage of its sincere wishes, and embark on a new conquest under the U.N. flag. But a fall in pit is a gain in wit. The wanton outrages of the neo-colonialists in the Congo have aroused the boundless indignation of the Congolese people.

Congolese Stand Firm on Independence

The Congolese people are rising from all these ordeals, stronger than ever before. The Congolese army and police in Leopoldville have taken up arms again. They have hunted and rounded up Belgian paratroopers and spies hidden in the "U.N. forces." They have rebuffed provocations by the white troops who resisted this search. These are patriotic and just actions, such as must be taken by any nation with self-respect. In Luluabourg of Kasai Province, in Kongolo, Manono, Mulongo and other towns of Katanga Province, the Congolese people are putting up a struggle, which is mounting daily against violations of their sovereignty by "U.N. forces" and the ravages of the Belgian colonialists. Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba has repeatedly made speeches and statements strongly denouncing U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld as "an accomplice in Katanga's secession." He has asked for the "immediate withdrawal of white troops," whom he has condemned for disrespect to the Congolese soldiers. Exposing the U.N. attempt to usurp the legal government of the Congo and exercise power in his country, Lumumba has also declared that the Congo does not want the "substitution of U.N. occupation for Belgian occupation." These are strong answers to the new colonialists.

At the moment, the struggle of the Congolese people affects the fate not only of the Congo but also of the people of all African countries. As President Sekou Touré of Guinea pointed out in a recent speech, it is no longer only a struggle of the Congolese nationalist movement against the imperialists and colonialists; but also a struggle of Africa itself which wants to gain complete independence and take full advantage of its freedom to oppose those who still want to dominate and exploit it. President Touré has called on all the democratic forces of the world, especially the independent states of Africa, to join their efforts to defeat the satanic imperialist plot against the young Congolese state.

At present, the Congolese people are confronted with a grave struggle against both the old and new colonialists with the United States in the lead. Just as the Belgian colonialists have failed to subjugate the Congolese people who have a glorious tradition of struggle for national independence, so U.S. imperialism will never be able to deceive and suppress them. The world situation as a whole is favourable to the struggle of the Congolese people. They have the support of the people of all Africa and the whole world.

The Chinese people believe that the Congolese people, despite the many obstacles in their way, will eventually get rid of the handful of traitors like Tshombe who serve the imperialist scheme of splitting the Congo; that they will strengthen their unity, overcome all difficulties through common struggle and win final victory in safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the newly born Republic of Congo. The Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the Congolese people, condemn the crimes of aggression against the Congo perpetrated by the Belgian colonialists and by the U.S. imperialists under the U.N. flag, and pledge full support to the Congolese people's heroic struggle.



Looter and his bag

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

Cordial Welcome for Mexican Friends

OVER 1,000 people from all walks of life in Peking gathered on August 26 to extend a warm welcome to General Heriberto Jara, noted public figure and Chairman of the Mexican National Peace Council.

The rally was jointly sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the China Peace Committee and the China-Latin America Friendship Association. It was attended by leaders of these organizations and many other leading figures in the capital. Jose Venturelli, Chilean peace partisan, and guests from Latin America now visiting China were also present.

650 Million Stand By Latin American Peoples

Speaking at the rally, Chu Tu-nan, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, praised the glorious tradition of the Mexican people in opposing imperialism, preserving national independence and striving for democracy and freedom and their recent movement in support of Cuba. He said: the struggle of the Mexican people, is an important component part of the struggle of the Latin American peoples against U.S. intervention and for the defence of national sovereignty. The Chinese people have always deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the struggle of the Latin American peoples. In the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and for the defence of world peace, the 650 million Chinese people will for ever stand by the Latin American peoples.

Referring to the vigorous development of the national and democratic movements in Latin America, he pointed out that the victory of the Cuban revolution had radically changed the situation of the struggle in Latin America as a whole. Raising high the banner of national independence, the heroic Cuban people, he said, had in the past year defeated various kinds of threats and intervention by U.S. imperialism and resolutely defended their national sovereignty, thereby setting a brilliant example for the struggle of the people of all Latin American countries, and winning the sympathy and support of all progressive mankind.

The Chinese people, he pointed out, had in the past suffered long years of imperialist aggression, oppression and exploitation. Today, U.S. imperialism still forcibly occupies China's territory of Taiwan and constantly carries out military provocations and makes war threats against us. Common experience and common struggle have brought the Chinese and Latin American peoples close together. The Chinese people will always regard the struggle and victory of the Latin American peoples as their own.

Chu Tu-nan warmly praised General Jara for his tireless efforts in defence of world peace. General Jara,

he declared, upholds justice, has denounced U.S. imperialist arms expansion and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, supported the independence movements of the peoples of the various countries and hailed the revolution of the Cuban people. General Jara rejoiced in the victory of the Chinese people, more than once congratulated them on their achievements and took great interest in their socialist construction.

A profound friendship has existed between the Chinese and Mexican peoples, continued Chu Tu-nan. In spite of U.S. imperialist obstruction, friendly contacts between the two peoples cannot be severed. He expressed the belief that the visit of General Jara to China would further promote and deepen this friendship.

U.S. Imperialism Denounced

In his speech General Jara strongly denounced the U.S. imperialist crude intervention in the Cuban revolution. He said that the heroic Cuban people would rather die than give up their new life. "The destiny of the Cuban people is the destiny of the peoples of all the Latin American countries and the so-called weaker nations all over the world. Therefore, to defend the Cuban people is to defend ourselves." Their struggle, he said, was completely just and should be supported. "Such support is the duty of all who love peace, freedom and genuine democracy."

Imperialism, General Jara continued, slanders the people's desire for liberation as a dangerous communist threat and uses every vile means to strike at them when they demand to live a little better, use their own country's natural resources and develop sincere peaceful co-existence with the people of all other countries in the world. Imperialism violently attacks Cuba, maligning it, conducting an economic blockade against it and even threatening direct intervention.

All this, he said, is intended to force the Cuban people to abandon their own government and their new life and deliver Cuba once more into the clutches of imperialism. But the Cuban people, instead of being cowed into submission, stand up more heroically and show greater determination to defend the victory of their revolution.

General Jara warmly acclaimed the tremendous achievements of the Chinese people in the past ten years, about which he had already heard and which he saw with his own eyes on this visit. "This," he said, "is the victorious advance of our 600 million brothers which no force can ever block. No guided missile bases can impede this forward march. The slanders of the imperialist press are futile and the schemes of bellicose political and military circles are likewise in vain."

All-Out Support for the Cuban People

SPEAKING at the closing session of the Eighth National Congress of the Cuban People's Socialist Party on August 23, Wu Hsiu-chuan, delegate of the Chinese Communist Party, told the Congress: "The Chinese people will always be on your side in your struggle to defend and carry forward the revolution and in your just struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The victory of the Cuban people's revolution has set a brilliant example for the peoples of the world in the fight for independence and democracy, Wu Hsiu-chuan noted. This victory, he said, supports and inspires the struggles of the peoples of all countries and they in turn support the Cuban revolution. Wu Hsiu-chuan recalled Premier Chou En-lai's statement of August 15 to the effect that "the Chinese people resolutely support the heroic Cuban people in their just struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and safeguard their state sovereignty. They are willing to give the Cuban people who are fighting for independence and freedom every possible aid without any conditions attached."

Wu Hsiu-chuan stated that the Chinese Government and people are ardent lovers of peace and have worked tirelessly in defence of peace and for the relaxation of international tension and the peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems;

they will continue to follow this correct line and make their contributions.

However, Wu Hsiu-chuan pointed out, U.S. imperialism still occupies China's territory of Taiwan and threatens the Cuban revolution in every way. As common struggles closely unite the people of all nations, so have they united the Chinese and Cuban peoples. We are convinced that in their joint struggle against imperialism, the people of all nations of the world will close ranks and support each other.

Wu Hsiu-chuan said that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are full of confidence that, within not too long a period, they will build their country into a powerful socialist state with modern industry, agriculture, science and culture. China's industrial development will within a comparatively short time span the course which has taken capitalist countries one to two hundred years to traverse. China's economic development will add to the defence of world peace and will support the revolutionary struggles of all peoples.

Referring to the trade and payments and other agreements recently concluded between China and Cuba, Wu Hsiu-chuan expressed the firm belief that such friendly co-operation between the two countries would be further developed in all fields.

General Jara said: "China advocates peace, loves peace and strives for peace. Like all peace-loving peoples the world over including the Latin American peoples, China hopes to settle all international disputes, no matter how complex, by peaceful negotiation."

General Jara pointed out: China is not an aggressive country and has never entertained any intention of invading any other people. Should their motherland be subject to danger, all Chinese stand ready at any time to fight shoulder to shoulder with their heroic army.

General Jara added: "China consistently strives for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, for an end to the armaments race. Bellicose elements are driving various countries into the armaments race to the great detriment of the people. China is working for an end to the cold war which spreads the seeds of terror and misunderstanding and hinders friendship between the people of all countries. China is striving for general disarmament and for free cultural and trade exchange which benefits the world."

General Jara continued, "Like all other people in the world who favour peace and respect human rights, including the people in our Latin America, the Chinese people demand respect for the self-determination of the people of all countries, so that they are free to choose the political system that suits them. Like our Latin

American people, they do not tolerate intervention in the internal affairs of the people of any country, and obstruction of the struggle of the people for genuine independence, which requires economic independence as its foundation."

He emphasized that the legal status of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations should be restored and that representatives of the traitorous group that fled to Taiwan should not be allowed to usurp this position.

In conclusion, this veteran peace champion firmly declared: "Neither the Chinese nor the Cuban people will perish. They will for ever continue to advance towards the bright future. Together with the people of other countries, they will win what we all desire—lasting peace."

His speech was interrupted time and again by enthusiastic applause.

General Jara was accorded a warm reception in Peking. On August 27, Premier Chou En-lai received General Jara and Mr. Jose N. Rosales, editor of the Mexican magazine *Siempre* who is accompanying General Jara on a visit to China, and had cordial and friendly talks with them. On the previous day, the distinguished Mexican guests were honoured at a banquet given by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee.

People's Commune Cantata

More than 1,000 peasants, commune cadres and Communist Party secretaries gathered one day in May this year at the Jianming People's Commune, Hopei Province, and listened intently to a cantata. It was performed by students of the amateur troupe of the Chinese People's University. For the peasant audience, this was a truly memorable event because the cantata, written collectively by the troupe, sings of their own commune.

The cantata was first performed in March. It soon became very popular and could frequently be heard on national broadcasts. The story of its writing is the story of the bold communist style of thinking and practice that characterizes many of our present-day amateur creative work. All its composers are students majoring either in philosophy, political economy, journalism or Chinese Communist Party history. None had any regular musical training before. But they did have the dynamic will to compose: to sing a paean of praise to Chairman Mao, our heroic people and their bright communist future.

What was the best choice of themes? After many discussions they decided to sing about Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the victories of the three red flags (the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap and the people's commune) won under his guidance. This immediately recalled to them the days spent in 1958 doing physical labour and organizational work at the newly-formed Jianming People's Commune.

This now flourishing commune won nationwide fame five years ago when the rising socialist tide brought a rapid mushrooming of farming co-ops in China's countryside. At that time, led by one of their own, Wang Kuo-fan, 23 poor-peasant families determined to form a co-op convinced that only in this way could they raise themselves out of their poverty. Since the members were all poor-peasants who could only claim the ownership of a three-quarter share of a donkey the co-op was nicknamed the "Paupers' Co-op." But they laid the basis of their present prosperity by buying



Peasant Chorus

Woodcut by Li Hua

tools, draught animals, fertilizers, etc. with the money they earned by selling brushwood cut from the mountains. In 1955, Chairman Mao described their dedicated determination to take the socialist road and their frugal and diligent operation of the co-op as "the image of our entire nation." The development from poor co-ops to prosperous people's communes demonstrates the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

To adequately treat such a serious theme constituted another test for the budding composers. Speaking of techniques, they said: "Like the peasant 'paupers,' we, too, are 'poor and blank.'" Their first efforts at verse were not altogether fruitful. Some lines depicting the new pastoral scene read like the first casual, superficial comments of travelling sightseers. The Party committee advised them to return to Jianming and draw fresh inspiration from the big leap in rural life and learn, heart and soul, the peasants' present-day feelings.

At Jianming, they saw large-scale irrigation channels that dragon-like wound sinuously through the mountains, electrically operated pumps, reservoirs, bustling construction sites, new factories, commune-made wine and sugar, ranks of tractors and the radiant "night pearls"—electric lights for the first time glowing in the dark of these remote mountain villages. . . . They saw how with deep gratification the peasants sweated in the bitter cold of a winter night breaking the frozen

earth and rocks to build the irrigation channels. Secretary Chang of Jianming's Party committee summed up their experience with the words: "Two 'red threads' should weave throughout your cantata—Jianming's diligent and frugal way of doing things and its spirit of uninterrupted revolution."

The cantata finally emerged in the form of seven songs. It strikes an immediate opening note of joy leading the audience to a festive commune rally celebrating its irrigation victories and mechanization triumphs. The songs which follow are also treated as though sung by the peasants at the rally. The second song projects to the hearer the tremendous enthusiasm of the "paupers" as they took the road of the co-op. The third sketches brightly the peasants' joy in the socialist upsurge in the countryside. The fourth is a song in counterpoint—an exchange and combination of melodic line and verse between the Communist Party secretary and the peasant masses. It recounts how the peasants greeted a new and more progressive form of organization than the producers' co-op—the people's commune. The fifth song paints in broad strokes the moving panorama of the masses pouring their strength into the building of a reservoir. The sixth is the commune members' vision of that day when communism will become a reality. The voice of the people rising in full throated, soaring praise and love of their great leader Mao Tse-tung climaxes the finale.

The orthodox manner of presenting a cantata with chorus standing motionless was not adequate to fully express the dynamic emotions of China's 500 million peasants towards the people's commune. A new style of performance was needed and boldly introduced. Costumed in peasants' dress and with a commune landscape for stage decor, the singers stand atop two hills. Each song is prefaced by a short recitation by two peasants standing forward and apart from the choral groups. The recitation is done with dramatic gestures and movements. Cutting into the fifth song, the construction of the reservoir, two teams of builders represented by the two singer-groups, enact a competition through reciprocal recitation. A daring introduction here of acrobatic and dance movements with whirlwind effects at once forceful and exquisite recalls the tremendous battle scenes from Peking opera and gives added vitality as well as national flavour and colour.

To highlight the "paupers'" determination and solidarity in taking the road of the co-op, a peasant *laodonghaozi* (labour song) recorded by the composers in Jianming was adapted as the main motif of the second song. *Laodonghaozi* are sung throughout China by workers and peasants in group work for better co-ordination, high spirit and labour enthusiasm. These songs are usually short, with a solo part followed by chorus singing. The verses are improvised freely by the singers and the melodies have a powerful rhythmic beauty. The composers learnt a lot both from the traditional and the new peasant ballads and songs collected at Jianming. Tunes with effects of Shaohsing opera and other local operatic and folk music can also be clearly detected by the sensitive ear. This intimate link with the rich store of folk music as well as the fine tradition of revolutionary songs pioneered by Nieh Erh gives a depth of colour and tone to the musical language of the cantata while preserving its own unique style. The verse and melodies are fresh and original, springing from the very soil of labour and life. Not a few lines are adopted from the peasants' own ballads:

*"We have soaring will
To pick stars and the moon from
the skies."*

*"We own only three parts of a
donkey*

*But iron bulls (tractors) will run
over all our land tomorrow."*

To faithfully transmit the authentic voice of these peasant heroes required highly collective efforts from the amateur composers. And not only composers but also singers and orchestra members contributed to improve it. Such joint efforts in writing and composing and changes made after repeated rehearsals and performances have created a cantata which is the best of its kind written to date about the rural people's communes.

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Finds in Sinkiang

Recent discoveries in ancient tombs at Astana (Sanpao), Turfan, in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region yielded some extremely valuable finds for research. Scientific excavations carried out since last year show that some of these tombs had before liberation sustained looting by cultural vandals from the imperialist countries.

A team sent by the Sinkiang Museum last year excavated six tombs, the earliest dated 384 A.D. in the Southern and Northern Dynasties and the latest 688 A.D. in the Tang Dynasty. The tombs are built essentially of earth. They are square or oblong in shape and the ceilings are vaulted or in the style of a Chinese pavilion with the centre tapering high above the four roof corners.

There are single tombs for one male or female and also those in which husband and wife are interred together. Funeral objects are extremely simple. There are no coffins, the corpses being placed on reed mats or wooden boards.

Silk is the basic dress material. The deceased are fitted with masks; some carry beads strung to the part covering the nose or eyes.

The shoes are made either of silk or linen and paper inscribed with characters line them. Sandals made of hemp cordage and shoes made from paper were also found. Such paper is also made from hemp. From characters

still discernable on the paper, certain events and records of the time can be traced which provide invaluable material for research. There is, for instance, a land lease by one Chao Huai-man. Some characters on a deed of usury, though badly damaged, are still distinguishable: ". . . On the first day for four *qian* (a unit of money — Ed.) increase half a *wen* (a unit of money — Ed.)." These few characters testify to the fact that usurious profits were extracted by money-lenders.

Some very interesting finds in two tombs dated 541 A.D. and 551 A.D. respectively were paper-cuts. They are now the earliest extant in our country. The discovery proves the long-established tradition of this folk art which still flourishes in practically all our provinces and enjoys worldwide fame for distinctive and diversified styles. A fragment of a six-sided paper-cut made from yellow paper depicts three deer in a vivid manner. Another round-shaped blue paper-cut has a zigzag border with a diamond shaped design within it.



These paper-cuts, over 1400 years old, are the earliest ones extant in China. They were found in the tombs at Astana, Turfan.

The designs on the silk and brocades of the dresses are extremely varied and it is most interesting to note that many similar themes and patterns still find favour in China today. They include: trees, birds and animals, birds and animals in pairs, horses in pairs facing each other, floral designs in circular forms, and geometric conformations such as the diamond and square shapes, etc. The colours are harmonious and the designs strikingly alive with some displaying a rich Central Asian influence. Silk paintings of the legendary god and goddess, *Fu Hsi* and *Nu Wo* in the form of a snake with two human heads were found pinned by wooden nails to the ceilings of three tombs.

Food was also discovered. Three dumplings made of flour were found in one tomb, each in a pottery bowl.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Soviet Spaceship Preludes Manned Flight

The Chinese people warmly acclaim the successful landing of the Soviet spaceship, and congratulate the Soviet people, scientists, engineers and technicians on this tremendous achievement.

Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sent a message of congratulations to N.V. Popova, President of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, on the advent of the second successful Soviet spaceship. She expressed confidence that the Soviet people would make new and still greater contributions to the great cause of cosmic flight.

Chinese scientists in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin hailed this great achievement and unanimously held it to be a momentous contribution to world science.

Describing this great achievement as a prelude to manned space flight, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 22) predicted that it would not be long before this dream of mankind comes true. This is another major contribution of the Soviet people to the conquest of space and another event of unprecedented significance for science.

Soviet research in space flight has been systematically conducted in accordance with scientific plans, Commentator continues. Every experiment has a new purpose. The launching of the second spaceship constituted an all-round experiment by Soviet scientists to establish the conditions for mankind's flight into outer space. The safe passage of the spaceship through the thick atmosphere of the earth proved that the special thermal shield of this satellite spaceship is capable of ensuring the safe return of man to the earth from space. This is a new development in scientific technique. The landing of the satellite spaceship at a point only ten kilometres from that fixed beforehand demonstrates that the control system and braking

devices operated with the greatest accuracy. Also noteworthy is the fact that the passengers in this second spaceship, the two small dogs who completed the first space flight in history, returned safely and reacted well both during and after the flight and landing.

This experiment shows that the Soviet scientists are now able to provide living conditions for animals in cosmic space approximating those on earth. The great amount of valuable data provided by the return of the second spaceship will undoubtedly further promote the early realization of manned space flight, says Commentator.

It is now not yet three years since the launching of the first Soviet earth satellite. Within this short span, Soviet research in space flight has progressed continuously and rapidly. Since the beginning of this year alone, the Soviet Union has twice launched missile rockets into the Pacific and twice launched spaceships. These outstanding efforts of Soviet scientists and engineering and technical personnel have opened the way for manned flight into space. The tremendous successes of Soviet research in space flight has left the U.S. farther and farther behind. This new achievement of Soviet scientific technique testifies to the boundless superiority of the socialist system and is a powerful incentive to the people of all nations to further strengthen their struggle for world peace and the progress of mankind, Commentator concludes.

U.S. Government in the Dock

The trial of U.S. spy Francis Powers by the military collegium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court was a just trial of aggressive U.S. imperialism, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 23). The trial exposed U.S. imperialism as a gangster who masquerades for peace while pursuing the policies of war and aggression.

The U.S. Government was placed in an extremely embarrassing position in the light of the trial, Commentator

points out. It was actually the U.S. Government which was in the dock and the trial of Powers was also a trial of the U.S. Government.

Eisenhower was most uneasy finding himself and the government he leads standing convicted, Commentator continues. His press secretary, James Hagerty, issued a statement slandering the Soviet Union's just trial of Powers as "propaganda activity." But what sort of "propaganda" was this? Before the trial of Powers, the U.S. State Department released two statements which vainly tried to create a pretext in advance for a U.S. denial of the crime of espionage by alleging that there was something "concealed" in Soviet preparations for the trial. But the automatic explosion device on the U-2 plane had failed to kill Powers, nor did he use the poison pin. Before the Soviet Court he made a full confession of the U.S. Government's crime of aggression. Thus, it turned out that Powers himself a tool of the U.S. Government and not anyone else, made the "propaganda" about the U.S. crime of aggression.

Powers is merely a victim of the U.S. imperialist policy of war, says Commentator. The U-2 plane he piloted was shot down and he himself was captured. But this had not induced U.S. imperialism which sent Powers to pilot a U-2 plane to encroach upon Soviet air space to lay down its butcher's knife. Two months after the U-2 incident, the U.S. sent an RB-47 plane to carry out new provocations against Soviet territorial air.



In the dock at the trial of
U.S. U-2 spy Powers

by Fang Cheng

Meanwhile, the U.S. has been stepping up preparations for the extension of spy flights. The Paris paper *Liberation* disclosed that the U.S. Defense Department had drawn up a new plan under which the allies of the U.S. would be supplied with a number of espionage planes for reconnaissance flights along Soviet frontiers while the U.S. itself would carry out secret spy flights into Soviet air space. Allen Dulles, chief of the U.S. intelligence service, recently went to West Europe to make arrangements for this, Commentator notes.

Meanwhile, amid harangues for arms expansion and war preparations and for "pre-emptive war," the U.S. Defense Department announced the formation of a central military planning organ which is charged with the special task of preparing for nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union. Vice-President Richard Nixon, Republican candidate in the coming presidential elections, has openly declared that the U.S. would "develop whatever new programs are necessary to this tremendous battle (against the socialist camp)."

Is all this more of that so-called communist propaganda? By no means. On the contrary, it lays bare the central fact that U.S. imperialism still adheres to its policies of aggression and war. Monopoly capital in the U.S. will never give up its national policy of trying to destroy the socialist countries. But the trial of Powers serves as a serious warning to U.S. imperialism that any criminal who dares to embark on war provocations will sooner or later be brought before the people's bar of justice, Commentator concludes.

Thailand Warned Against Intervention in Laos

Since the coup d'etat in Laos, the Thai authorities, directed by the U.S., have repeatedly clamoured for interference in Laos' internal affairs, have actively made plans towards this end and deployed their troops for military intervention there, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 27).

In fact, Commentator points out, the authorities of Thailand have openly supported Phoumi Nosavan, head of the pro-U.S. traitorous group in Laos, and tried to incite Laotians to fight Laotians. After the coup d'etat, No-

Uncle Sam's Golden Headache

Its cold war allies are becoming increasingly apprehensive about U.S. ability to stand the economic strain of its self-imposed arms race. While U.S. arms expenditure is running at the rate of \$110 million a day, the U.S. gold reserve, writes *U.S. News & World Report*, sags to its lowest point in 20 years — \$19,200 million. Outstanding claims against U.S. gold, totalling \$18,500 million, are almost equal to all the gold the country owns.



Five-Sided Octopus

The U.S., says President Eisenhower, is "working ceaselessly . . . for a peace with justice, in freedom" but the Pentagon, the five-sided military headquarters of the U.S. in Washington, continues its hydra-headed growth battenning on the U.S. and other peoples. It has 2,800,000 men in its regular armed forces, another 1,400,000 civilians in military employ including a whole army of spies. It owns property estimated at \$160,000 million and over 32 million acres of land in the U.S. and another 2.6 million acres in other people's countries — more than the territory of eight American states.

savan flew to Bangkok to hold "emergency consultations" with Thai officials. While Nosavan massed troops for an attack on Vientiane, Nai Sarit Thanarat, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander of Armed Forces of Thailand, openly proclaimed that Nosavan "is taking action" and a civil war between Nosavan's troops and the troops of the present Laotian government could be expected. Radio Vientiane reported that the Thai authorities were giving support to a so-called anti-coup d'etat committee set up by Nosavan and were instigating part of Nosavan's troops to press on to Vientiane by way of Thailand to start a new civil war in Laos. In addition, Thailand on August 25 resorted to armed provocation by dispatching its gunboats to open fire on Laotian gunboats, Commentator says.

It is obvious that the present acts of intervention by Thai authorities in the internal affairs of Laos are plotted solely by U.S. imperialism, Commentator emphasizes.

After the outbreak of the coup d'etat in Laos, Alexis Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, was on many occasions closeted with the Thai authorities on the Laotian situation. It is not difficult to find that the outcries from

Bangkok and those from Washington were concerted to harmonize. Eisenhower, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, ranted at his press conference on August 17 saying that the situation in Laos was "very confused" and that the U.S. would "take any kind of action that seems to be indicated." *The New York Times* raised the hue and cry that Laos was of "vital interest" to the West. This paper urged "calling an emergency session of SEATO" to deal with what it called the "untoward developments." U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White shouted that the U.S. recognized the Somsanith government as the "only legitimate government." The authorities in Thailand are following Washington's baton exactly in their acts of intervention in Laos' internal affairs, says Commentator.

It must be pointed out that the coup d'etat in Laos is an internal affair of that country. It brooks no intervention by any foreign country. Interference in Laos by the Thai authorities under the direction of U.S. imperialism is a dangerous action impairing peace in Indo-China and the Far East. All peace-loving nations and people cannot but express serious concern over this move of the Thai authorities, Commentator concludes.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Rumanian Anniversary Marked

The 16th anniversary of the liberation of Rumania on August 23 was warmly observed in China.

Celebration activities in Peking included a gala Liberation Day reception at the Rumanian Embassy attended by Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai and other government and people's organization leaders and the opening of a Rumanian poster and photographic exhibition.

On the eve of the anniversary, Party and government leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent joint greetings to the Rumanian leaders, conveying the fraternal greetings of the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people to the Rumanian Workers' Party, Government and people. Acclaiming the tremendous achievements in socialist construction scored by the Rumanian people under the leadership of the Rumanian Party and Government, the message praised the 6-Year Plan and the long-range economic programme adopted at the recent Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party and hailed the important contributions made by the Rumanian people to the fight against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the defence of peace. It affirmed that the growing fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples and the friendly mutually co-operative relations between China and Rumania based on proletarian internationalism have helped promote the prosperity of the cause of socialism in the two countries and given added strength to the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Progress in Sino-Burmese, Sino-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committees

The third session of the Sino-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee at its first meeting in Rangoon on August 25 agreed to establish three

sub-committees to study the drafting of the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty and handle questions arising in survey work. It reviewed the work of the joint survey teams and expressed unanimous satisfaction with the progress made. The two chief delegates commended the survey personnel of both sides for the spirit in which they endured hardships, overcame difficulties and co-operated with each other. They also expressed appreciation for the contributions made by members of the defence services, officials of local governments and the frontier areas administration and the people in the border regions of both sides for actively assisting the survey work.

The meeting noted that the remarkable progress of the joint survey teams was the result of the spirit of mutual understanding, mutual accommodation and friendly co-operation that prevailed among the personnel of both sides. It declared that such co-operation in approaching all problems served to strengthen feelings of goodwill, friendship and understanding between the two countries.

At a reception in honour of Chinese delegates to the Sino-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee, Burmese Prime Minister U Nu expressed deepest satisfaction with the progress already achieved by the joint committee and confidence that a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty would be signed in Peking on October 1.

Meanwhile, in Kathmandu, the first session of the Sino-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee meeting for the third time on August 22 agreed on general arrangements for the speedy settlement of the boundary question and appointed experts to discuss the execution of the concrete tasks and make recommendations to the joint committee.

Chinese Observer at African Foreign Ministers' Conference

On the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Congo, the Chinese Ambassador to the United Arab Republic Chen Chia-kang will attend the Foreign Ministers' Conference of African States in Leopoldville as China's observer.

In a message of greetings to the Foreign Ministers' Conference of African States, Foreign Minister Chen Yi

CONDOLENCES TO ALGERIA AND YEMEN

Profound condolences were sent by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Yemen over the unfortunate death of the Algerian representative Mustapha Ferroukhi and members of his family and Yemeni Minister of State Al Qadi Mohammed Abdalla Al Amry and members of his delegation. Mustapha Ferroukhi was the recently appointed leader of the Algerian Delegation to China while Minister of State Al Amry was leading a Yemeni delegation to visit this country. They were killed in a plane crash on their way from Cairo to Peking.

wished the conference and the people of African countries success in their struggle to win and preserve national independence. He stated: "The people of the Republic of Congo are at present waging a valiant fight against aggression and intervention by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and in the defence of their country's sovereignty, independence and unification. The Chinese people firmly support this just struggle of the Congolese people."

China at Damascus Fair

The Chinese pavilion has proved to be a tremendous attraction at the 7th Damascus International Fair. During the first five days since opening on August 15, over 100,000 visitors passed through its halls and viewed its 3,000-odd exhibits. The heavy industrial products, models and photos of people's communes and art objects on display drew especially large crowds.

Visitors showered praise on China's achievements and expressed deep friendship for the Chinese people. Here are some typical entries in the visitors' book: "China is no doubt a stronghold of progress, civilization and peace." "We Arab people are proud of the achievements of People's China under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung." "As an engineer, I am very satisfied with the Chinese-made machines displayed." "We Arabs can never forget the great help given by the Chinese people

during the Port Said event." Or simply "Long live Sino-Arab friendship."

A Chinese song and dance troupe which gave five performances in Damascus in the first days of the Fair also scored a hit. Among the enthusiastic audiences were local residents and visitors from the Egyptian Region of the U.A.R., Lebanon, Jordan and other countries.

Small Guests Banqueted

Hagi Muhamud Hussein, President of the Great Somali League, and Abdillahi Hashi, member of the Central Committee of the League, were honoured at a banquet given by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian

Solidarity and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association.

Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, declared at the banquet that the Chinese people will always support the Somali people in their struggle against imperialism and for peace. He thanked the visitors for their efforts to develop the friendship between the Chinese and Somali peoples.

Hagi Muhamud Hussein declared that the Somali people would continue to fight imperialism until it is finally and entirely eliminated in Somaliland. Abdillahi Hashi spoke warmly of the long standing friendship between the Chinese and Somali peoples and expressed confidence that by their firm

unity the people of Somali and other African countries would along with China defeat imperialism.

Fraternal Cultural Ties

A Chinese Cultural Delegation led by Shen Yen-ping, Minister of Culture and Chairman of the Sino-Polish Friendship Association, is touring Poland. Earlier, a Chinese journalists' delegation spent a month there.

Chinese young men's and women's basketball teams are now competing in Rumania. They recently completed a tour of Albania.

A Chinese acrobatic troupe is currently performing in Prague after a successful two-month run in the Soviet Union.

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.

KUNQU OPERA

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

Sept. 1-3, 7:30 p.m. Xi Dan Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MOLTEN STEEL** A new play produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. The theme is concerned with the campaign for the technical innovations and technical revolution among the workers of the Shih-chingshan Iron and Steel Works.

Sept. 1-6, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

MODERN OPERA

▲ **WILLOWS IN SPRING** A new opera produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School. It describes how the Party mobilizes the masses in Honan Province to build water conservancy works and routs the backward elements who throw obstacles in the way of the advance of the new people's commune.

Sept. 4-6, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

KWANGSI FOLK OPERA

▲ **THIRD SISTER LIU** A folk opera produced by the Folk Song and Dance Troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. From the legendary story of the clever and brave peasant girl singer beloved and respected by the people for her spirited and militant songs through which she castigates and holds up to contempt the whole landlord class.

Sept. 1-4, 7:45 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

Sept. 5 & 6, 7:45 p.m. Wu Dao Kou Club

THEATRE

▲ **FENGSHUI RIVER IN THE EAST WIND** Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. A new play about the enthusiastic campaign waged by the peasants in Peking's suburban

people's communes to provide the capital with plenty of fresh vegetables.

Sept. 1-6, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **THE SZECHUAN WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** Based on the true story of Lo Chang-hsiu. Maltreated by a landlord, she fled to a mountain wilderness where she lived alone, until rescued after liberation. Produced by the visiting Chengtu Drama Troupe.

Sept. 1-5, 7:45 p.m. Peking Theatre

An ensemble of 100 artists from the People's Republic of Bulgaria will perform in Peking.

(Watch for dates and places.)

FILMS

▲ **WOMEN GENERALS OF THE YANG FAMILY** An operatic feature in colour. An historical story from Sung Dynasty times, extolling the patriotism of the Yang family. After Yang Tsung-pao was killed in battle, his 100-year-old grandmother, She Tai-chun takes command and with other women generals of the Yang family defeats the Western Hsia invaders.

Sept. 1-7, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **DOVE** A puppet film produced by the Shanghai Fine Arts Film Studio. The story, set in a city of a capitalist country, tells of a child arrested for painting a dove on the municipal government building as the city prepares to welcome some visiting "big shots."

Sept. 1-7, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **SONG OF UNITY** A Korean feature film - a story of the revolutionary struggle in Korea - dubbed in Chinese. Under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party workers in a fertilizer plant wage a resolute struggle against the brutal exploitation and oppression by the Japanese capitalists. A veteran worker comes to a clear understanding of the revolutionary truth during the course of the struggle.

Sept. 1-7, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre

▲ **LOVE FOR THE FUTURE** A Korean feature film dubbed in Chinese. Describing the heroic struggle waged by the Korean

people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Kim Il Sung against Japanese fascist rule. The revolutionaries brave danger and death. The hero, true to the cause to the end, lays down his life for the revolution.

Sept. 1-7, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

▲ **9 A.M. SHARP** A Korean feature film dubbed in Chinese tells how the workers in a Korean tractor plant help the public security forces arrest secret agents sent by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique to destroy the plant by time-bombs at 9 a.m. sharp, the moment when the first batch of tractors comes off the line.

Sept. 1-7, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He theatre

VIET NAM FILM WEEK

▲ **THE SAME RIVER** A Viet Nam feature film about the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the unification of their motherland.

▲ **EPISODES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF HO CHI-MINH** A documentary showing the activities of Ho Chi-minh. (The above two Viet Nam films will be shown from Sept. 1-7 at Peking's major cinemas.)

SPORTS

A table-tennis team from the People's Republic of Rumania will come to Peking and play matches with Chinese teams.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM** Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of Viet Nam and showing its achievements since that time. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:30-5:30 p.m.

At Temple of Heaven

▲ **POSTER EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA** Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Workers' Cultural Palace

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