

September 2, 1958

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PEKING

REVIEW

Greet the People's Communes

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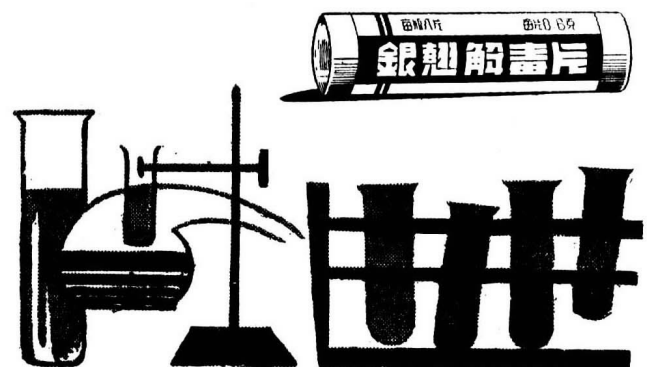
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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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Stop the Dirty Work in Hongkong

ONCE again the British authorities in Hongkong have clearly demonstrated their policy of hostility to New China. The forcible closing down of Chung Hua Middle School and British police brutality against Chinese correspondents have aroused widespread indignation and protests. As journalists, we are particularly outraged by the unwarranted interference with the right of newspapermen to gather news and the violation of their personal liberty.

The development of events during recent months indicates that the British authorities in Hongkong are deliberately trying to destroy educational institutions of the Chinese people. The promulgation of the "education ordinance" early this year was the signal for intensified persecution. Repressive acts have followed in rapid succession.

In February literacy classes for workers were interfered with. On May Day, nine Chinese schools in Hongkong were prevented from flying the Chinese national flag. The reason given was that the education ordinance forbids the hoisting of flags of "a political or semi-political nature" over school compounds. Nine days afterwards, when Hsinchiao Middle School celebrated its anniversary, the singing of the Chinese national anthem and the flying of the Chinese national flag were banned. On August 6, Principal Tu of Peichiao Middle School was unlawfully deported on the pretext that the school library contained "books of a political nature."

These repressive measures were taken on the pretext that schools should stay out of politics. But the British authorities themselves are playing dirty politics in the schools.

Schools in Hongkong run by agents of Chiang Kai-shek were allowed to fly the flag of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The list of school textbooks approved by the Hongkong Educational Board contains much slanderous trash published by the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan. These books, it need hardly be pointed out, are loaded with vile lies about New China.

But that is only part of the story. Over the last six years, approximately 100 Chinese films have been banned or mutilated by the British authorities in Hongkong. Shots showing the Chinese national flag and Chairman Mao Tse-tung were cut. In contrast, films depicting the Chiang Kai-shek clique in glowing colours were given the green light.

With British connivance and protection, agents of U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique have used Hongkong as a base of operations for subversive and destructive activities against China. Recently, in co-ordination with the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek efforts to heighten tension in the Taiwan Straits, British military planes from Hongkong have repeatedly intruded into China's air space.

All this serves to show that the British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong, following the lead of the U.S.A., pursue a policy of hostility to New China. The police outrage at Chung Hua School is the latest deliberate provocation.

The British imperialists are no strangers to the Chinese people. In their protracted victorious struggle for independence the Chinese people have had a good deal of experience in dealing with the British colonialists. The protest and warning issued by the Foreign Ministry voice the sentiments of China's six hundred million people. If Britain continues to indulge in provocations, it must be prepared to face the consequences.

ROUND THE WEEK

U.S. Intensifies Tension in Taiwan Straits

On August 23 and 24 the troops of the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Quemoy Island off the coast of Fukien Province were shelled by artillery units of the People's Liberation Army to punish them for frequently bombarding the coastal villages and towns in east China. A war vessel of the Chiang Kai-shek gang carrying reinforcements to Quemoy Island was sunk by torpedo boats of the People's Liberation Army operating in conjunction with its artillery units. Another was hit and damaged. On August 25 a formation of eight American-made F-86 jet fighters of Chiang Kai-shek's air force intruded into Fukien to carry out harassing attacks. One of the aircraft was shot down and fell into the sea.

For some time the Chiang Kai-shek gang had been intensifying its military activities in an attempt to help its American master aggravate the tense situation in the Taiwan area, created by the occupation of Taiwan by the American forces and the presence and provocations of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Taiwan Straits. The rushing of more troops into Quemoy Island, coupled with other actions against the mainland, is a fresh example. Behind it is the hand of Washington.

U.S. military aircraft have been carrying on provocative reconnaissance flights off the Chinese coast. UPI correspondent Leroy Hansen wrote on August 24 that he had been "on a U.S. navy bomber skimming 80 feet over the waves of the Formosa (Taiwan) Straits. Twenty miles to your left plainly visible is the Fukien coast." Nine hours' patrol took Hansen "from an airfield in Southern Formosa (Taiwan) to the northern Philippines, across the South China Sea to the vicinity of Swatow and then up the Red Chinese coast to a point a little south of Shanghai. . . . This is just routine" for officers and men of the U.S. navy, said Hansen.

According to the Associated Press, Wallace Beakley, Commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, announced on August 25 at Yokosuka that the U.S. navy was going to hold combined military exercises with the naval forces of the Chiang Kai-shek clique at Fangliao, southern Taiwan, in the first week of September. He added that the exercises were designed to promote so-called close working relations between the United States and Chiang's naval and marine forces. But the real

motive of these moves in the Taiwan area fools nobody.

Public opinion in various countries, and particularly in Asia and Africa where the memory of America's acts of aggression is still fresh, condemns these moves and regards them as an American plot to create tension in the Far East and a threat to China.

Iron and Steel to the Fore

Iron and steel dominate the domestic news in the Chinese press these days. Every province is going all out to raise iron and steel production to an all-time high. A programme of action has been mapped out to ensure that the national targets set and revised in the "big leap forward" earlier in the year will be fulfilled on time. The secretaries of Communist Party committees at all levels have assumed personal responsibility to see that maximum results are obtained in the remaining four months of the year. The watchwords now are "all hands to the iron and steel industry" and "every minute and every second count."

In the past seven months China's iron and steel industry has grown considerably with the increases in the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel ranging from 25 per cent to 32 per cent. Output of heavy rails, silicon steel plates, steel sheets, seamless steel tubes, etc. registered increases varying from 26 per cent to 142 per cent. And more than 200 new and important steel products never made in China before are now being produced. The expansion of the iron and steel industry in China has gone ahead at a tempo that has no parallel, yet achievements to date, when compared with the almost insatiable needs of the "big leap," are inadequate.

The development of the major and medium-sized iron and steel complexes

continues with great vigour and their potentialities are being further tapped, but the stress now is on medium and minor plants. Of particular importance is the expansion and smooth running of the small iron-smelting furnaces which dot the towns and villages of China. By the end of July more than 30,000 of these had been completed and were turning out their first heats of iron. Since they play a key role in realizing China's iron and steel production target in 1958, a national conference was recently held in Hunan Province to sum up experiences in setting up and operating small iron-smelters. At this stage of development, the significance of these small iron-smelting furnaces cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The rapid development of the iron and steel industry calls for greater supplies of metallurgical equipment. Many of the country's heavy machine plants are redoubling their efforts to provide the industry with the necessary equipment. Shanghai, for example, is racing against time to turn out enough machines to produce 3 million tons of iron, 3.6 million tons of steel and 2.8 million tons of rolled steel. Factories in other cities are putting aside other work to switch to the production of smelting equipment.

Premier Chou Visits Tsinghua

On August 24, Premier Chou En-lai went out to visit the 1,400 students who are graduating from Tsinghua University this year. He spent a good deal of time at the exhibition of designs and models made by the graduating students and talked to them about their studies and future careers. Premier Chou said that the purpose of his visit was not only to talk to the students and see their work but to place orders for new construction with them.

On entering the hall of water conservancy his attention was caught by a model showing the Miyun Reservoir, which is in an outlying district of Peking. Premier Chou had been to the construction site whose plan was drawn up by the Tsinghua students. He asked how



Blast furnace — "native" style

things were going at Miyun and if any of them had been to work on the reservoir, and commented on the shortage of water conservancy works in Peking. He said that, in comparison with the south, Peking had far too few irrigation ditches and canals, quite unlike such places as Kiangsu and Anhwei. Crops do not grow well where the irrigation system is poor. He suggested to the students that they should concern themselves not only with building reservoirs, which are important, but also with ditches and canals, so as to crisscross the Peking area with irrigation projects. To the joy of the students he said this job would be given to the water conservancy students of Tsinghua—the leading polytechnical university in the country.

Tsinghua, which has an institute of designing and a construction company of its own, has prepared the blueprints for a new library, canteen, lecture halls and office buildings for the China People's University, also on the western outskirts of the capital. These were on display at the exhibition and they aroused the Premier's interest. The State Council is planning to set up canteens, nurseries, etc. for its staff. He enquired about building costs, and placed the order for the State Council with Tsinghua then and there.

Brimming with pride, the Tsinghua graduates actually got the plum of the day. Premier Chou was offering them the job of designing the premises of a people's commune. "I'll send you a list when I get back, with all the particulars, and you work it out and let me know what the lowest costs will be," he told them. Working on the plan and buildings of a people's commune is a job of top importance to the budding Tsinghua engineers, and they assured Premier Chou that they would prove equal to the job.

Before he left the exhibition Premier Chou examined a miniature motor car made by the professors and students of the motive power department. He was impressed with this little vehicle and said that it could replace the pedicabs still running on the streets of China's cities. "Try to produce these cars at the lowest cost and use easily obtainable materials. It will be a contribution to communism," Premier Chou remarked. He addressed the graduates who had turned out en masse to say good-bye to him. He congratulated them on the way they have carried out the policy laid down by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung—the policy of combining study with labour and education with production.

"We are socialists and even when communism is here we must always remember to combine study, work and production and strive to be cultured workers and at the same time socialists who can

work both by hand and brain," were Premier Chou's parting words.

New Trend in Government Offices

China's various ministries have ceased to be government offices pure and simple. Since the conclusion of the rectification campaign many have begun to set up what are known in China today as "red and expert" institutes. Run by and for the benefit of the staff, they are like spare-time colleges at which cadres—from the junior to the ministerial level—can all study desk to desk, if they so wish.

At one of the designing departments of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, for example, one engineer lectures on the designing of the central heating system, and at another time he attends the lectures on the designing of ventilation systems. The secretary of the Communist Party committee is the political theory lecturer but is at the same time an ordinary student.

Whatever differences there are in the organization of these colleges the aim is the same. It is to provide opportunities for government cadres to raise their political and professional levels. It is not study for study's sake but to acquire greater political understanding and more specialized professional knowledge, in order to cope with the needs of the high-gear advances in industry and agriculture.

This is only one phase of the change that has come over the government offices since the rectification campaign. The other is that the government offices, and not just the industrial ministries, are setting up factories. They turn out products like other ordinary factories and bring in an extra income. But the great thing about the factories of government offices is that they give the government cadres direct contact with reality. "Government offices should also set up factories," said Chairman Mao Tse-tung on a recent visit to Tientsin, "otherwise they are apt to indulge in empty talk and isolate themselves from reality." With the government offices running factories at the same time, the cadres of the Chinese government offices are workers as well.

These recent changes in setting up colleges and factories are revolutionizing the life and atmosphere of the government offices. They go a long way in making the cadres more versatile. They will also create the guarantees for carrying through the general line for socialist construction.

Changes in Handicraft Co-ops

Many handicraft co-operatives directly related to industry are changing their organization, from the system of ownership by the members to the system of ownership by the whole people. This

socialist transformation of the handicraft co-ops was initiated in the winter of 1957-58 and takes two forms mainly: from co-operatives into co-operative factories or into state-owned factories operated by the local authorities.

At a national handicraft conference recently held in Peking to study these changes, it was disclosed that by the end of June, 9,300 handicraft co-operatives with a membership of 617,000 had switched over to co-operative factories, and 3,100 with a membership of 180,000 to state-owned factories operating under the local authorities. Most of these co-ops are in the engineering, electrical, wood-working, chemical, mining and smelting trades. The changes were accelerated by the flood of orders to meet the needs of the expanding local industries and agriculture. Co-operatives in the service trades and those making household articles and art objects, which are not suited for this transition, retain their original forms.

Rural Canteens

Rural canteens have come to stay. They are multiplying throughout China. It is one of the most conspicuous developments in China's countryside. In Honan Province, 310,000 large canteens were opened in recent weeks, with 71 per cent of the population taking their meals daily at these community eating places. In Liaoning Province, in northeast China, the farm co-ops have set up 18,000 canteens. Chinghai Province, in the west, the sparsely populated oil region, went one better. Practically the entire rural population has switched to eating at the canteens. Canteens are not only popular with the Han people, the idea has spread to the national minority areas too.

Women, who make up more than 300 million of China's population, have been the first to benefit from the establishment and growth of the community canteens. First of all, they are freed from the kitchen and the grinding stone. Before the community canteens, as one old peasant woman put it at the opening of the canteen in her village, "women toiled year in and year out in the kitchen and round the grinding stone, and yet, in men's eyes, they didn't seem to do much."

The canteens plus the nurseries and other community services are setting free the manpower of half of China's population. By working in the fields or in the factories, women will be able to play their full part in social life with the menfolk. The impact is not only economic, it is political and cultural as well, for in all these spheres women will be able to enjoy genuine equality with men. The coming of the canteens signifies not just a change of habit but an entirely new way of living.

Greet the Upsurge in Forming People's Communes

Following is a translation of the full text of the editorial that appeared yesterday in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 7, Sept. 1, theoretical journal published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. — Ed.

FOLLOWING the great victories in agricultural production this summer and autumn, peasants over wide areas are becoming further organized: small co-operatives are being amalgamated into large ones, the agricultural producers' co-operatives are being transformed into people's communes where the township* and the commune become one entity and industry (the worker), agriculture (the peasant), exchange (the trader), culture and education (the student) and military affairs (the militiaman) merge into one. The establishment of people's communes is shaping up as a new, irresistible tide of mass movement on a nation-wide scale. In not a few places peasants of entire counties have organized themselves in people's communes in a very short period of time. In places where communes have not yet been set up, the broad masses of peasant activists are making preparations. They will strive to found communes through mass airing of views and debates around the time of the autumn harvest. The existing people's communes have shown even greater superiority over the farm co-operatives, in spurring the initiative of the masses in production, raising the rate of utilization of labour power and labour productivity, enlarging productive capital construction, accelerating the cultural and technical revolutions and in promoting public welfare.

The fact that the broad masses enthusiastically welcome the establishment of people's communes shows that this is the logical trend of development of the present situation. The main foundations of the development of people's communes are the all-round and continuous leap forward of China's agricultural production and the constantly growing political consciousness of the 500 million peasants. The Chinese peasants, having defeated capitalism economically, politically and ideologically and having overcome right conservatism in agricultural production, have carried out agricultural capital construction on an unprecedented scale, adopted advanced technical measures in farming and thereby are doubling farm yields or increasing them by several, a dozen or scores of times. At the same time, small and medium industrial enterprises are being rapidly developed in the countryside (including county seats and towns) so as to develop agricultural production further, to develop industry over wide areas of the countryside, to promote the integration of industry and agriculture and to raise the standard of living of the rural population.

These changes in the countryside enable the peasants to see that the original organizational form of the agricultural producers' co-operative, which is relatively small in

scale and has relatively few fields of operation, can no longer meet the requirements of the development of the productive forces. In fact, peasants in many places have already had to break down the demarcation lines between small co-operatives, between small townships and sometimes even between counties, in the course of constructing irrigation works, levelling and improving land, afforesting, struggling against natural calamities, mechanizing agriculture, building hydro-electric power plants and improving communications and living conditions in the countryside on a large scale. Besides, for the farm co-operatives to operate agriculture alone has become entirely backward. The farm co-operative not only has to become a unit for joint management of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-lines and fisheries at one and the same time, but it also has to become a unified organizational unit where industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs merge into one. Thus, the merger of the township people's council** and the farm co-operative facilitates unified leadership and the rapid expansion of the social productive forces, while the separation of the township and the co-operative has become entirely unnecessary. To make full use of labour power, to enable women to play their full part in field work and to ensure that there is no waste of the labour time of men and women, the farm co-operatives must be not only organizers of production but also organizers of the way of life; not only do they have to collectivize labour further, but also to organize the collective way of life. On the basis of this urgent need, public canteens, nurseries, kindergartens, tailoring teams, etc. are being formed in large numbers. All this demands that the agricultural producers' co-operatives take an additional step forward — to transform themselves into people's communes.

THIS transformation involves not only the enlargement of organization and the scope of management but also important changes in the relations of production. The people's communes in many places — for instance the Weixing (Sputnik) Commune in Suiping County, Honan Province, that is described in another article in this issue of *Hongqi* — have wiped out certain last vestiges of private ownership of the means of production (owing to the ever-growing need to work collectively and the extension of public canteen service to all the members, it becomes both impossible and unnecessary for them to keep small personal plots of land and breed their own pigs). And they have gone beyond the pattern of collective ownership in certain respects. Moreover, from such developments as the supply system of grain within the commune, people can easily see the budding sprouts of communism.

*The basic administrative unit in the countryside. — Tr.

**Local government. — Tr.

Of course, when the people's communes are established, it is not immediately necessary to transform collective ownership into ownership by the whole people and it is even less appropriate to strain to advance from socialism, i.e., the primary phase of communism, to its higher phase. The transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people is a process which may be fairly quick in one place and slower in another. After a period following the transition to ownership by the whole people, the productive forces of society will be expanded even more greatly; the products of society will become extremely abundant; the communist ideology, consciousness and moral character of the entire people will be raised immensely; and education will be universal and raised to a higher level. At the same time, differences between workers and peasants, between town and country as well as between mental work and manual work—the remnants of old society that cannot but be retained during the socialist period—will gradually disappear; the remnants of unequal bourgeois right which reflect these differences will also gradually disappear. Then the function of the state will only be to deal with aggression from external enemies and will have no other use internally. By that time our country will enter a new era, from the socialist era based on the principle of “from each according to his ability and to each according to his work” to the communist era based on the principle of “from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs.”

The present people's commune offers our country a good form of organization to accelerate socialist construction and the transition to communism. It will not only be the primary unit of our society at the present stage but will grow and become the primary unit of the future communist society.

THE fact that the broad masses of working people, without any hesitation, accept this form of organization, the people's commune, and change some outdated relations of production, is due not only to the fact that the productive forces of our society are developing at flying speed, but also because the Chinese people have grasped the guiding ideology of the Communist Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung on uninterrupted revolution. The working people want no pause in the course of the revolution and they see that the more rapidly the revolution advances, the more benefits they will derive. In the course of their advance the working people have put forward these slogans which are full of revolutionary spirit: Get organized along military lines, do things the way battle duties are carried out and live collective lives. “Get organized along military lines” of course does not mean that they are really organized into military barracks, nor does it mean that they give themselves the titles of generals, colonels and lieutenants. It simply means that the swift expansion of agriculture demands that they should greatly strengthen their organization, act more quickly and with greater discipline and efficiency, so that, like factory workers and armymen, they can be deployed with greater freedom and on a large scale. That is why they have come to the conclusion that they should organize along military lines. The peasant leaders who have put forward these slogans don't know perhaps that Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto had long since

advanced a programme for the “establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.” But they and the broad masses of the peasants who have gone through the long years of the armed struggles of the people's revolution know perfectly well that military lines are nothing to be feared. On the contrary, it is only natural to them that the whole population should be citizen soldiers ready to cope with the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. Although the organization of agricultural labour along military lines at present is for waging battles against nature and not human enemies, it is nonetheless not difficult to transform one kind of struggle into another.

While no external enemies attack us, the people's communes, in which the workers, peasants, traders, students and militiamen are merged into one, aim to storm the fortresses of nature and to march to the happy future of industrialization, urbanization and communism in the countryside. If and when external enemies dare to attack us, then the entire armed population will be mobilized to wipe out the enemies resolutely, thoroughly and completely.

WOULD this breed commandism? In our opinion, for the people's communes to be organized along military lines and to arm the entire population is a completely different matter from commandism. Without the people's communes, without the organization along military lines and without citizen soldiers, commandism can occur all the same. On the contrary, with the people's communes, with organization along military lines and with citizen soldiers, commandism can be avoided and the highest degree of democracy can be realized. Actually, as the productivity of labour is being constantly raised, as the mechanization and electrification of farm work is more and more developed, as there is a constantly increasing amount of social products and the people's cultural level is further raised, labour time will be gradually shortened, the intensity of labour will be gradually reduced and in this way the possibilities of overcoming commandism become greater and greater.

To organize along military lines, to do things the way battle duties are carried out and to live collective lives certainly does not mean that the intensity of labour should be infinitely stretched. As the Central Committee of the Party has pointed out, we should do our work rhythmically and combine hard battle with necessary rest and regrouping. Besides, discipline and centralization in work must be built on the voluntary and democratic basis of the masses.

The very establishment and development of the people's communes must go through the process of thorough mental ferment among the masses. Only through a full airing of views and debates, only when the people in a locality are willing to go in for it entirely out of their own accord, should the agricultural producers' co-operatives be transformed into people's communes. In the present conditions when the upsurge of our country's agricultural production is welling up so, when the revolutionary consciousness of our peasants is so mature and the cadres of our Party have become so closely knit with the masses in the course of leading the rectification campaign and production, we believe that the people's communes, with their inherent advantages, are sure to grow rapidly throughout the country.

Peaceful Co-existence in Action

RECENT developments in Sino-Cambodian relations mark a further advance in peaceful co-existence among the Asian countries despite imperialist attempts to sow division. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Premier of the Kingdom of Cambodia, paid a two-week visit to China and signed a joint statement with Premier Chou En-lai (see full text on p. 14) on August 24. The document opens a new chapter in the relations between the two countries and represents an outstanding example of the five principles of peaceful co-existence in action.

Earlier, in July, the two countries established normal diplomatic relations when the Cambodian Government extended *de jure* recognition to China.

A Natural Sequence

These events follow naturally from the friendly relations which have existed between China and Cambodia over the past few years. The steady growth of these ties of friendship is positive proof that, given the desire to do so, countries with different social systems irrespective of their size can live together in peace and co-operate fruitfully for their mutual welfare.

Prince Sihanouk visited China for the first time two and a half years ago. The cornerstone of Sino-Cambodian friendship was laid in the joint statement he and Premier Chou En-lai signed on February 18, 1956 which stated that "the Five Principles (*Panch Shila*) should be considered henceforth as the immutable rules guiding the relations between China and Cambodia." The document also stressed that contacts and relations between the two countries should be maintained and promoted continuously, especially economic and cultural relations. Premier Chou En-lai's return visit to Cambodia at the end of 1956 further cemented the friendly ties.

The developments of the past years prove that the Chinese Government, as Prince Sihanouk noted upon his arrival in Peking on August 15, "scrupulously respects the five principles of peaceful co-existence." Cambodia, on her part, has set an example in pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality. She steadfastly refuses to join military blocs or allow the establishment of foreign military bases on her territory. Cambodia firmly upholds national independence and opposes interference and oppression from outside. She maintains that all nations, big or small, should treat each other as equals. All these are common desires of all the nationalist countries.

While China gives unreserved support to this position that Cambodia has chosen to take, the imperialists have tried by hook and crook to undermine it. In true gangster style they egged on the Ngo Dinh Diem clique of south Viet-nam to encroach upon Cambodian territories and create provocative incidents. Twenty-nine such incidents occurred this year. The Cambodian people have

thus seen for themselves, as a recent number of the Cambodian paper *Meataphum* (Fatherland) noted, that since Cambodia's independence, she has never been threatened by the communist countries; on the contrary, the Cambodians are harassed by their anti-communist neighbour.

Economic Co-operation

Apart from their beneficial effects on peace in South-east Asia and, indeed, in Asia as a whole, the amicable relations existing between China and Cambodia have produced significant results for the welfare of the two peoples. In April 1956 the two governments signed a trade and payments agreement in Peking which opened the way for the growth of commercial relations. The agreement provided for exports amounting to 5 million pounds sterling each way. Two months later a Sino-Cambodian agreement on economic aid and a protocol on its implementation were signed in Peking. China undertook to provide 800 million *riels* (equivalent to 8 million pounds sterling) of aid to Cambodia without compensation in the form of merchandise and factory equipment needed by Cambodia.

In 1957, Chinese goods amounting to two million pounds sterling were supplied to Cambodia, including cotton cloth, cement, raw silk and other items, as requested by the Cambodian Government. Chinese specialists have gone to Cambodia to help build a number of industrial plants. Construction has been started on a textile mill with 10,000 spindles, a plywood factory with an annual capacity of 900,000 square metres and a paper mill with a daily output of 50 tons.

This aid from China, as the Sino-Cambodian joint communique of June 22, 1956 clearly stated, "is not subject to any conditions" and the Cambodian Government "may use as it sees fit all equipment, construction material and merchandise given to Cambodia by China. The Chinese Government will not intervene or exercise any control over this use."

Speaking in Peking, Prince Sihanouk made these comments on Chinese aid:

Another expression of this fraternity and complete accord between our two countries is the generous and unconditional aid that your country gives us which contributes to the advance of our economy and hence to the consolidation of our independence. The initial results of this aid are already felt in the countryside where it ensures a marked improvement in the standard of living of our peasants. And shortly four factories will form the first nucleus of a national industry within the range of our possibilities.

All nationalist countries newly freed from colonial fetters strive to develop their own independent national economies as Cambodia does. They oppose the continued plunder and control of their economic lifelines by im-

perialism. They advocate economic co-operation between nations, irrespective of their size, on an equal footing. These aspirations are supported by China and all the countries of the socialist camp.

The statement signed by Premiers Chou En-lai and Sihanouk on August 24 called for the working out of further measures to develop trade between the two countries. China has expressed its readiness to assist Cambodia further, without any compensation or conditions, in building small-sized iron and steel works, prospecting for underground fuel resources, the construction of other enterprises and the search for other materials deemed necessary.

Elaborating the Chinese view on the question of aid, Premier Chou En-lai said that this country has always traded with the nationalist countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, supplementing each other's wants, and has offered them technical assistance with no political strings attached, to help them stand on their feet. "We are firmly opposed," the Premier stressed, "to the imperialists' old policy of economic aggression represented by the American idea of 'an industrial United States and an agricultural Latin America,' and the idea of the Kishi government in Japan of 'Japanese technique, American capital, and Southeast Asian resources.'"

Along with the growth of economic co-operation, friendly contacts between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples have been increasing. There have been visits by cultural and theatrical groups, Buddhists, journalists, athletes and parliamentary delegations. These are enabling the two peoples to know each other better and are renewing their peaceful ties which have a tradition of seventeen centuries and are today a source of friendship.

Overseas Chinese

On several occasions in Peking, Prince Sihanouk spoke about overseas Chinese in Cambodia. This is quite an important question in Sino-Cambodian relations as well as in relations between China and a number of other Southeast Asian countries. Prince Sihanouk recalled with appreciation that Premier Chou En-lai, during his visit to Cambodia, urged the overseas Chinese there to respect Cambodian laws and customs, refrain from taking part in political activities in the host country and contribute to Cambodia's economic development. He stressed that this fully expressed China's respect for Cambodia. This Chinese position and Cambodia's satisfaction with it, as well as her desire to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese residing in Cambodia, was formally embodied in the joint statement of Premiers Chou En-lai and Sihanouk.

In the spirit of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, the Chinese Government has always urged on overseas Chinese not only in Cambodia, but in all Southeast Asian countries, to do likewise. But some countries, in order to sow discord and besmirch China, have incessantly spread the falsehood that China exploits the overseas Chinese for subversive purposes. On this question, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out in his speech at a banquet given by Prince Sihanouk before he left Peking:

But facts show that the overwhelming majority of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asian countries have always

lived on friendly terms with the local inhabitants in accordance with the directives of the Chinese Government, while the United States, in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, is making use of a handful of scum of overseas Chinese to carry out conspiratorial activities detrimental to the Southeast Asian countries. An instance of such conspiratorial activities has been U.S. incitement of Chiang Kai-shek clique elements residing in Indonesia to support the Indonesian rebel clique openly. The United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique are also interfering in the internal affairs of certain Southeast Asian countries by the more covert means of bribery through the medium of individual bad elements among the overseas Chinese. We note with satisfaction that full mutual respect and confidence prevails between the Chinese and Cambodian Governments on the question of overseas Chinese, thus preventing any influence exercised by the sowers of discord.

The clear principles set forth in the Sino-Cambodian communique on the question of overseas Chinese will serve as an example for the solution of the same question between China and the other nationalist countries of Southeast Asia in a spirit of friendly negotiation.

Spirit of the Times

Upon his arrival in Peking, Prince Sihanouk expressed the hope that the friendship between China and Cambodia "will be the purest example of the virtue of peaceful co-existence among nations which have different regimes but are inspired by the same desire for peace and progress." His fruitful visit has certainly helped realize this ideal.

Across the Pacific, however, the enemies of peace are trying to arrest any trend towards peaceful co-existence. Last month, the U.S. State Department officially expressed "regret" when Cambodia and China established diplomatic relations. And the American press reported that Washington was "reconsidering" its "aid" to Cambodia. All unbiased people will ask: What is there to be "regretted" in faraway Washington when two neighbouring Asian countries forge closer ties of peace and friendship?

The times are gone when Western colonialists could "divide and rule" Asian peoples with their "stick and carrot" tactics. Prince Sihanouk voiced the sentiments of many Asian and African peoples when he stated:

If they should desire to withdraw such aid, we do not think we would die as a result. In such an eventuality, we would simply endure more sacrifices in order to preserve our country. Cambodian people will never refuse to make such sacrifices if they know that their neutrality and independence are at stake.

Bidding farewell to Prince Sihanouk and the delegation he led in Canton, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi said that "the twentieth century is a century of the Asian and African countries, a century of Latin America, and also a century of nationalism and socialism." It is in this new and growing spirit of confidence that China and Cambodia, and many Asian and African countries, are co-operating ever more closely to advance the cause of peace, independence and anti-colonialism.

— T. R. C.

Higher Education in China

CHINA'S higher education is expanding rapidly to meet the ever-increasing demand for trained personnel in all fields of national construction. According to statistics compiled at the beginning of the 1957-1958 school year, more than 447,000 students were enrolled in the nation's 229 state-run institutions of higher learning. This is nearly three times as many students as the highest enrolment recorded in old China — 154,612 in 1947. The number of faculty members too has increased from 16,940 in 1947 to 70,018 in the 1957-58 school year, more than four times as many.

As a result of the current "big leap forward" beginning last winter, the rate of expansion of higher education has been even greater during the last few months. By the end of June this year, more than 400 new higher educational institutions were established, not counting the many "red and expert colleges" and technical institutes which are mushrooming both in the cities and countryside.

Since liberation, special attention has been paid to expanding engineering and science courses to meet the needs of socialist construction. China's colleges and universities now offer 323 fields of specialization. Many of them deal with the newest scientific fields, such as nuclear physics, radio-chemistry, radio-electronics, automation, etc. The 1957-58 school year saw more than 163,000 students taking engineering courses. This was 5.9 times as many as in 1947.

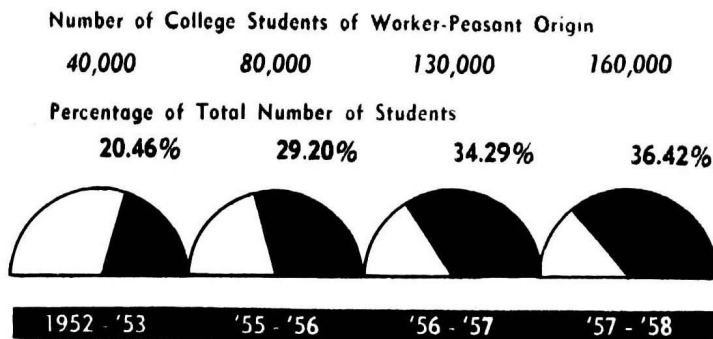
Since liberation, the average annual allocation of state funds for education is 15.5 times larger than that in Kuomintang times. In the eight years between the founding of New China in 1949 and the end of 1957, the floor space in new buildings for state institutions of higher learning was approximately 10,160,000 square metres, or about 2.75 times as much as the total floor space of school buildings

built in old China in the five decades between 1898 and 1949, a total of only 3,700,000 square metres.

This fast growing higher educational system has trained a huge number of personnel for national construction. While only 210,000 college graduates graduated in old China in the 36 years between 1912 and 1947, there were more than 437,000 college graduates between 1949 and 1958. In other words, in the last nine



INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS OF WORKER-PEASANT ORIGIN



years twice as many people graduated from colleges as in the past 36 years.

More Worker-Peasant Students

In old China, economic conditions were such that workers, peasants and their children could hardly keep body and soul together; they were denied educational opportunities. After liberation, the People's Government took many measures to enable working people and their children to go to school and college. College students now pay no tuition fees and are entitled to free lodging and free medical services. The state also established People's Scholarships; these provide stipends to students in need sufficient to pay for all or part of their board and for textbooks, clothing, bedding, etc. In addition, children of workers and peasants, as well as cadres who have taken part in the revolution, enjoy priority of admission to colleges, if they qualify academically, or, in some instances, are exempted from entrance examinations. Special classes, pre-college courses and short-term middle schools were opened by many universities exclusively for workers and peasants to help them quickly acquire a senior middle school education. As a result of these measures, the proportion of students of worker-peasant origin in higher educational institutions has steadily increased from 20.46 per cent, in the 1952-53 school year to 36.42 per cent in the 1957-58 school year. Among first-year students, 44.5 per cent were of worker-peasant origin.

Evening schools and correspondence schools affiliated to the higher educational institutions have been founded for industrial workers and cadres who wish to study while they work. There are, in addition, a number of independent spare-time colleges. According to statistics compiled at the beginning of the 1957-58 school year, China has 186 spare-time colleges, evening schools and correspondence schools, with a total enrolment of 75,917. Since 1953, such spare-time colleges have graduated 11,446 students. At the present time, a large number of spare-

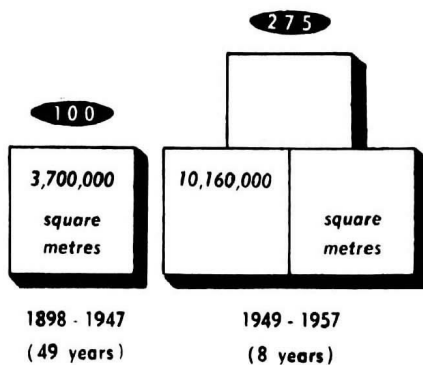
time colleges are being established in many factories and other enterprises.

Young people of the national minorities are being given steadily increasing opportunities to receive a college education. In the 1957-58 school year there were 16,051 national minority students in the nation's higher educational institutions. Since the founding of New China there has been a rapid development of higher education in the areas inhabited by national minorities. The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, for instance, did not have one single college before liberation. Since 1952, four higher educational institutions—an animal husbandry and veterinary institute, a teachers' college, a medical college and the University of Inner Mongolia—have been successively established with a total enrolment of 3,000 students of different nationalities. By this autumn the state will have built ten more higher educational institutions in this region for the training of an even greater number of students of various nationalities.

Women Take to Science

Women in China now enjoy the same right to study as men. Before liberation, in 1947, there were 27,000 women students in colleges and universities. This was the highest pre-liberation figure, constituting only 17.8 per cent of the total number of college students. Now, more than 102,000 of the 447,000-odd college students in

FLOOR SPACE IN NEW BUILDINGS FOR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL STATE INSTITUTIONS



the country are women, making up 23.31 per cent of the total enrolment. The highest proportion of women students is in medical and pharmaceutical courses—40.2 per cent. They constitute from 22-24 per cent of students studying literature, art or attending normal schools. In old China very few women students took up science or engineering but today they make up around 18 per cent of students registered for such courses. Quite a few women students are taking courses in geological surveying, iron and steel technology or machine-building.

One of the essential features of higher education in old China was lack of integration between theory and practice. Education was divorced from productive labour. Today, apart from lectures, a great deal of attention is paid to seminars, classroom assignments, laboratory work, field work, practical designing, graduation dissertations, projects and theses, and other forms of integrating theory with practice. But the most important reform of all is the introduction of "work while you study" programmes—the integration of classroom study and the actual participation of students in production and practical work in connection with their specialities. The results prove that the implementation of such programmes strengthens the socialist outlook of the students, gives them a heightened interest in the work of national construction, a greater mastery of theoretical knowledge and ability to solve practical problems.

The Big Leap

China's Machine-Building Industry

by WU TZU-CHIEN

IN the first six months of 1958, the value output of machine-building plants* registered an increase of 68.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The output of machine-tools nearly doubled and the output of electric motors more than doubled. The output of machinery in May was 7.22 per cent greater than in April and the figure for June was 14.62 per cent higher than for May. Output in the second quarter of the year was 40.28 per cent greater than in the first quarter.

Up to the end of 1957, there was virtually no tractor industry in China and only one type of motor vehicle was produced—the "Liberation" lorry. During the first few months of 1958, the engineering plants in many parts of the country turned out more than 100 different types of tractors (including an 80 h.p. heavy tractor) and scores of different types of motor vehicles. Recently the No. 1

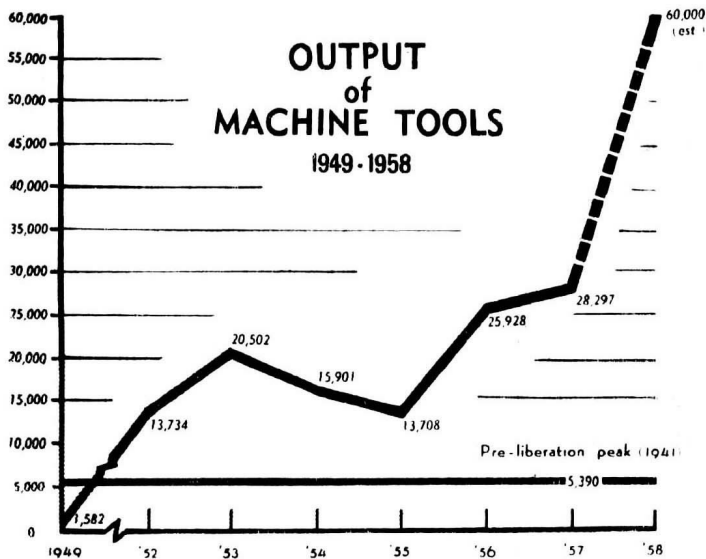
* Under the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. There are also machine-building plants under other ministries as well as plants run by local authorities.

Motor Car Works in Changchun, northeast China, produced China's first de luxe sedan—the "Hongqi" (Red Flag) with a powerful 200 h.p. engine and a speed of 185 kilometres an hour. Jet planes, precision machine-tools and other complex machines are coming off the assembly lines in a continuous flow. Heavy machinery, like the 700 mm. rolling mill and such products of modern technology as television sets and electronic calculating machines are being made.

Solid Foundation

Machinery, grain and steel are—as the Chinese people call them—the "Three Commanders" of the national economy.

To catch up with and surpass Britain industrially, both heavy and light industries and transportation urgently need more and better equipment. Agriculture, which is progressing at a rate unknown before, is putting heavy pressure on the machine-building industry. To service the irrigation works that are being built all over the coun-



Note: Decreases in 1954 and 1955 were due to the discontinuation of obsolete models and the introduction of new models. Thereafter, China's machine-tools production rose continuously on a new basis.

try, it is estimated that irrigation machinery totalling 15 million h.p. will be needed. To mechanize farming to a substantial degree, China needs more than half a million tractors and some 20 million tractor-drawn implements. The machine-building industry itself needs to be expanded and retooled so that it can effectively play its role in the technical revolution which is now gathering momentum.

To cope with the big leap of the national economy, the machine-building industry must fly. And the industry is indeed flying forward.

The foundation laid for the machine-building industry during the First Five-Year Plan served as a good beginning. The many modern plants built during the past five years form the backbone of the new machine-building industry.

Ways to Step Up Development

Both the central and local authorities are working energetically to accelerate the development of the machine-building industry. The whole country has been divided into several economic co-ordination areas (comprising a number of provinces) each of which will build up a more or less complete machine-building network. The large engineering plants recently transferred from the central to the local authorities form the core of these networks. All will have basic industries that produce machine-tools, equipment for power stations, heavy machinery, mining machines, meters, agricultural machines, chemical engineering equipment, spare parts and ball-bearings. A forging and casting centre equipped with a hydraulic press of several thousand tons and machine-tools capable of processing large jobs will be set up in each economic co-ordination area.

During the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962), the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will build up their own machine-building industries in the light of their specific economic characteristics and resources. In a few years' time, each province will have a forging and casting centre equipped with a 1,000-ton hydraulic press and a number of factories that can produce, with materials locally available and necessary help

from big plants outside of the province, equipment for small steel mills, power stations, coal-mines, chemical engineering plants and synthetic oil plants that are now mushrooming all over the country. They will also manufacture and repair farm and transport machines and spare parts for large factories near by.

Each county will have a number of manufacturing and repair plants which, together with the repair shops run by the townships and farm co-ops, will form a repair network that will repair all farm machinery in the locality.

These machine-building networks in the economic co-ordination areas, provinces and counties will be closely co-ordinated and integrated into a nation-wide comprehensive machine-building system with a number of key enterprises run directly by the central authorities.

This plan is being put into practice with great speed. A machine-building network is already taking shape in Hunan Province. By October, an impressive number of machine-building plants centring around a dozen key plants will be completed and go into production in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

To step up the mechanization of agriculture and transport, ball-bearing plants are being built throughout the country. By the end of July, for example, the Hsuehchang Special Administrative Region in Honan Province set up 583 such plants. As a result, ball-bearings were added to millions of implements and vehicles raising efficiency greatly. The ball-bearing industry is growing so fast that by the end of this year ball-bearings will have been added to the overwhelming majority of everything that turns.

The giant new heavy machinery works in Wuhan, run directly by the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, recently went into production. Another, in northeast China, is under construction. Even while it is in construction, production has begun in some of its workshops. Other giant new engineering works are also under construction.

Large, medium and small machine-building enterprises are being built simultaneously. One sure way of multiplying machine-building plants is for the larger ones to build smaller ones with their own resources — the people call it "laying eggs." The Chengtu Measuring and Cutting Tools Factory has "hatched" several small factories. One of them is the Chengtu Ball-Bearing Factory. It called for an investment of only 1.3 million yuan and took only 38 days to build. Smaller plants require even less investment and time. This explains the rapid expansion of engineering plants in the first half of 1958.

Technical Revolution

The creative energy of the people set free by the socialist revolution, particularly by the rectification campaign, has culminated in a great technical revolution.

Defying conventions, workers have devised a new method of processing huge equipment with a number of small special machine-tools. They call this method the "ants nibbling at the bone." In order to solve the problem of equipment for the nitrogenous fertilizers industry in support of agricultural production, workers of the Northeast Machine-Building Factory devised 19 special machine-tools of seven different types. Employing the method of the "ants nibbling at the bone," with their small machines they successfully turned out a 2,400 h.p. high pressure compressor which weighs 182 tons and can produce 50,000

tons of fertilizer annually. This "ants" method is now being employed by an increasing number of plants. At a time when large machine-tools are not yet in abundant supply, this method is clearly of great importance in accelerating the development of the machine-building industry.

The technique of welding has attained a very high level. Another important method of manufacturing heavy equipment is welding with the electro-slag welding machines now being produced in China.

Nowadays many medium and small plants are making automobiles. To make the frame of a truck, a 3,500-ton press is generally required. However, workers of the Nanking Automobile Works did the job with a 200-ton press by breaking up the pressing process into three parts. Workers of many factories have successfully made bevel-gears with modified ordinary milling machines where the "Gleason" machine is generally required.

As more and more machines are being made, a shortage of steel is being felt even though the steel industry is developing by leaps and bounds. To cope with this situation, workers are utilizing substitutes. Workers in

Chungking have successfully used cement to make a planer and a big lathe which weighs 12 tons. Only two tons of the parts of the lathe are made of steel and all the rest is made of cement. They have also made a wooden 5-ton crane 11 metres long which costs less than 10 per cent of an ordinary metal crane. The stability of these make-shift machines is amazing and they do the job just as well as the regular machines.

The precision machines recently manufactured in China give an indication of the technical level attained. The high precision gear-grinding machine made in Shanghai, the universal thread grinder made in Dairen, the high frequency electric drive-grinding spindle made in Harbin and the induction positioning jig-boring machine made in Kunming have reached a very high technical level and are comparable to the best in the world.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, more and more new machines will be made. Such important fields of modern technology as heavy machinery, precision meters, jet propulsion and electronics will be further developed and new branches will be established. In the next few years, China's machine-building industry is expected to expand with astounding rapidity.

Report from Shenyang

A New Pattern of Industrial Development

by CHU CHI-LIN

WITH the rapid growth of local industries, a new pattern of industry is developing in China — industrial "suns," the older industrial centres, surrounded by industrial satellites in the neighbouring counties.

Shenyang provides a good example.

Shenyang, one of northeast China's great new engineering centres, recently undertook to help 23 neighbouring counties set up 960 industrial enterprises within two years. These include power stations, coal-mines, iron smelting plants, engineering works, agricultural machinery repair plants, and factories making chemical fertilizer, paper, alcohol, sugar, etc. In some cases the assistance given will be all-embracing, covering technical consultation, surveys, designing of plants, supply of equipment, and training of technical personnel. This is all part of the current efforts to develop local initiative and resources.

Shenyang's own thriving industrial and handicraft production this year will be 40 per cent greater than in 1957. But such an increase in productive capacity creates new problems — rational use of machine-tools, adequate supplies of raw materials, proper use of technical forces, etc. — that it is by no means an easy job to solve. Shenyang has, in fact, been busy to make adjustments in her economic setup, made necessary by the current upsurge in industry and agriculture and to ensure the continued advance of that upsurge and all that goes with it.

But meanwhile the counties around Shenyang are also energetically building small and medium industrial units

which cater mainly to rural needs. They cannot, of course, provide themselves at short notice with all the necessary equipment and technical forces they need, so naturally they turn to Shenyang for help. Plants, handicraft co-ops, colleges and research institutes in Shenyang, instead of taking it to be an extra burden, have accepted unreservedly these tasks in a real communist spirit.

Shenyang is itself a young, though rapidly growing, industrial centre. In its own big leap, it needs ball-bearings, electrical motors and electrical meters, etc., which are also the very things the neighbouring counties are clamouring for. The demand for both electrical generators and motors of medium capacity is especially urgent. Great numbers of these are needed by rural hydro-electric power stations and Shenyang's own engineering works making industrial equipment for the counties. And Shenyang had no specialized factories producing these things.

Nursing a New Plant

To solve this problem 19 factories and the No. 1 Electrical Machinery Co-op in the city pooled resources in manpower, equipment and funds. In five days they laid the basis for an assembly shop for these products. Getting all its main components from the sponsoring factories, the shop will soon be assembling medium capacity electrical generators and motors at the rate of 1,000 a year with a total capacity of 720,000 kw. The whole shop represents a capital investment of less than 2 million yuan.

Within three years, with further investments out of its own profits and reserves, it will be enlarged into an independent works. If a new plant of the same capacity were built in the ordinary way, it would take two years and involve an investment of 15 million yuan. A ball-bearing and an electrical meter plant will be started in the same manner.

Nearly all Shenyang's neighbouring counties plan to build at least one machine-repair works and sink one or more mines. Shenyang has promised to give them all the necessary assistance from designing to operation.

Not everything can be built at the same time owing to financial limitations, so the counties have to decide on priorities. If there is a mine or a plant on their plan which is not on the top priority list but is needed by a city plant, a deal is frequently made whereby the Shenyang plant or plants co-operate with the local county authorities to jointly finance a new plant. In this way twenty enterprises in Shenyang invested in an iron smelting plant, a copper mine and an ore-dressing plant in Kotso County by supplying equipment. They reckoned they could produce the equipment in addition to fulfilling the production targets set them by the state. Because they need iron and copper as raw materials, they are helping the county and themselves at the same time.

When all the 960 plants and mines in the Shenyang area are commissioned two years hence, they will turn out annually enough chemical fertilizers to produce an extra 450,000 tons of grain; 70 per cent of the county people will be able to use electricity for lighting; they

will be able to manufacture within the 23 counties most of the machines in general use; as well as 470,000 tons of pig iron, half of which will be used by Shenyang's own industries. Besides light industrial products for local consumption, they will also provide copper, artificial cotton and other raw materials for the city.

Shenyang's industrial enterprises are helping the counties in the agricultural field too. To meet an urgent call for irrigation and drainage equipment, they rounded up and sent 560 pumps and 700 other machines—diesel engines, steam engines, electrical generators and motors—to the countryside.

This kind of neighbourly socialist co-ordination is giving a great stimulus to the development of local industries and this in turn is leading to new changes in the production of the relatively advanced industrial cities. For instance, when all the neighbouring counties are able to make many articles that Shenyang used to produce, it will be obliged to readjust its economy, develop its industry along the lines more suited to its new position as a central industrial base surrounded by smaller industrial satellites. It can then devote its main resources to the making of large or precision, high-grade products, apportioning more effort to the trial manufacture of new products.

Far from dislocating the economy as some pessimistic wiseacres foretell, the rapid growth of local industries in socialist China is opening up a promising new future for her industrial cities and rapidly providing better living conditions for her people.

Documents

CHINA - CAMBODIA JOINT STATEMENT

Following is the full text of the joint statement by Premier Chou En-lai and the Cambodian Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk signed in Peking on August 24, 1958.—Ed.

At the invitation of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Premier of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, leading a state delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia, arrived in China on August 14, 1958 as the state guest of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The members of the Cambodian delegation are:

Head of the delegation: His Royal Highness Premier Norodom Sihanouk,

Members: His Excellency Leng-Ngeth, Member of the King's High Council; His Excellency Kou-Roun, Member of the King's High Council; Mr. Tim-Nguon, Minister of National Defence, Surface Defence and National Security; Mr. Touch-Kim, Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs; Mr. Chheng-Hak, Secretary General of the King's High Council; Mr. Phuong Magain, Deputy Secretary General of the King's High Council; Mr. Ang-Kim-Khoan, Member of the National Assembly.

His Royal Highness the Premier and the members of the delegation visited Kunming, Peking, Anshan, Shenyang,

Lushun and Dairen, Chihuahua and the Special Administrative Region of Tientsin. Wherever they went they were accorded a very warm welcome and grand reception by the Chinese Government and people. They will proceed to visit Wuhan and Canton. The friendly visit of the Premier and the delegation and the welcome and reception they received in China were a clear reflection of the long-existing, profound friendship between the two peoples which has undergone a new development and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

The Prince and the delegation, deeply impressed by the steady progress made by the Chinese people in their peaceful construction, expressed their heart-felt admiration and warm congratulations to them. The Chinese Government sincerely thanked the Prince and the delegation for their congratulations and considered them as a great encouragement to the Chinese people.

During their visit, Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China received Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the delegation, and held sincere and cordial talks with them.

Many talks were held between Premier Sihanouk and Premier Chou En-lai. Also participating in the talks were, among the members of the Cambodian delegation: Leng-Ngeth and Kou-Roun, Members of the King's High Council; Tim-Nguon, Minister of National Defence, Surface Defence and National Security; Touch-Kim, Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs; etc.; and, on the Chinese side: Ho Lung and

Chen Yi, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Yeh Chichuang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Lo Kuei-po, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wang Yu-ping, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Cambodia; etc.

During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of perfect understanding and sincere co-operation, the two Premiers exchanged views on questions of common interest to the two countries and reviewed the current international situation.

The two parties recalled the happy development of Sino-Cambodian relations which were established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence following the Bandung Conference and were solemnly confirmed in the two statements signed in 1956 during His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk's visit to Peking and Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Phnom-Penh.

The peoples of the two countries have always scrupulously observed the five principles of peaceful co-existence, and in particular the principles of non-interference and respect for each other's sovereignty. As a natural result of the development of these relations between the two countries, the Kingdom of Cambodia proposed recently to establish normal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and to exchange representatives of ambassadorial rank. The People's Republic of China accepted this proposal with great pleasure.

The two parties expressed satisfaction over the successful implementation of the agreement on economic assistance concluded on June 21, 1956 and studied in detail various problems concerning the implementation of the trade agreement concluded on April 24, 1956. With a view to achieving a better implementation of the trade agreement the two parties agreed that, in accordance with Article 1 of the trade agreement, which stipulates the principle of import-export balance, the two Governments should work out, with the least delay, concrete measures designed to develop trade between the two countries. In order to promote Cambodia's economic prosperity and industrialization, the Chinese side expressed its readiness, apart from supplying the aid specified in the agreement on economic assistance concluded on June 21, 1956, further to assist Cambodia without any compensation or conditions, according to the needs and capabilities of Cambodia, in building small-sized iron and steel works, prospecting for underground fuel resources, the construction of other enterprises and the search for other materials deemed to be necessary, etc.

The two parties were satisfied with the progress already made in the fields of cultural intercourse and friendly contacts. They agreed to take appropriate measures to further the cultural exchanges and friendly contacts between the two countries.

The two parties were satisfied with the fact that the overseas Chinese in Cambodia have always lived in friendship and fraternity with the Cambodian people. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Premier Chou En-lai reiterated

that the Chinese residing in Cambodia should strictly abide by the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Cambodia and respect the customs of the Cambodian people, refrain from all political activities in their host country, and assist the Cambodian people in their efforts for the prosperity of the country and the development of its economy. Premier Sihanouk expressed satisfaction with this statement of Premier Chou En-lai's and indicated on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia the desire to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese residing in Cambodia.

The two parties pointed out unanimously that the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Kingdom of Cambodia which was not only conducive to the maintenance of the independence of Cambodia, but also to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world, should be respected by all nations. Premier Chou En-lai expressed the regret of the Chinese Government at the fact that Cambodian territory was often invaded and blockaded by some of its neighbours, and deemed these to be extremely unfriendly acts. The Chinese Government hopes that the Asian countries concerned will live in peace with the Kingdom of Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions of the Bandung Conference, and not allow themselves to be influenced by the policy of foreign colonialists. Premier Chou En-lai further stressed that the Kingdom of Cambodia is one of the examples of the pursuance of a policy of peace and neutrality and that the Chinese Government fully respects and firmly supports this policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Kingdom of Cambodia. Premier Sihanouk accepted with satisfaction Premier Chou En-lai's above statement.

Premier Sihanouk declared that the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia holds that the participation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, representing 600 million people, in international organizations and conferences would be an important and necessary factor in the settlement of international issues and hence also in the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world. Premier Chou En-lai expressed thanks to Premier Sihanouk for this expression of friendship.

The two parties expressed the unanimous opinion that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations must be fully respected, that the national independence movement is an irresistible current in our present epoch, that colonialism in all its manifestations is against the trend of history and is an evil which must be uprooted speedily. All international differences should be settled by the peaceful means of negotiation in accordance with the principles of co-existence, instead of by means of war and the threat of armed force.

Finally, the two parties expressed their desire to develop continuously the economic and political relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and of the peace of Southeast Asia and the world.

CHINESE PROTESTS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

On August 27, 1958, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered two notes to the office of the British charge d'affaires in Peking. Following are the two notes.—Ed.

Provocations in Hongkong

In the early morning of August 26, 1958 the British authorities in Hongkong, on the pretext of the "dangerous

state" of the premises of the Chung Hua Middle School, dispatched a large group of armed police to close down by brute force the premises of the said school, allowed the armed police to lay hands savagely on the teachers, staff and students of the school as well as visiting news reporters on the spot from the Hsinhua News Agency branch in Hongkong and the Hongkong *Wenhui Pao*, *Takung Pao* and *Hsinwan Pao*, smashing cameras of the Chinese reporters. This is a

grave and violent act, on the part of the Hongkong British authorities, of persecution and oppression of Chinese people's educational work in Hongkong and Kowloon and infringement upon the right to news coverage of Chinese reporters.

The forcible closure of the Chung Hua Middle School by the Hongkong British authorities was entirely a premeditated action. Back at the time when the Hongkong British authorities began to fabricate the pretext of the "dangerous state" of the premises in an attempt to persecute the school, the school authorities already filed a request to the department concerned for undertaking repairs. But the department concerned purposely procrastinated in the matter so as to pursue its scheme of closing down the school. It must be pointed out that this was not the first time that the Hongkong British authorities persecuted Chinese people's educational work and Chinese educational workers in Hongkong and Kowloon. The Hongkong British authorities, after publishing the "Education (Amendment) Ordinance" at the beginning of this year, already persecuted and oppressed Chinese people's educational work and Chinese educational workers in Hongkong and Kowloon on many occasions and under various pretexts. Striking instances are the incident in May this year when the Hongkong British authorities prohibited Chinese schools from flying the Chinese national flag on holidays, and that of August 6 when Mr. Parker Tu, the principal of the Peichiao Middle School, was unreasonably deported. This series of repressive measures cannot but lead one to believe that the British authorities in Hongkong are pursuing a policy of deliberate sabotage and persecution of Chinese educational establishments in Hongkong and Kowloon.

On the other hand, the Hongkong British authorities have always shielded and connived at the propaganda and other activities carried out against the People's Republic of China by elements of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Hongkong and Kowloon under the pretence of running schools. Furthermore, they have even openly prescribed as textbooks for schools in Hongkong and Kowloon those published by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which are filled with slanders against the People's Republic of China. This proves that they are persisting in a hostile policy towards China and a policy of creating "two Chinas" in disregard of the repeated denunciations by the Chinese Government.

The Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon have always had the right of running their own educational establishments. And the freedom and personal security to which reporters are entitled while engaged in legitimate news coverage is also a right recognized internationally. The Hongkong British authorities, however, have not only carried out oppressive measures against Chinese educational institutions in Hongkong and Kowloon, but have instigated their police to lay hands wantonly on Chinese teachers, staff, students and reporters. These are deliberate provocations against the Chinese people. The Chinese Government is extremely indignant at these provocations and hereby lodges a strong protest with the British Government. It demands that the British Government and the Hongkong British authorities immediately stop their provocations against the Chinese people, guarantee against similar incidents in the future, compensate for all the losses and injuries suffered by the victims and punish the police who committed the violence, reopen the premises of the Chung Hua Middle School and reasonably settle the question of repairs so that it may begin its term on time, and ensure the freedom of news coverage and personal security of Chinese reporters. At the same time, the British Government and the Hongkong British authorities should immediately annul the decision prescribing the use by schools in Hongkong and Kowloon of textbooks put out by the Chiang

Kai-shek clique and suppress the activities and sabotage against China carried out by elements of the Chiang Kai-shek clique under the guise of running schools.

The Chinese Government asks the British Government to make a speedy reply.

Intrusions of Chinese Air

According to reports received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the authorities concerned, at 10:10 hours on August 16, 1958, a British "Auster" military aircraft coming from the direction of Hongkong infringed at a low altitude the air space over Shumchun, Lientang and other areas of Paoan County, Kwangtung Province of China. Again at 12:35 hours on August 18, 1958, a military aircraft coming from the direction of Hongkong infringed at a low altitude the air space over the Outer Lingting Island of Chuhai County, Kwangtung Province, and only left after circling seven times over the island.

It must be pointed out that recently on May 20, 21 and 22 and July 24, 1958, British military aircraft repeatedly infringed Chinese territorial air over Paoan County of Kwangtung Province. The Ministry, by its notes dated May 24, June 18 and August 5, 1958, have lodged protests with the British Government and asked it and the British authorities in Hongkong to cease immediately these provocations and guarantee that no similar incidents will occur in the future. In its reply note dated June 3, 1958, the British Government expressed "regret" over the infringement of Chinese territorial air by British military aircraft on May 22, 1958 and stated that "British aircraft operating from Hongkong are under standing instructions to take every care to avoid overflying Chinese territory." Nevertheless, the said reply and a further reply dated July 2, 1958 failed to give a satisfactory answer to the Ministry's notes of protest dated May 24 and June 18. And the British Government has not yet replied to the Ministry's note of protest dated August 5.

The recurrences of air infringement on August 16 and 18 prove that the British Government's claim in its above reply that British aircraft operating from Hongkong are under instructions to avoid overflying is not trustworthy. They show that the British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong have not only disregarded the previous solemn protests and statements made by the Chinese Government and failed to take effective measures to stop these hostile and provocative activities, but have continued these activities. It must be pointed out further that, occurring at a time when the United States and its lackey, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, are creating tension in the Taiwan Straits, these activities of military reconnaissance and harassment take on an extremely serious character.

In view of this, the Chinese Government lodges another strong protest with the British Government and demands once again that the British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong stop these provocations at once and guarantee against similar incidents in the future. The Chinese Government holds that the British Government should apologize to the Chinese Government for the intrusions into Chinese territorial air by British aircraft, punish the personnel who have engaged in these provocations, and guarantee against similar incidents in the future. The Chinese Government hereby solemnly declares that if these activities are not stopped, the British Government and the British authorities in Hongkong must be held responsible for all the consequences.

MUSIC and BALLET

An Australian Concert

Peking audiences have enjoyed a varied repertoire of dancing, music and singing given by a delegation of Australian concert artists led by John Rodgers. The dancing was especially interesting. We saw two *pas de trois* specially arranged by choreographer Laurel Martyn for this visit to China. The first, *The Dream Time*, danced by Laurel Martyn, Heather Macrae and Graham Smith, was a skilful adaptation of the music and movements of Australian aboriginal art to the classical ballet. The second was a *pas de trois* in classical style danced to the music from *Xanadu* by Robert Hughes. Both of these were subtly evocative and classically clear-cut in composition. The traditional Fokine *Les Sylphides* was gracefully danced by the same trio.

Pianist Nancy Weir, clarinetist Thomas White and 'cellist Leon Segal gave a distinguished performance of the Beethoven Trio in B Flat Minor, Opus 11.

Nancy Ellis and Glen Balmford charm their audiences each in her own way. Nancy Ellis's soprano conveyed with deep feeling the meaning of the aboriginal songs and Negro spirituals she sang. Glen Balmford brought a very expressive voice and a delightful personality to the folk songs she sang to the guitar. Peking audiences especially liked the appreciation which the Australian artists showed for the art of the people, folk art, and for the masters.

This first Australian delegation of artists to visit China will tour Sian, Chengtu, Chungking, Kweiyang and Shanghai during the next six weeks.

The delegation was welcomed at its Peking premiere on August 23 by Hsu Kuang-hsiao, who led the Chinese cultural delegation to Australia in 1956. He recalled the warm welcome the Australian people had given the Chinese artists. "This return visit," he said on behalf of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, "will certainly enhance friendly relations and promote further cultural exchange between the Chinese and Australian peoples."

—W. P.

PUBLISHING

Yi Wen's Special Numbers

An increasing number of works by Asian and African writers are being translated into Chinese. The September

and October issues of *Yi Wen*, the monthly magazine of Chinese translations of world literature, will be special numbers devoted exclusively to Asian and African literature. The September issue carries a foreword by Mao Tun, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, entitled "For the Friendship and Solidarity of the Asian-African Peoples." It has been enlarged from the usual 170 pages to around 240.

Selected poems by contemporary Arabian and African poets, songs of the people's sufferings and their longing for independence and freedom, make up the first section along with poems from India, Nepal and Iran.

The second part contains stories by writers from India, Japan, the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Iraq, Algeria, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Turkey and the Union of South Africa. Then there is a play by the Pakistani playwright M. Adit, followed by folk-tales from Saudi Arabia, Liberia, Ethiopia, and the Union of South Africa. A special section commemorates the 700th anniversary of the publication of the Iranian poet Saadi's *Rose Garden*, with translations of parts of the poem and an essay on the world significance of *Rose Garden* by E. S. Bragunsky of the Soviet Union.

—CHANG SAN

BOOKS

A Fast-Moving Novel

DAUGHTERS AND SONS
by Yuan Ching and Kung Chueh
Foreign Languages Press. 326 pp.

Daughters and Sons is a story of the guerrilla warfare waged on the plains of Hopei against the Japanese invaders in the last war.

After capturing Peking in 1937, the Japanese Imperial Army began driving south. China's corrupt rulers were thrown into utter confusion. Describing the scene in Shenchia Village, where most of the action of the novel occurs, the authors acidly outlined the cowardice and depravity that was typical of Chiang Kai-shek's regime:

The Kuomintang army appeared briefly in the village during its rapid retreat, pausing only long enough to pillage and loot. The police left next, as news arrived of the fall of one large town after another. Every day, Japanese planes, wheeling overhead, dropped bombs on the cities. The big officials, carrying their gold and silver money, departed for healthier climes,

closely followed by the petty officials who took away as much as they could of whatever wasn't nailed down.

The people were left to their own devices, inexperienced, on flat terrain that offered little cover, armed only with a determination to defend their homes. But they were not alone. Small but plucky units of the Communist-led Eighth Route Army had set up bases in the mountains and were harassing the enemy's flanks. Communist Party branches formed in the villages organized the peasants into guerrilla units and set up various kinds of popular associations.

Daughters and Sons traces the development of these people and their organizations from their earliest clumsy beginnings, through incredible difficulties and heartbreaking setbacks, until they emerge, competent, well-knit and mature.

Ta-shui is a rawboned young peasant who grows with his guerrilla unit. He joins the Communist Party, and learns administrative work by painful trial and error. By the end of the book, when the Hopei guerrillas are incorporated as part of the regular Eighth Route Army, he has become a dependable leader and a mature man.

Mei, the girl he loves, changes too as the story unfolds. After the failure of her marriage to Chinlung, a ne'er-do-well who turns traitor, she throws herself into her work in the women's association. She also undertakes a number of dangerous scouting missions into enemy territory. Her activities bring her closer to Ta-shui, and at last they are able to marry.

There are unusually good portrayals of Party leaders in *Daughters and Sons*. Men like Blacky Tsai, Shuang the weaver, and — when he earns the qualifications — Ta-shui, in this novel are truly representative. United by the same beliefs and devotion to a common cause, they are admirable, attractive people, yet each has his own distinctive and very human personality.

Hardship and bitter struggle are the prelude to the triumph of these daughters and sons of China, but their story is punctuated with many light, and often hilarious, incidents. The wonderful sense of humour of China's peasants sustains them when the going is rough, and their quick wit helps them snatch many a situation from disaster.

The pace of the story is fast. It is written in a compact rollicking style, reminiscent of the colourful terseness of the classical Chinese adventure novel. This, its unflagging optimism, and the remarkable events it describes, make *Daughters and Sons* a joy to read.

—PO LI

SIDELIGHTS

Co-op Men and the Sea. The old man, in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, fought with the great marlin for three days, caught it, only to have it eaten by the sharks. Not so with the co-op fishermen of Shantung Province in east China who landed a shark 14 metres long—longer than their 2-ton junk—weighing 3½ tons. When the shark struggled to escape, the junk would have capsized had it not been for the help of two other junks belonging to the same co-op. On board the junk was a fisherman by the name Yu Chung-chang who netted a shark of similar size several years ago. But he was alone and the great fish awed his feudal mind. For fear of offending such a sacred being, he gave up his net on which his livelihood depended and let the shark loose. He knew that this time it was thanks to the emancipation of his mind and the co-operative effort that the great shark was landed.

More Record Crops. After Anhwei (*Peking Review*, No. 26, August 1958), Kiangsu and Hupeh have become the second and third provinces in the country to register an average early rice yield of one thousand *jin* per *mu*. The record per *mu* output of various crops follow:

Crop	Output in jin per mu	Area
Rice	43,869	Hupeh
Rapeseeds	6,051	Wushan, Kansu
Potatoes	106,378	Kanghsien, Kansu
Maize	22,489	Shangchiu, Honan
Barley	1,002	Shansi
Millet	10,546	Shantung
Tomatoes	45,660	Honan
Green tea	1,412	Kiangsi

P. S. We regret an error in the editorial in our issue of last week which inadvertently gave the record per *mu* yield for rice as 44,367 *jin*. This figure was the yield of a co-op in Anhwei Province in an area of 1.03 *mu*.

Fast-Growing Pigs. Huayung County in Hunan Province has found a successful way of making its pigs grow fat quickly, not in weeks or months, but days. By removing the thyroid gland, clipping the ears, and cutting the tail a pig can be made to gain an average of 6 *jin* a day. The quality of the pork is not diminished in any way.

An Underground Sea. A huge subterranean sea about three times the area

of Ceylon has been discovered in east China. It lies beneath most of Kiangsu Province and parts of Anhwei and Honan.

Hundreds of thousands of years ago this was part of the East China Sea. Though silted up in the course of time, the water layer still has an average depth of 200 metres, increasing in some places to 400 metres. It contains around 40,000 million tons of water. In some places the water is within two to three metres of the surface of the ground. It was discovered by teachers and students of the geology department of Nanking University.

24-Hour Trolley Bus Service. In Peking, Shanghai and Chungking trolley bus services have been put on a 24-hour basis. The new arrangement has been welcomed especially by night shift workers, late shoppers and travellers who have to catch trains in the wee hours of the morning. Peking's switch to this round-the-clock schedule was preceded by a letter from a reader to *Renmin Ribao* a few days earlier suggesting that Peking should follow the example of Chungking and adopt the new system.

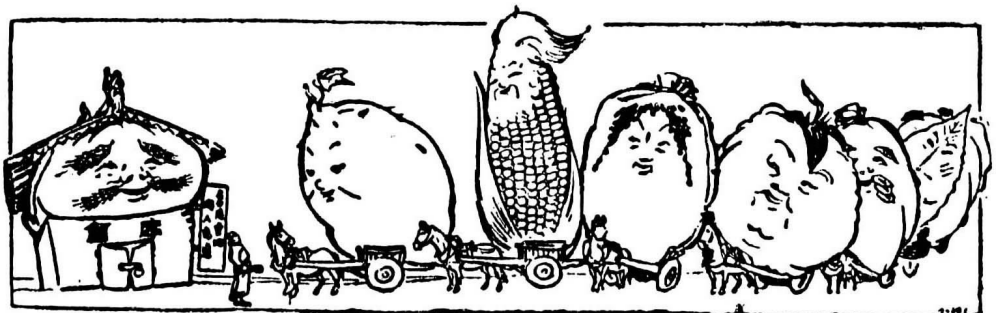
Seen and Heard. A man, while strolling along the street, suddenly spat. He was immediately approached by a little girl who politely asked him if he had spat. The man admitted that he had and was about to walk away when the girl stopped him and gave him a discourse on the evils of spitting. She smiled when she had finished, handed him a slip of paper, apologized for having taken up his time and wished him good-day. The man looked at the slip of paper. The girl was a member of a Young Pioneers' Health Inspection Team which was doing its part in the campaign against spitting.

Mission Accomplished. 75-year-old Kurban, a Uighur peasant of Sinkiang in China's far west, slaved all his life for landlords—until liberation came. With virtually nothing more than a shirt to his back before, he acquired a house of his own and 14 *mu* of land which he brought into his farm co-op when he joined it. He wanted to thank the Communist Party and Chairman Mao for his new life. An idea took hold of him: he

must see the man and thank him for having done so much for a poor fellow like him. He got his donkey ready and was to set out for his trip to Peking, thousands of kilometres away, to see Chairman Mao. People told him the capital is a long way off and that no one had ever attempted a trip to Peking on a donkey. He gave up the idea, but got his things ready again. He stopped the first motor vehicle he ran into on the road and asked if he could get a lift. He was kindly put off with the explanation that it was no picnic to hitch-hike to Peking. So the old man waited for something better to turn up. Meanwhile, he had written several times to Chairman Mao. One day he was overjoyed to receive Chairman Mao's answer and an enclosed photograph of him. But his real chance came. In June he was chosen for his excellent work on the farm co-op to go to Peking with a delegation to see the national farm tools exhibition. He chose his best fruit preserves as a present for Chairman Mao. But his stay in the capital was nearing its end. There wasn't any news yet whether there was a chance of seeing Chairman Mao. He was restless.

In the hotel he asked what was the quickest way of sending off a letter. "By air mail," he was told. At once he had two letters written and posted: From Kurban, Peking, by air to Chairman Mao, Peking. Kurban not only met Chairman Mao at last but returned to Sinkiang with a picture of himself and Chairman Mao.

Plastic Motor Car. China has succeeded in making her first plastic motor car body. This new car is about half the weight of similar motor vehicles of the same size with a steel body. Light and highly manoeuvrable, this new model allows for greater speed and load and consumes less petrol. In rigorous road tests, the car proved that its body is as strong as any steel body. It has other advantages too: greater insulation and resistance to fire, rust and acid. The top of the car is primrose and the rest of the body green. The new plastic body was made by young technicians and workers of the motor vehicles research institute with the co-operation of an industrial chemical plant in Nanking.



Will there be room for me in the storage bins?

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Diplomatic Relations with Iraq

"A very happy event for China and Iraq!" This, from a *Renmin Ribao* leader on August 26, is typical of the warmth with which the Chinese press greeted the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iraq.

The same editorial declares: "We rejoice that the artificial barrier between our two countries, imposed for so long a time by the imperialists, has now been removed and that the hands of those on the Yangtse and the Tigris are finally joined."

"The Chinese people," it continues, "regard the birth of the Republic of Iraq as an event of great significance. . . . It opened a new page in the annals of a country that has now taken the road of independent development. It dealt a telling blow against the imperialist front of aggression and war preparations in the Middle East and shattered the Eisenhower Doctrine and the Bagdad Pact. It has also greatly inspired the Arab people and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and ushered in a new upsurge of the national liberation struggle in these areas.

"The Chinese people regard the victory of the Iraqi people as their own. Like the people of Iraq, the Chinese people also suffered long years of imperialist aggression and oppression. That is the reason for the fellow feeling we have always had for the Iraqi people and why we rejoice in their victory today."

Renmin Ribao points out that friendly contacts between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples date back to very ancient times. "As early as the fifth century, Chinese ships sailed to the banks of the Euphrates and travellers and traders from Bagdad were also frequently seen along the southeastern coasts of China. In the eighth century, there was in Bagdad a special Chinese porcelain market and Iraqi envoys came to China during the Tang and Sung dynasties. There are many more instances of cultural interflow in the history of relations between China and the Arab world as a whole. These contacts, however, were severed after the invasion of the Eastern countries by Western colonialism. But this was obviously an artificial, abnormal and, from a historical point of view, temporary phenomenon."

"Friendship between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples has grown in the common fight against imperialist aggression and for peace," the editorial concludes. "The

Chinese people take their stand together with the Iraqi people and all the rest of the world's people in defence of peace in the Middle East and throughout the world, in support of the national independence of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and to promote peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation among nations."

Sino-Cambodian Communique

Commonly described in Chinese editorial comment as "a document which opens a new page in Sino-Cambodian relations," the Chou En-lai - Sihanouk joint communique signed on August 24 (see p. 14 for full text) received banner headline treatment in all leading Peking papers.

Renmin Ribao (August 25) notes that China has always fully respected and supported the Cambodian Government's policy of non-participation in military blocs and its insistence on national independence and the equality of all nations, big or small. As a socialist country, it says, China stands resolutely opposed to aggressive military blocs. It has always considered the nationalist countries which follow a policy of peace and neutrality as an important force in safeguarding Asian and world peace and opposing colonialism. In contrast, the imperialists are hostile to these countries and are doing everything in their power to undermine them. It is precisely for this reason that Cambodia has in recent years been repeatedly subjected to foreign interference and threats, all aimed to force it to change its policy of peace and neutrality.

Gongren Ribao (Daily Worker) expresses the appreciation of the Chinese people for the warm words which Prince Sihanouk had for China's steady progress in peaceful construction. "We are ready," it says, "to work with might and main, along with the Cambodian people, for the two countries' prosperity and close friendship, and for Asian and world peace."

Middle East Tension Remains

Middle East tension has not relaxed merely because the U.N. resolution was adopted. As long as U.S. and British troops remain in Lebanon and

Jordan, they will seek pretexts and opportunities to extend their aggression and create tension. The peoples of the world need to make a still greater effort to compel Washington and London to heed the U.N. resolution and withdraw their troops from the Middle East. This is the gist of the *Renmin Ribao* commentator's August 29 analysis of the present Middle East situation.

The commentator points to many indications that the United States is trying to bypass the U.N. resolution and is plotting new military ventures. Examples are recent U.S. military provocations against insurgent headquarters in Beirut's Basta district and the commandeering of houses in Beirut by U.S. troops looking apparently to long-term occupation. The British, he notes, have recently sent four warships to the Middle East as reinforcements, while a Foreign Office spokesman declared on August 26 that it was "too early" to forecast the date of a British withdrawal from Jordan.

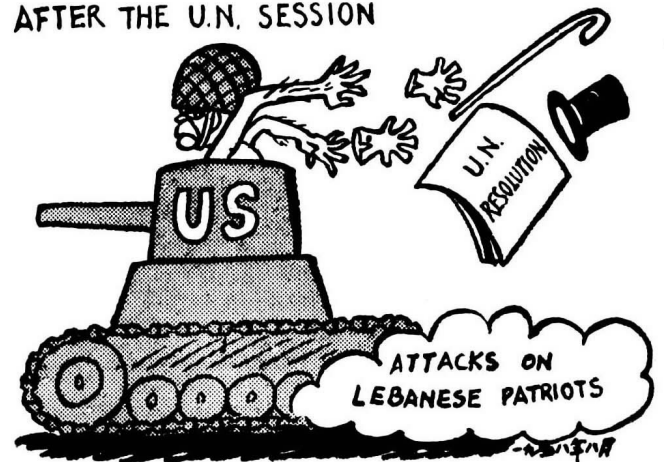
All this shows that Washington and London accepted the U.N. resolution calling for withdrawal of their troops merely to stave off the mounting pressure of world-wide condemnation. In fact, they have not relinquished one jot of their aggressive ambitions in the Middle East, the commentator concludes.

Africa Cries "Independence!"

Cries for independence have drowned out de Gaulle's talk about a "federal state," writes *Da Gong Bao* (August 29), commenting on the French premier's recent tour in French Africa where he tried to sell his "draft constitution" to the people.

De Gaulle's scheme for a French-African "federal state" is a snare, the commentary says. De Gaulle claims that acceptance of his draft constitution will usher in "a new era" in relations between France and her overseas ter-

AFTER THE U.N. SESSION



— Back to business! Hua Chun-wu in "Renmin Ribao"

ritories, but, the commentary asks, since that constitution, apart from giving the territories some nominal local autonomy, retains all powers of defence, foreign affairs, economy, law and education in the hands of the metropolitan government, won't territories which join the "federal state" in actual fact remain French colonies?

The commentary points out that de Gaulle also tried to blackmail the people in these territories with threats that independence will lead to the end of "economic aid" and other "dangers of separations." He even invoked an imaginary threat of aggression from Asia which he alleged would come with independence. But the African people's will for independence cannot be shaken by threats, cajolery or pressure. "Independence!" was the insistent cry that met de Gaulle on the Ivory Coast, in Madagascar, in Dakar and other territories.

Da Gong Bao writes: The people of French Africa, who have suffered so much from colonialist exploitation, are now awakened. Their own experience has taught them that only genuine independence can break the shackles of colonialism. De Gaulle's attempt to shore up French colonial rule in Africa with his "draft constitution" is bound to fail in face of the present widespread awakening of national feeling there.

Geneva Agreement in Danger

The world can now see how flagrantly the United States, working hand in glove with the south Viet-nam authorities, is violating the Geneva agreement, declares a *Renmin Ribao* commentary, citing the recent Interim Report of the International Commission in Viet-nam.

Quoting the report, which covers the 12 months ending April this year, it notes that because the south Viet-nam authorities have persistently refused to participate in the work of the joint commission of delegates from both parts of Viet-nam, the activities of that commission could not be resumed, making it impossible to implement the Geneva agreement in the demilitarized zone. Furthermore, large numbers of south Viet-nam military personnel have repeatedly intruded into the demilitarized zone without permission and resistance fighters are being persecuted on a large scale in south Viet-nam. As for the United States, it has not only secretly supplied south Viet-nam with military planes and arms, but is also preparing openly to ship large quantities of combat material there to "replace" the arms taken out by the French troops.

"These violations by the United States and the south Viet-nam authorities have

THE PASSING SHOW

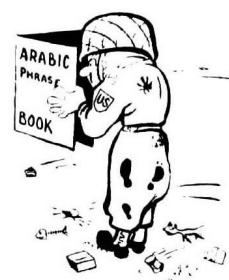
The Voice of America

U.S. concern and friendship for the Lebanese people is charmingly exemplified in a "phrase book" recently put out by the U.S. Defence Department for American soldiers wishing to converse with Arabs in the Middle East.

Among the friendly expressions listed in the book which the compilers think will come in handy to GIs are: "Halt, or I fire!" "Leave the nouse, all of you!" "Where have the people of your village hidden themselves?" "You are under arrest!" "All of you leave the village within 24 hours!" "Take shovels and start digging! Those who refuse will be shot!"

Hongkong "Lydbiðöæð"

Down in Hongkong in the geography textbooks approved by the Hongkong Education Dept., China is said to consist of two parts: China (1) and China (2). China (1) is the mainland; the province of Taiwan is China (2). Nanking is the "capital" of China, and Peking? — that's the "former capital." And so you won't be surprised to find in it, in line with reactionary Kuo-mintang claims, that Viet-nam, Burma and Thailand are China's "lost territories." Nothing like a good "British" education, y'know.



"I can't find that in the book!"

in actual fact paralysed the international commission," says the commentary citing the conclusion of the report which states that if these trends were permitted to develop the commission would be unable to discharge its responsibilities.

The violations of the agreement by the United States and the south Viet-nam authorities are in fact more serious than indicated in the Interim Report, the paper points out. The United States is intensifying its efforts to expand its military bases in south Viet-nam and build military airfields and strategic highways. U.S. military organizations and advisers are found in growing numbers in every part of south Viet-nam. These U.S. efforts have the obvious purpose of speeding up its development of south Viet-nam into its long-term military base, to be used to sabotage peace in Viet-nam and to carry out aggression and intervention in the South-east Asian countries.

Hussein Monarchy Doomed

The Hussein monarchy's attempts to smother widespread opposition to its traitorous rule are futile; its days are numbered, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 22).

Commentator points out that although Jordanian prisons are crammed with political prisoners and many patriots have been killed or brutally tortured for opposing British occupation, these bloody repressions will only stir up greater popular indignation and resistance. Widespread protests against the persecution of Nadia Sulty and other patriots are proof of this.

The Hussein monarchy is today a puppet regime which has put its "internal security" into the hands of a committee led by the British and American military attaches in Amman. It is this committee which prepares lists of patriots to be arrested and gives orders to the security forces.

"This shows all the more clearly that the presence of British troops in Jordan has nothing to do with 'upholding the independence of a small country,'" says Commentator. "It is to batter down the resistance of the people to colonial rule."

"But neither British troops nor American dollars can avert the doom of the traitor Hussein who has been repudiated by the Jordanians. The day will come when it will be Hussein and his masters who stand trial before the people."



1958/86

"Law and order" in Hongkong
Mi Ku in "Renmin Ribao"

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Premier Sihanouk Ends Visit

Premier Norodom Sihanouk left for home on August 27 after a two-week visit in China. In a farewell speech at Canton airport, the Cambodian leader praised China's achievements in construction and Sino-Cambodian friendship. He declared: "In making your country achieve what some people considered impossible, you have set an example for the Asian and African peoples. Our visit to China has given us new hope and courage in becoming masters of our fate."

During his visit, the Cambodian Premier received the warmest of welcomes from the Chinese Government and people. He had several talks with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai. He travelled widely, from Shenyang and Dairen in the industrial northeast, to Tientsin, Wuhan and Canton. He saw the giant Anshan steel centre, agricultural co-ops outside Peking and Tientsin, China's experimental atomic reactor and cyclotron, and flying stunts by units of the Chinese Air Force. He was accompanied on his tour by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

China, Iraq Exchange Envoys

Sino-Iraqi relations made rapid advances last week.

On August 25, the governments of the two countries announced their decision to exchange diplomatic envoys of ambassadorial rank.

On August 26, the Chinese Ambassador to the U.A.R. Chen Chia-kang, in Bagdad since August 21 to hold talks with the Iraqi Government, was received by Premier Kassem. They discussed questions related to the strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries.

Earlier, the Chinese Ambassador met with Acting Foreign Minister Siddiq Shanshal, Economic Minister Ibrahim Kubba, and Finance Minister Muhammed Hadid to exchange views on the development of friendly relations and economic ties.

Soviet Thermo-Nuclear Power Device Announced in Peking

For three hours, 300 leading Chinese scientists gathered in a hall of the

Chinese Institute of Atomic Energy listened intently to one of the most important recent Soviet scientific announcements. It was a report by the noted Soviet physicist, Academician I.V. Kurchatov, relayed by his student Vorobyov whom he had sent to Peking especially for the purpose, on a new advance made by Soviet scientists in the controlled production of thermo-nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The paper revealed, for the first time to the world, the workings of the new device called "Ogra," which promises to bring mankind closer to achieving a controlled thermo-nuclear reaction. Bigger than and superior to all the thermo-nuclear reaction equipment so far made public, it has already started experimental work.

The announcement of this new Soviet scientific achievement in China on August 20, before it was made known in other parts of the world, speaks for the deep friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and the close collaboration between the two countries' nuclear scientists. It underlines the invaluable assistance the Soviet Union has already given China in promoting the advance of Chinese nuclear physics. Chinese physicists have been working for many years in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubny in the U.S.S.R. The first Chinese atomic reactor and cyclotron which recently started operation, were installed with Soviet help.

British Brutality in Hongkong

Chinese public opinion has been deeply angered by the closing of the Chung Hua Middle School in Hongkong by the British authorities on August 26 and the manhandling of teachers and students of

the school and Chinese newsmen by the British police that accompanied it.

Public reaction was immediate. Many mass organizations demand an immediate stop to this persecution of Chinese schools.

The Chinese Educational Workers' Union, in a statement issued on the day of the outrage, exposed this British act as part of a premeditated plan to harass Chinese educational work in Hongkong.

The All-China Students Federation warned the British authorities that "China today is no longer the China of a century back; it will not tolerate such hostile acts against the Chinese people."

The All-China Journalist Association condemned the British manhandling of Chinese reporters as a violation of freedom of the press. In support of their Chinese colleagues, the International Organization of Journalists and foreign correspondents in Peking have issued statements condemning the British outrage.

Many mass organizations sent deputations to the British charge d'affaires office in Peking and personally handed in protests demanding that those responsible for the outrage be penalized and compensation given to the injured.

In Canton, south China, protest demonstrations and meetings were held on August 26 and 27. At a joint meeting of university teachers and students, the Vice-President of Chungshan University, Chen Hsu-ching, pointed out that the British attack on Chung Hua Middle School was one of a series of provocations against the Chinese people. Only recently, he said, the British authorities had removed Parker Tu, principal of the

The Shattered Shibboleths of Colonialism

"The 20th century is the century of the Asian and African countries, of Latin America, of nationalism and socialism," declared Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi at a reception to Prince Sihanouk in Canton.

The colonialists, he said, had spread all sorts of nonsense about the Eastern nations. They put it about that the Chinese people were by nature foolish, backward and lazy; that China had too big a population, putting unbearable pressure on the land, and that no government could solve the problem of feeding it. They alleged that China was backward in science, poor in natural resources and could never be industrialized. These colonialist lies had influenced part of the Chinese people and made them look down on themselves. Similar cases might also exist in other Asian and African countries.

"If we don't smash this spiritual colonialist enslavement, we cannot stand up," the Vice-Premier said, and noted China's experience in smashing these shibboleths of colonialism, and getting the confidence to dare to think, speak out and act. "The Eastern peoples," he said, "are not inferior to those of the West, neither are they by nature backward." Experience proved that "once the peoples of the Asian and African countries and of Latin America free themselves from the oppression and spiritual bondage of colonialism, they will emerge in inexhaustible strength. By relying on this strength and by mutual support, the independent Asian and African countries will certainly shake off backwardness, gain economic independence and catch up with the 'advanced' countries."

Peichiao Middle School and a local educationist of over 20 years' standing, and forcibly expelled him from Hong-kong without justifiable cause.

On August 28, the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note to the British charge d'affaires office in Peking, lodged a serious protest against this outrage against the Chinese people (see p.15 for full text).

Cultural News

A Chinese acrobatic troupe is now visiting Latin America. Made up of

some of China's best acrobats, it will perform in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Chile.

Chinese and Soviet actors will appear together on the screen for the first time in a joint Sino-Soviet cinematic effort, a widescreen colour feature film, showing the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and provisionally entitled *The Wind from the East*.

The directors are E. L. Dzigan and Kan Hsueh-wei. It will be released on October 1, 1959, on the tenth anniversary of the founding of New China.

Cameramen from the Changchun and Moscow Film Studios are already out on location in Chekiang, Fukien and Kwang-tung Provinces getting documentary material for the film. Scenes will also be shot in the Soviet Union.

A Hindi-Chinese dictionary is being compiled by the Eastern Languages Department of Peking University. The first such dictionary in the world, it will be published soon.

Meanwhile in India, the Indian Academy of Literature has decided to compile and publish a standard Chinese-Hindi and Tibetan-Hindi dictionary.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ *THE SPUTNIKS IN HEAVEN* The Sput-niks, newest arrivals in heaven, rescue two celestial maids from the tyranny of the Jade Emperor. They cheer all and sundry by describing the great happenings on earth and telling them the news that soon heaven and earth will be brought much closer by space travel. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Sept. 3 *Renmin (People's) Theatre*
Sept. 6 & 7 *Beijing Workers' Club*

▲ *MING TOMBS - PAST AND PRESENT* A new opera written by Ching Ku-hsueh on the Ming Tombs Reservoir. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Sept. 4 & 5 *Renmin Theatre*
Sept. 6 & 7 *Yuan En Si Theatre*

▲ *IMPERIAL CONCUBINE CHEN FEI* The story of the Ching Emperor Kuang Hsu's favourite concubine Chen Fei, who was assassinated at the instigation of the Empress Dowager Tse Hsi. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking and starring Chang Chun-chiu.

Sept. 5 *Beijing Workers' Club*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ *THE GIRL WITH PIGTAILS* describes a fearless young girl who helps to rout a gang of counter-revolutionaries. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Company.

Sept. 3-5 *Da Zhong Theatre*

SHAHSING OPERA

▲ *WU GU NIANG* A wicked landlord tries to sell his own sister in order to obtain more money and prevent her marriage with a farm-hand. The farm-hand rescues her and together they escape to freedom. Produced by the visiting Shaohsing Opera Company of Chekiang.

Sept. 2-5 *Chang An Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ *THE RED FLAG UNFURLED* A play based on a true incident which happened recently in Shanghai. A steel worker, suffering from acute second degree burns, is saved by the concerted efforts of the hospital staff and his own will to live. The socialist outlook of the medical staff was the decisive factor in making this miracle possible. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Sept. 2-12 *Shoudu (Capital) Theatre*

▲ *A TRIP THROUGH SPACE* A delightful fantasy for children produced by the China Children's Theatre. Young Pioneers' trip to the moon and their many other adventures in space.

Sept. 2-7 *Beijing (Peking) Theatre*

▲ *SON OF THE WORKING CLASS* Based on the autobiography of Wu Yun-to, one of China's best-loved revolutionary heroes. Thrice seriously wounded, he never stopped

working for the revolution. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Sept. 2-5 *China Youth Art Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ *FIRE* and *TWO ROADS* Two operas on the theme of the people's fight against counter-revolutionaries. The former has its setting in a farming co-op; the latter is based on a true incident which took place in Peking. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Showing separately from Sept. 5-10 at *Tianqiao Theatre*

FILMS

▲ *CREST OF WAVES* Feature film produced by the Peking Film Studio. A brilliant young doctor, made conceited by success, makes several careless mistakes, seriously endangering a patient's life. The comradely help of his colleagues makes him see and correct his errors.

Sept. 2-4 *Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Beijing Workers' Club, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou*

▲ *THE MISSING MAN* An exciting and moving story about a Soviet officer who got lost behind the enemy rear in the 2nd World War. How he makes contact with the underground, joins the Czech guerrillas and finally sacrifices his life. Soviet feature film in colour, dubbed in Chinese.

Sept. 4-8 *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Beijing Workers' Club, Da Hua*

▲ *LITTLE HEROES* tells how a group of brave children in a Kiangsi village organize a Youth Guerrilla Brigade to resist the KMT's White Terror in the early 1930s. Changchun Film Studio production.

Sept. 2-6 *Shoudu Theatre, Shengli, Zhongyang*

Sept. 3-6 *Beijing Theatre*

▲ *THE LENINGRAD SYMPHONY* describes the heroic fighting spirit of the Leningrad people in the hardest days of the Second World War. Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese.

Sept. 2-4 *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*
Sept. 5-7 *Ertong (Children's) Cinema, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ *THE SISTERS* A coloured widescreen Soviet film adapted from the first part of the trilogy *Ordeal* written by Alexei Tolstoy. Through the story of two sisters it describes the life and conflicts of the moribund "upper class" in Russia in the stormy years before and during the First World War. In Russian, with Chinese sub-titles.

Sept. 2-8 *Shoudu (Capital) Cinema*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ *EXHIBITION OF HUNGARIAN PAINTINGS (REPRODUCTIONS) OF THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES* Open daily (except Mon.) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Inside the *Palace Museum*

▲ *EXHIBITION OF WALL PAINTINGS AND POSTERS DRAWN BY KIANGSU PEASANTS* — over 200 reproductions and photos. Till Sept. 14.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union*

▲ *POLISH FOLK ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION* Gay, hand-printed textiles, porcelain, basket-work, paper-cuts, toys, etc. Daily (except Mon.) 9-12 a.m., 2-7 p.m. till Sept. 7.

At the *Working People's Palace of Culture*

▲ *REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY EXHIBITION* A rich collection of documents and photos covering the entire period of the new-democratic revolution in China. Also displayed are weapons and many other articles used during the revolution. Daily (except Mon.) 8-12 a.m., 2:00-4:30 p.m.

At the *Museum of Revolutionary History* (at Xi Hua Men Gate, Palace Museum)

LECTURES

▲ *"LEV TOLSTOY AND CHINA"* — Speaker: well-known translator of Russian and Soviet literature Ko Pao-chuan. Jointly sponsored by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the Peking Library in celebration of the 130th anniversary of the birth of Tolstoy.

At the *Cultural Club* of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Sept. 6, 7:30 p.m.

SELECTED TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Sept. 2

7:35-8:00 p.m. Programme of Chinese songs and dances

8:30-10:00 p.m. Soviet feature film *The Missing Man* (dubbed in Chinese)

Sept. 4

7:32-8:00 p.m. Short play: *The Party Saved His Life* — the now well-known story of the Shanghai steel worker who survived severe burns

8:10 p.m. A short talk on China's atomic reactor and cyclotron by Li Yi of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

9:30-10:00 p.m. Shaohsing opera *The Jade Bracelet*

Sept. 6

8:30-10:00 p.m. Film version of modern opera *Hung Hsia*, the story of a revolutionary peasant girl

Sept. 7

7:30-10:30 p.m. The play *Unforgettable Times*, performed by the Peking People's Art Theatre

PEKING RADIO

SELECTED MUSIC PROGRAMMES

The stations are listed as follows:

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

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

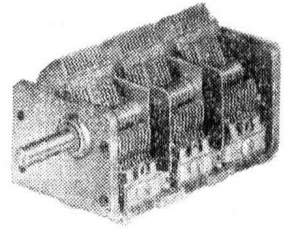
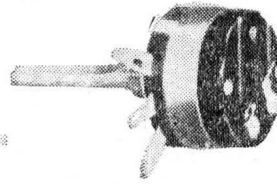
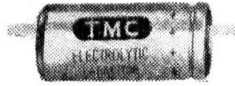
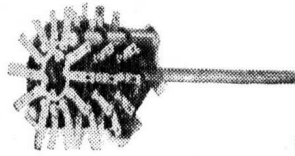
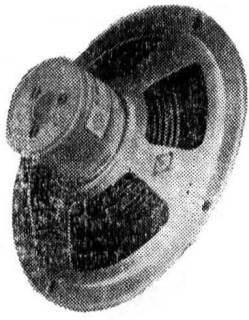
III — Peking People's Broadcasting Station
Sept. 2 6-7 p.m. (III) — Rumanian Artists Concert

Sept. 3 6-7 p.m. (III) — Shostakovich's 11th Symphony in G minor (1905)

Sept. 4 6-7 p.m. (III) — Works by Chopin, Dvorak, etc.

Sept. 4 10:15-10:50 p.m. (III) — Music by Bulgarian Composers

Sept. 6 11:30-12:20 noon (III) — Female vocal numbers sung by members of the Central Philharmonia



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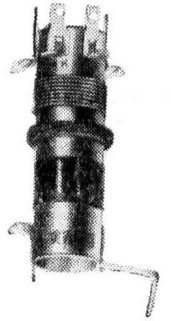
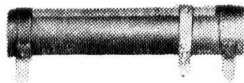
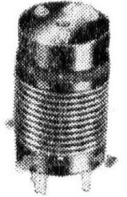
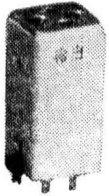
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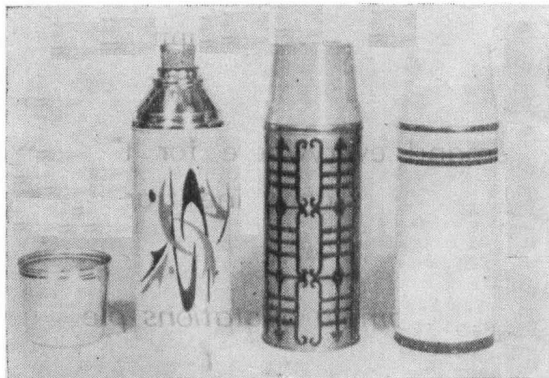
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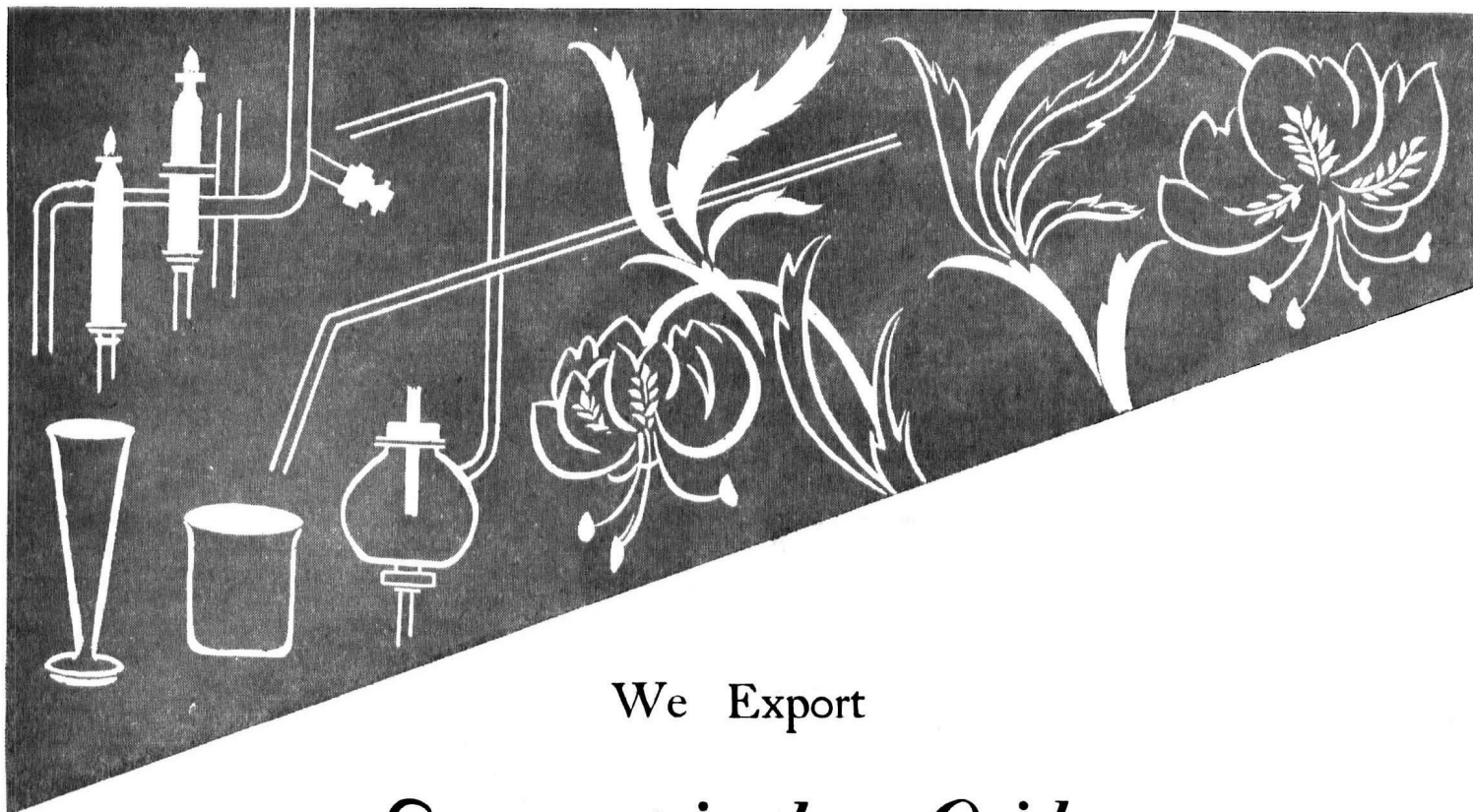
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