

PEKING REVIEW

21

May 24, 1960

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI CONDEMNS
U.S. AGGRESSION AND
PROVOCATION AGAINST U.S.S.R.

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COMRADE TENG HSIAO-PING: CHINA
SUPPORTS JUST SOVIET STAND
AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

Three Million Demonstrate in Peking in Support
Of Soviet Opposition to U.S. Aggression

U.S. Torpedoes Summit Conference

Renmin Ribao editorial (p. 10).

Sino-Algerian Joint Communiqué

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

HARVEST

A Selection of Short Stories by YEH TZU

Yeh Tzu, well-known young Chinese revolutionary writer of the thirties, himself participated in the series of great events that stirred the countryside of his home county in Hunan Province from the First Revolutionary Civil War in 1925 till its termination in defeat in 1927. Later, Yeh Tzu epitomized these upheavals in fictional form; it is a collection of these, his earliest works, that is contained in his first book *Harvest*.

Harvest comprises six short stories, the first two of which, "Harvest" and "Fire," vividly portray the Hunan peasants in the contemporary anti-rent movement, which eventually developed into a gigantic revolutionary struggle. Of the remaining four stories, three tell something of the fighting of the Chinese Red Army, while the fourth describes the hard lot of a peasant family escaping the exploitation of the local landlord in north Kiangsu only to fall prey to the merciless imperialists and capitalists of Shanghai.

The class conflict in the countryside was one of the most significant themes of Chinese revolutionary literature of the thirties, which most effectively reflects the development of the Chinese Revolution at the time. In *Harvest*, Yeh Tzu ably conveys the ferment of the epoch and portrays the realities of those years in most life-like terms.

This volume contains a short biography and portrait of the author as well as a photostatic reprint of a page of his original manuscript. pp. 184.

PEKING HANDICRAFTS

Peking's exquisite handicrafts have been known throughout the world for centuries. They were never more finely developed than they are today.

Here is a folder of twelve postcards in colour, photographs of delicate modern carvings in jade and ivory, cloisonne and lacquer ware and clay figurines. The cover of the folder is a full colour reproduction of a covered bowl of white jade decorated with two long-tailed birds of white jade mottled with yellow.

Delightful as a little gift or souvenir.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 24, 1960 Vol. III No. 21

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ROUND THE WEEK

Industry's Time-Beaters

Industrial enterprises everywhere are racing with time to fulfil and overfulfil the half year's production quotas before the end of June. They were electrified by the news that the big iron and steel works at Tayeh, Central China, has produced 50 per cent of this year's planned output of pig iron 48 days ahead of schedule.

Tayeh is one of the major iron and steel centres in China. When it reported its success it had produced 76.62 per cent more pig iron than in the corresponding period last year. At the same time it has reduced consumption of coke per ton of pig iron produced, and kept all its pig iron up to standard.

In working to surpass their quota, the Tayeh iron-smelters studied and adopted advanced techniques used by the iron and steel works at Shihching-shan and other places. Now they are pressing ahead to overfulfil their pig iron quota for the whole year.

Good tidings also came from Honan. That province's Hopi Colliery fulfilled its half-yearly output plan 50 days ahead of time. While output increased, costs of production per ton dropped by more than 45 per cent.

These achievements have sparked other factories and enterprises to action and are spurring them on to greater efforts.

The big leap goes on triumphantly.

Workers into Engineers

Hundreds of workers in Shanghai, Wuhan, Fukien, Chinghai and other parts of the country have recently been up-graded to become engineers. As a general trend, of course, this is not new. Since liberation many skilled workers with a high level of political understanding have been promoted to leading posts in production and management; but this is the first time that such large numbers of workers

have qualified themselves to be engineers. This is symptomatic of the great progress Chinese workers have made both technically and politically.

In Shanghai 138 workers were promoted this month to posts of engineers. All have played a notable part in the present mass movement for technical innovations. Among them is young Wang Lin-ho who succeeded in making a type of machine which used to be imported. He had hardly any regular schooling to start with. He got his knowledge of science and technology the hard way. Now attending a spare-time college, he has learnt to read scientific books in two foreign languages.

Though many of these men and women have more than ten or twenty years of practical workshop experience behind them, before liberation they were mostly illiterate. Fostered and guided by the Communist Party and trade union they have all now acquired a secondary school education; and some are taking advanced courses in spare-time colleges.

In New China mastery of advanced techniques alone does not make an outstanding worker. Willingness to help his less skilled mates is another aspect of a model worker. Wu Tieh-mang, one of the 180 newly-promoted engineers in Fukien, has helped train nearly a hundred apprentices to become skilled workers in the past few years. It is such selfless labour and devotion to the cause of socialism that distinguish these workers and inspire others to follow in their footsteps.

Bridges to Modern Farming

China is out to put her agriculture on a modern, mechanized basis. It is mobilizing industry to help its farms reach this goal in the shortest possible time.

For some time now the flow of new farm tools and machines has been growing in quantity, and industry has been building new plants and training

technicians for the rural people's communes. But today such aid to the farms is taking on new proportions.

In the first quarter of this year, the factories have upped production of irrigation machinery 82 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year; the output of combine-harvesters and tractors has gone up 4.8 and 9.3 times respectively. In addition, agricultural machine-building plants and workshops have helped the rural communes repair 9,000 tractors, 60,000 irrigation machines and pumps as well as large numbers of other farm implements and machines. And this is only part of the big national effort being made to speed up the modernization of agriculture.

One of the chief ways in which industry is giving help is through the creation of "networks of co-operation" between factories and communes. These provide for direct, two-way contacts. They are being set up all over the country to facilitate the provision of technical and material help to the communes in a planned and systematic way. In Shansi, North China, over 1,700 factories have established such links with 900 rural communes in the province. In Kiangsu Province, factories have network contacts with 800 communes. They have helped the latter set up 2,500 small plants producing chemical fertilizers and insecticides, as well as farm tool and machinery repair workshops. They have also trained 10,000 technicians from among the peasants.

City workers are expanding the practice of going to the villages to help the communes on the spot. In Hopei Province, one of the many fruits of co-operation between factory workers and local rural artisans has been the production in the last few months of some 300 types of new farm tools and machines. These include a reed-cutting machine, a universal fodder-crusher and a low pressure steam pump. Shanghai workers in on-the-spot work in the outskirts of the city have helped make 300 mechanical devices that ease the work of rearing pigs.

This communist-style co-operation prevails everywhere. It makes for truly brotherly sentiments between workers and peasants, members of the same socialist family engaged in an unparalleled effort to build China

into a country with modern industries and a modern agriculture

Short-cut to Literacy

A little county tucked away in the southwestern corner of Shansi Province, North China, has leapt into the limelight almost overnight. It has won nationwide renown for its quick method of wiping out illiteracy. Men engaged in the work of reforming the Chinese written language from all over the country have flocked to Wanjung to find out how it gets its startling results. A special directive has been issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party calling for popularization of Wanjung's experience in the literacy campaign throughout the country. "Wanjung" has become a synonym for speed in teaching illiterates to read and write.

Wanjung's short-cut to literacy is to teach the Chinese written characters in conjunction with the new Chinese alphabet. As a first step, a pupil spends about 20 to 30 hours to master the new alphabetic script for the Chinese (Han) language. With this as the key, he can go on to learn 1,500 Chinese characters in about 120 to 150 hours. This enables him to read simple literary and scientific books annotated with the phonetic script, and in this way he steadily consolidates his gains and enriches his vocabulary. Wanjung County has achieved striking successes using this method. In two months it wiped out illiteracy among its adult population up to middle-age.

Wanjung's method is an important development in China's cultural revolution. Its general adoption will greatly facilitate spare-time education in China. Comparatively easy to master, it encourages the reading of books among the peasants, and presages a cultural upsurge in the countryside. Wanjung peasants who have become literate are avid for books. In less than a month, over 180,000 simple literary and scientific books were sold in the county. This is unprecedented in a place with a population of only 210,000 people. The library run by the Wanghsien People's Commune in the county formerly had only 700 books, and less than half of them were ever borrowed by the peasants. Now it has more than 7,000

books which are constantly in circulation among the commune members.

A movement to catch up with Wanjung County is getting into its strides. Teachers are being trained and textbooks, annotated with the phonetic script, are being prepared for a big campaign to popularize Wanjung's method throughout the land after the busy farming season ends in autumn this year. Efforts, of course, are also being continued to popularize the standard pronunciation of the spoken language all over the country, and to simplify the Chinese characters. The literacy campaign is clearly in for a big speed-up.

Commune Women Master New Skills

Making the rounds of some of the new commune-run factories in Peking today, you are quickly impressed by the dexterity and confidence with which the women workers go about their work. It is hard to believe that only a short time ago most of these women were housewives who had never worked a machine or done an industrial job in their lives. The reason they have mastered industrial techniques so swiftly is partly due to their own native ability and keenness to learn and partly due to the imaginative steps the communes have taken to give them vocational and political training.

These measures are eminently practical and geared to the meagre equipment most of the communes have at the present stage. They are closely linked with production so as to produce immediate results.

Most of the commune workshops and plants in Peking were started from scratch, with little capital or equipment and, for the most part, an inexperienced work force. But they have been able to draw on the help of the big state-owned factories. One way they are gradually gaining the needed technical know-how has been to send their women workers to the large modern factories for short spells of study and practical training. The paper mill of the Fusuijing People's Commune, for instance, sent 18 apprentices to the Yanjing Paper Mill and other factories to learn modern methods of paper-making. When these apprentices had mastered the necessary skills, they returned to their own mill and passed on what they had learnt to their mates.



In a Commune Shoe-making Shop Sketch by Ah Lao

Now the commune paper mill has a solid core of skilled workers who just over a year ago hardly knew what modern paper-making was.

Another method used is to invite technicians from other factories to come and teach on the spot. This also gives quick and effective results. This is the way the shoe-making factory of the Beixinquiao People's Commune trained its workers, and it is now making some excellent lines of strong, good-looking shoes for the people in the capital.

Practice is the best teacher. Many commune-run workshops simply turn themselves for a time into classrooms; demonstrations, lectures and experiments are done on the spot and then actual production goes ahead. During the past 12 months, the chemical plant of the last mentioned commune has been conducting technical courses for its workers once a week during off hours. Courses are directly linked with what the workers are actually producing. This not only heightens and concentrates the interest of the workers but stimulates production. Many of them have now learnt the essentials of chemistry and mastered techniques for making several kinds of chemicals.

If the technical courses have helped to give the commune women workers

the skill to do their work, the regular political classes free them of the remnants of the "inferiority complex" many of them inherited from the old days, help them "topple the idols" and give them the confidence and encouragement to work and act as the real masters of their destiny.

Best for the Children

With the spread of the people's communes in China's cities and villages, an increasing number of former housewives are taking part in productive social labour, working in

commune-run workshops, collective welfare undertakings or other jobs. This in turn has led to the organization of large numbers of nurseries and kindergartens to care for their children.

A recent check shows that a large proportion of China's under sevens are now being looked after by the maternity and child-care centres, nurseries or kindergartens set up over the past few years. In the rural areas by the end of last year there were more than 3.6 million nurseries and kindergartens. In the cities, in addition to those set up by industrial enterprises and government institutions, the new urban communes and neighbourhood units have organized more than 42,000 nurseries and kindergartens.

New China attaches special importance to the care of children. This is a matter of bringing up and educating the heirs of today and the future builders of socialism and communism. It has special significance, too, in helping women to achieve their complete emancipation by freeing them from household drudgery to take an equal part in the activities of socialist society.

Household work in China — cooking, washing, mending and repairing — is being increasingly socialized; with the

family playing its proper and essential part, the burdens and responsibility for caring for the old and infirm and bringing up the younger generation are being shared more and more by society. A special emphasis is now laid on social education. Experience since liberation shows the irreplaceable benefits which nurseries and kindergartens can give in rearing and teaching the children. Collective life greatly facilitates cultivation of a collective, social spirit among the children in their early years. With trained child-care workers, the nurseries and kindergartens are also in a better position to look after the children's health. Taiyang Village in Shansi, for instance, has not had a single case of serious infection in its nurseries and kindergartens during the past five years.

Caring for the children is now understood as a responsibility of the whole society and the nation. Increasing attention is being devoted to its problems. The best facilities available are allocated to the children, and the best and most nutritious food is given to them too. Special dining-rooms for the children are no rarity, and in parts of Szechuan, Honan and Heilungkiang Provinces, a complete range of facilities — playgrounds, bathrooms, sanatoriums, etc. — is now available to children from birth to school-age.

To keep pace with the growing number of nurseries and kindergartens, more courses are being opened to train child-care workers. A nurse-maid was looked down upon in the old society; today six million people in child welfare work are proud to have youngsters entrusted to their care.

Sweeping Changes

Technical innovations are all the rage these days and Peking's road sweepers are at it too. Peking municipality, of course, boasts those mechanical behemoths that sweep and water half a street at a time as they grandly advance, but hitherto the local sweepers wielded brooms as they had done for ages. Now they have invented two sorts of mechanical sweepers. One type is pushed and its revolving wheels whirl a set of four brooms. Another is fitted on a tricycle arrangement and whirls along in a cloud of dust, sweeping refuse into the gutter where it is a simple matter for a following sweeper with a pan to gather it up.

All-Out Support for the Soviet Struggle Against U.S. Aggression and Provocation

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Peking Mass Rally

Following is the text of the speech by Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, at the Peking mass rally held on May 20 to support the just stand of the Soviet Union and oppose U.S. imperialism's wrecking of the four-power conference of government heads. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends,

U.S. imperialism has lately committed another serious crime against the cause of world peace. The U.S. Government has deliberately sabotaged the four-power conference of the heads of government to create international tension. Just as the four-power conference of government heads was due to open, the U.S. Government dispatched espionage aircraft to carry out aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union, and openly declared this to be its established state policy. After the Soviet Government made its just protest and reasonable demands, the U.S. Government further brazenly rejected them, thus ultimately wrecking the four-power conference of government heads. These criminal actions of U.S. imperialism have roused the extreme indignation of the people of the whole world. We, the 650 million Chinese people, are firmly opposed to U.S. imperialism's aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union and to its wrecking of the four-power conference of government heads. The Soviet Union is a great ally of our country; the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is an integral whole. Any aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union is aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China, against the entire socialist camp. We, the 650 million Chinese people, fully endorse the just stand taken by the Soviet Union with regard to the four-power conference of government heads; we fully support the Soviet Union's just struggle against U.S. aggression and provocation.

THE Soviet Union is a strong bulwark of world peace. The Soviet Government has consistently worked for the relaxation of international tension and the safeguarding of world peace. It has put forward a series of peace proposals, and actively promoted the agreement to hold the four-power conference of government heads to solve important international disputes. Even after U.S. imperialism had carried out serious aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government still adopted a fully reasonable attitude trying to realize the holding of the conference. But U.S. imperialism arrogantly and unreasonably persisted in its policy of aggression and war. It was in these circumstances beyond tolerance that the Soviet Government could not but resolutely rebuff such flagrant banditry on the part of the United States. Any

independent country, any country with self-respect, could not tolerate such insult by the United States and hold negotiations with it which were bound to be fruitless. Comrade Khrushchov has well said: "Should the Soviet Government, in the present circumstances, take part in negotiations which are obviously doomed to failure, it would become an accomplice to attempts to deceive the peoples of various countries. However, it does not wish to become such an accomplice." The struggle carried out by the Soviet Union, which is directed squarely against U.S. imperialism, is entirely necessary and fully righteous. This struggle deals a blow to the arrogance of the aggressor and inspires the peace-loving people of the whole world; it is applauded and supported by the socialist countries and the people of the world.

U.S. imperialism is the number one enemy of world peace. It is by no means fortuitous that the United States should wreck the four-power conference of government heads. It was under the pressure of the people of the whole world that the United States was compelled to agree to the holding of the conference. While masquerading for peace, U.S. imperialism still continued to engage in large-scale activities of arms expansion and war preparations, tighten its control over aggressive military blocs, set up military bases everywhere, revive West German and Japanese militarism converting them once again into two sources of war endangering world peace, and collude with the reactionaries in various countries to suppress national liberation movements and people's revolutionary struggles. The United States attempted to continue to pursue its policy of aggression and war under the cloak of "peace." After its scheme was exposed, it openly resorted to the tactics of brazening it out like a rascal to block the way to peaceful negotiations. This is another exposure of the nature of U.S. imperialism. To the daily awakening people of the world, there is nothing unexpected about this. The aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism are innumerable, nefarious, and cannot stand the light of day. Precisely because of this the U.S. bandits do everything they can to evade the holding of serious peace negotiations, just as a murderer avoids a court of law. The fact that U.S. imperialism shamelessly tries to defend its banditry by bandit logic before the hundreds of millions of the world's people by no means indicates that it is strong. On the contrary, this exactly shows that it is in difficulties and on its last legs. In so doing it will certainly isolate itself even more, morally and politically. This perverted action absolutely will not save U.S. imperialism from its inevitable doom. On the contrary it will only accelerate its destruction.

The responsibility for breaking the four-power conference of government heads rests entirely with U.S.

ruling circles headed by Eisenhower. Both the man and the material evidences are there, and absolutely cannot be denied. However, the United States now arbitrarily attempts to shift its responsibility for wrecking the conference onto the Soviet Union. This is shameless in the extreme. Britain and France have been accomplices in the U.S. crime of sabotaging the four-power conference. Considering their imperialist nature, this is not at all strange. They too will not be able to escape condemnation by just world public opinion.

At present the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices are using every means to cover up their all too evident crimes. They are using various organs of propaganda to flagrantly slander the Soviet Union and confuse world public opinion. Some people say that although U.S. espionage activities are wrong, the Soviet Union too has gone too far. They say that U.S. aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union are only minor matters and that both sides are to blame. They confuse U.S. aggression with Soviet rebuff to aggression, lumping them together as an "unfortunate incident." They deliberately confuse right and wrong, putting the aggressor's truculent attitude of persisting in his aggression and the reasonable demands of the victim of aggression on an equal footing and apportion blame to each side equally. They set themselves up as being "impartial." As a matter of fact they are trying to relieve the aggressor of his responsibility and impose fabricated charges on the victim of aggression. These people, no matter who they are or what signboard they put up, cannot conceal their true colours as servants of the imperialists headed by the United States. From this "anti-Soviet chorus," the peoples of the world will come to see more clearly that these hypocrites who pretend to be "impartial" are lackeys of imperialism in name and fact. The peoples of various countries who are daily awakening in their struggle, are not to be deceived.

THE peoples in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union have always stood at the very forefront in the defence of world peace. We socialist countries have made unremitting efforts for the relaxation of international tension. We have consistently stood for negotiations with imperialist countries on the basis of equality and have striven to settle international disputes through negotiations. Our doing so conforms to the interests of the socialist countries as well as to the interests of the people of the world. If the imperialists refuse to conduct negotiations or wreck them, this cannot harm us in the least. It will only expose themselves and thus educate the broad masses of the people of the world. We have in the past striven to settle international disputes through negotiations, and will continue to do so in the future. But we have never entertained the illusion that a lasting world peace could be secured by negotiations alone. Should the imperialists mistake our efforts for peace for a sign of weakness and vainly attempt to overawe the socialist countries by means of military provocation and armed aggression, they will certainly be taught the lesson they deserve. Comrade Khrushchov has well said, it is impossible to make us, socialist countries, bend our knees. We must warn the imperialists: The world today will no longer permit you to do as you like. Your armed force

cannot cow into submission the people under your rule or that of your lackeys, still less can it intimidate the peoples of the mighty socialist countries. Every one of your provocations against the socialist countries and the cause of world peace will certainly meet with redoubled counter-blow.

IN the final analysis, the winning of world peace mainly depends on the struggles undertaken by the peoples of the world. The present world situation is more favourable than ever to the struggle in defence of world peace. The countries in the socialist camp are growing stronger, and our unity too is growing from day to day. All attempts by the imperialists to sow discord are futile. The national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing vigorously. From south Korea to Turkey, from Cuba to Algeria, anti-imperialist revolutionary storms are breaking out continuously. The fact that the United States, after sabotaging the four-power conference of government heads, directed Kishi to resort to force in compelling the Japanese Diet to illegally approve the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance is rousing the Japanese people to rise in a new high tide of patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. In the imperialist countries the struggles of the masses of the people, headed by the working class, against the imperialists and reactionaries are also developing day by day. Ever broader sections of peace-loving people of all countries are plunging themselves into the anti-imperialist struggle. The imperialists headed by the United States are antagonizing the people throughout the world, and everywhere meeting their firm resistance. They are already encircled by the people of the whole world. Their crime of sabotaging the four-power conference of government heads will only provoke the indignant condemnation of the people of the world and augment their fighting will. The people of the world will certainly fight with redoubled determination and confidence against imperialism and to win world peace.

The masses of the people are the creators of history, they are the decisive factor in defending world peace. The awakened people are an invincible force. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "Imperialism is most afraid of the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the awakening of the peoples of all the countries." Let us, peoples of the socialist countries further unite, let the Asian, African and Latin American peoples further unite, let all the peace-loving people of the whole world further unite, to form a broad anti-imperialist united front. So long as the peoples persist in unswerving struggle they will certainly be able by their own strength to thoroughly defeat the imperialist forces of war and win a lasting world peace.

Long live the unbreakable friendship and unity of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

Long live the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the great unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism and colonialism!

Long live the great unity of the peoples of the whole world!

Three Million Demonstrate in Peking

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

TIENT AN Men Square, heart of New China and the scene of so many historic demonstrations, witnessed the biggest mass rally in its history on May 20; 3.2 million people of the capital demonstrated their support for the just stand taken by Chairman N.S. Khrushchov and the Soviet Government in dealing with the U.S.A.'s spy plane provocations and its criminal policy of aggression; they solemnly condemned U.S. imperialism for torpedoing the Paris summit conference.

A million and two hundred thousand workers, peasants, students, office workers, People's Liberation Armymen, armed people's militia and other residents packed the huge square and Changan Boulevard, the capital's 60-metre wide thoroughfare that stretches six kilometres right through the city from east to west. An additional two million held rallies in suburban towns, factories, urban and rural people's communes, government offices, colleges and schools and the proceedings on Tien An Men Square were relayed to them by radio.

The Biggest Mass Rally

Hours before the rally began, the roar of this immense crowd could be heard as endless processions of demonstrators began to pour into the square from all directions. Soon it was a mass of people, a forest of red flags, placards, streamers and posters proclaiming: "Oppose U.S. imperialism's sabotage of the four-power conference of government heads!" "Oppose U.S. imperialism's aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union!" and "People of the world, unite and strengthen the struggle to oppose the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States, and to safeguard world peace!"

Thunderous applause greeted Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and Lin Piao, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; other leaders of the Communist Party and state; S.V. Chervonenko, Soviet Ambassador to China; generals of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leaders of Chinese popular organizations and democratic parties and foreign diplomatic envoys to China as they mounted the rostrum on Tien An Men Gate.

Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made the main speech at the rally (full text on p. 6). Amidst tumul-

tuous applause, he reiterated that the 650 million Chinese people fully endorsed the just stand taken by the Soviet Union with regard to the summit conference and fully supported the Soviet Union's just struggle against U.S. aggression and provocations. Teng Hsiao-ping declared: "The Soviet Union is a great ally of our country; the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is an integral whole. Any aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union is aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China, against the entire socialist camp." He warned the imperialists that every one of their provocations would meet with redoubled rebuffs.

Sino-Soviet Solidarity

Soviet Ambassador S.V. Chervonenko then came to the microphone amidst enthusiastic applause. He said that the actual situation and the acts of leaders of the United States and President Eisenhower proved that they were doing their utmost to wreck international relations which were taking a turn for the better, to aggravate international tension, and that it was they who had wrecked the summit conference. At a time when the imperialists were openly indulging in sabre-rattling, Chervonenko said, the people of all countries should increase their vigilance, further strengthen the unity within their own ranks, closely watch and relentlessly expose the plots of the imperialists and their lackeys — revisionists of all kinds, and be prepared at all times to administer firm and annihilating counter-blows to the aggressors. In conclusion, Chervonenko raised the slogans: "Long live the eternal and indestructible friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples! Long live the friendship among the peoples of all countries of the socialist camp and among the people of the world!" To this the throng roared its approval. Cheers and slogans of Sino-Soviet solidarity swept the square.

The Soviet Ambassador was followed in succession by Huang Yen-pei, Kuo Mo-jo and Liu Ning-I who spoke respectively on behalf of the democratic parties, the China Peace Committee and popular organizations. They unanimously expressed resolute support for the just stand of Chairman N.S. Khrushchov and the Soviet Government in exposing the U.S. imperialists' sabotage of the summit conference.

Kuo Mo-jo said that China and the Soviet Union are powerful bulwarks in defence of world peace. The



Mass Demonstration in Peking

Sketch by Shao Yu and Huang Sheng-fu



Part of the mammoth Peking Rally

650 million Chinese people will stand for ever by the great Soviet people, the peoples of the other socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the whole world and struggle to the very end to thoroughly defeat the policy of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism and win a lasting world peace. In his speech, Liu Ning-I declared that U.S. criminal activities prove that U.S. imperialism is the deadly foe of peace and Eisenhower is a blood-stained hangman and ringleader of bandits. We must, he said, thoroughly expose before the people of the world the true colours of the U.S. imperialist bandits and wage resolute, unremitting struggles against imperialism. Liu Ning-I warned the U.S. imperialists that if they dared to unleash a new war, the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and peace-loving people all over the world would wipe them for ever from the face of the earth.

Wrath Against U.S. Imperialism

The sentiments expressed in these speeches clearly echoed those of the masses on the square and at the other rallies. The demonstrators were a complete cross section of the capital's people. Facing the Tien An Men Gate were militia units with brand new tommy guns in hand and their huge divisional and regimental flags flying high. Right behind them stood the valiant People's Liberation Armymen. Columns of workers and students filled the front part of the square. They had come all the way from the distant suburbs. Thousands of housewives from the newly established urban people's communes and silver-haired oldsters shouted their slogans together with the young people. Street cleaners among the demonstrators declared that if the U.S. imperialists dare start a war, they would dispatch these scum of humanity to the garbage heap. Paint sprayers who came to the rally in their work clothes right after work said that a few months ago Eisenhower had covered himself with a layer of "peace paint" and now he had scratched it off. Peking was out in force—and more: 1,000 passengers in transit at the newly built Peking Railway Station also held meetings in the waiting rooms.

On the outskirts, nearly 100,000 people gathered at rallies at the Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune in Peking's western suburb. Commune members, who maintain close friendly links with Soviet collective farmers, flocked to the rally at daybreak. The militia men and women warned the U.S. imperialists: "Let them face our arms if they dare attack the brothers of the Chinese people!" In the commune's homes of respect for the aged, old peasants who had suffered at the hands of imperialists and their reactionary lackeys know well the true colours of imperialism. Tsui Teng-hsi, who worked for a landlord for 31 years as a hired hand, said that imperialists, like the landlords, had smiling faces and black hearts. This time their smiling mask had been torn off! Eighty thousand peasant builders of the famous Miyun Reservoir held a mass rally in front of the towering dam.

Thousands of placards at these rallies bore caricatures of U.S. warmongers. Some cartoons showed the U.S. President caught red-handed in his act of aggression against the Soviet Union. Others showed the people of the world tightening the nooses round the warmongers' necks or Uncle Sam being swept out of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the people. Student demonstrators performed skits exposing the schemes of U.S. imperialism to wreck the summit talks. When Eisenhower was shown caught in the act, spectators roared, "That's the ringleader of imperialism!"

The Chinese people from the very beginning reacted strongly to the disclosure of the U.S. U-2 aircraft's intrusion into the Soviet Union. The Chinese press roundly condemned U.S. military provocations and brazen insistence on its policy of hostility and aggression against the Soviet Union. Chinese public opinion came out immediately to support Chairman N.S. Khrushchov's solemn statement made in Paris on May 16 at the preliminary meeting to the summit conference. Leaders of popular organizations and democratic parties issued special statements to this effect on May 17 and 18 respectively. In the meantime, meetings were held in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan, Shenyang, Harbin and many other

places to voice firm support for the Soviet Union and condemn U.S. aggression.

The Movement Rolls On

Public sentiment mounted to a climax with the gigantic mass rally in Peking on May 20. But the movement has rolled on since then on an ever widening scale.

Never before have China's cities witnessed such outbursts of popular feeling. Two million people turned out in gigantic rallies in Tientsin on May 21. On the same day, more than seven million came out in demonstrations in a dozen other cities. On May 22, three million held demonstrations on an unprecedented scale in Shanghai, with an additional six million in 12 other cities including

Wuhan, Canton and Chungking. As we go to press, more than 30 million have demonstrated throughout the country and the movement spreads still wider and deeper.

Friends from the Soviet Union and other countries took part in many of these rallies. They joined in condemnation of U.S. wrecking of the summit conference. They denounced the brazen U.S. acts of aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union.

These unprecedented rallies indeed demonstrated that the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, the people's of all countries of the socialist camp and all peace-loving people of the world are closely united; they showed that this great force defending world peace is invincible!

U.S. Torpedoes Summit Conference

Following is a translation of an editorial of "Renmin Ribao" published on May 20, 1960, under the title "The United States Torpedoes the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Four Powers." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE long-prepared conference of the heads of government of the four powers was torpedoed by the U.S. Government before it formally began! This is nothing strange to those who study the international situation from the standpoint of class analysis and are not misled by certain superficial phenomena, to those who see clearly the true nature of imperialism, for it is the outcome of the policies of aggression and war which the U.S. Government has long pursued.

Supported by British Prime Minister Macmillan and French President de Gaulle, U.S. President Eisenhower, while persisting in brazen policies of aggression and war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, rejected the elementary condition put forward by Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., for the holding of the conference of the heads of government on a footing of equality and, as a consequence, the conference was buried. The ferocious features of U.S. imperialism, hostile to the world's people and to world peace, have thus been laid bare before the peoples throughout the world. This further exposure of the true nature as well as the ferocious features of U.S. imperialism is a good thing for the cause of world peace and human progress. The people of the world will draw a helpful lesson from this event, become even more awakened, see more clearly the true colours of U.S. imperialism and unite still more closely together to struggle steadfastly and unremittingly to smash the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist camp headed by the United States and to safeguard world peace.

Soviet Union's Just Stand

It is known that Comrade Khrushchov made a statement on May 16 at the preliminary meeting of the conference of the heads of government of the four powers, solemnly condemning the provocative action by the U.S.

military aircraft in its recent intrusion into Soviet airspace and the stand of the U.S. Government in adhering to its policy of provocation against the Soviet Union. He pointed out that this fully demonstrated the lack of sincerity on the part of the United States to reach agreement and that it had made it impossible to conduct fruitful negotiations at the conference of the heads of government of the four powers. Comrade Khrushchov demanded that the U.S. Government condemn the provocative actions against the Soviet Union, declare that it would discontinue such actions and policy against the Soviet Union in the future and call to strict account those who directly bear the guilt for this incident. This attitude taken by the Soviet Union is absolutely just. It reflects the firm will of the peoples of the Soviet Union and all other socialist countries and fully accords with the interests of world peace.

As is known, on the eve of the conference of the heads of government of the four powers, the United States sent its military aircraft to intrude into the Soviet territory as a provocation. When this act of aggression was exposed, Eisenhower and his government not only did not show the slightest sign of remorse but openly declared that such activity encroaching on the sovereignty of the Soviet Union was the state policy of the United States. He further indicated that the United States would continue to carry out this kind of provocative activity against the Soviet Union. No country with a feeling of national self-respect will tolerate and remain silent in face of this arrogant and flagrantly aggressive U.S. attitude, nor can any country truly concerned with world peace refrain from strong condemnation. For the past few days, people in all parts of the Soviet Union have been holding protest meetings, giving full expression to their boundless indignation. The Chinese people fully support the solemn stand adhered to by Comrade Khrushchov in his statement. Standing solidly together with the Soviet people, the Chinese people firmly oppose the U.S. imperialist sabotage of the conference of the heads of government, and its aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union.

Like the people of all the other socialist countries, the Chinese people cherished the hope that the conference of

the heads of government of the four powers would make achievements and they have firmly supported the Soviet Union in its efforts to promote the relaxation of international tension. Nevertheless, under present circumstances, as Comrade Khrushchov has said, the Soviet Union "cannot be among the participants in talks where one of the parties bases its policy with regard to the Soviet Union on treachery. Should the Soviet Government, in the present circumstances, take part in negotiations which are obviously doomed to failure, it would become an accomplice to attempts to deceive the peoples of various countries. However, it does not wish to become such an accomplice." He said: "There is no better way out than to put off the heads of government conference for some six or eight months." There is no doubt that this stand of the Soviet Government is fully endorsed by the Chinese people, the people of the other socialist countries and all people of the world who genuinely love peace.

Eisenhower's Gangster Attitude

After being solemnly denounced by Comrade Khrushchov, Eisenhower issued a statement, denying that he had threatened to continue to intrude into Soviet territory and claiming that flights intruding into Soviet territorial air "were suspended" and "are not to be resumed." However, he still insisted that such aggressive acts of the United States in encroaching upon the sovereignty of other countries were a "necessity" "to assure the safety of the United States and the free world." And he also said that the period during which such flights would not be resumed was limited to his tenure as president. Thus Eisenhower once again exposed his face as a gangster, completely jettisoned the publicly recognized minimum moral standards, and also completely violated the fundamental principle of international law concerning respect for the sovereignty of nations. This is like a robber who, after he has been caught, cannot but promise to stop robbing for the moment, but insists on justifying robbery and maintains that he may continue to rob after a certain time.

In such circumstances, how can the Soviet Union, as a sovereign state, tolerate insults of this kind? How can it sit down to hold talks with a head of state who has claimed intrusion into the Soviet Union as his state policy? Comrade Khrushchov said in a statement at a press conference on May 18: "We will not tolerate insults, we have our pride and our dignity. We represent a mighty socialist state."

Similarly, since Eisenhower refused to admit aggression and made encroachment on Soviet sovereignty the state policy of the United States, how can the conference of the heads of government of the four powers reach agreement? In these circumstances, would not agreement to hold the conference be tantamount to joining the aggressors in deceiving the people of the world? This naturally could not be accepted by the Soviet Government. Eisenhower's statement, instead of eliminating obstacles, completely blocked the road to the conference.

This attitude of the U.S. Government headed by Eisenhower fully testifies that the United States does not want relaxation of international tension at all. The

United States has not only never relaxed its "cold war" policy, but has been intensifying it all along. The U.S. plane's intrusion into Soviet territory was only one of a series of U.S. activities to intensify the "cold war."

At the NATO ministerial council meeting at the beginning of May, U.S. Secretary of State Herter urged this bloc to make every effort to speed up realization of its ten-year plan for armament expansion and war preparations. The U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution on May 2 requesting Eisenhower to put forward, at the conference of the heads of government of the four powers, the question of restoring "fundamental freedoms" in the East European socialist countries. On May 7, Eisenhower personally ordered the resumption of underground nuclear tests. Up to May 15, just a few hours before the opening of the conference, U.S. Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates Jr., who had accompanied Eisenhower to Paris, gave an order to the American armed forces in the United States and other parts of the world to stage a so-called "alert exercise," deliberately creating an atmosphere of war. These were all U.S. actions aimed at poisoning the international atmosphere and aggravating tension.

Premeditated Sabotage

Facts show clearly that the United States has been scheming for a long time to sabotage the conference of the heads of government of the four powers. It should also be noted that this U.S. policy has the support of Britain and France. In spite of some differences existing between the British and French Governments and the U.S. Government, people take note of the fact that prior to the conference, government officials of the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany were busily engaged in diplomatic activities, and that West German Chancellor Adenauer was asked to rush to Paris to take part in the conference of the heads of government of the four Western states, finally formulating the tactics to be adopted by the West at the heads of government conference. The Eisenhower statement of May 16, which strangled the conference, had had the agreement of Macmillan and de Gaulle. In his statement Eisenhower also said that his attitude was "seconded and supported by my Western colleagues."

It is obvious that the United States and its Western partners intended to create a bad atmosphere so that the conference of the heads of government of the four powers could not be held. Therefore, the responsibility for sabotaging the conference falls squarely on the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, on the U.S. Government headed by Eisenhower, and on Eisenhower himself. The United States and other Western countries falsely charged that the Soviet Union sabotaged the Paris conference, and their lackeys and accomplices also slandered the Soviet Union by distortion of the facts. But they can deceive nobody, they can never hide the truth from the peoples of the world.

The Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries have always stood for the settlement of international disputes through negotiation and have endeavoured to achieve agreement of one kind or another in negotiations. Although whether or not agreement can be reached through

negotiation does not depend on our side alone, we are in favour of holding talks of various kinds with other countries. In case no agreement is reached owing to obstruction and sabotage by the imperialists, the people of the world will see them more clearly in their true colours. At the preliminary meeting of the conference of the heads of government of the four powers, Comrade Khrushchov fully exposed the policy of aggression against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which the United States has been following all along and has no intention of changing. This is indeed a good thing. Everybody now can see that the United States is using shameful, two-faced tactics. On the one hand it pretends to be willing to ease international tension through negotiation, while on the other hand it is actually engaged in criminal acts of increasing international tension and stepping up armament expansion and war preparations. This exposure is entirely necessary for the people of the whole world to see clearly the aggressive nature of imperialism and for the peoples of all countries to maintain keen vigilance in the struggle for world peace.

The people of the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries are engaged in an economic construction without parallel in history; full of confidence, they are creating their new life. We need a peaceful international environment. We have always stood for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The minimum condition for realizing peaceful coexistence is non-aggression against each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. To achieve this there is no obstacle whatsoever on the side of the socialist countries: the obstacle comes from the side of imperialism, primarily from that most aggressive imperialism—U.S. imperialism. As Lenin said: "Let the U.S. capitalists refrain from offending us. We will not offend them."

Facts are the best proof. The Soviet Union has not sent reconnaissance planes to invade U.S. territorial air, but U.S. aircraft have continuously invaded the territorial air of the Soviet Union to steal information needed for surprise attacks. China has not sent a single soldier to occupy one inch of U.S. territory, but the United States has occupied the Chinese territory of Taiwan by force.

The piratical deeds of the United States are indeed tens of thousands of miles away from the principle of peaceful coexistence. Imperialism has never wanted genuine peaceful coexistence. Senior officials of the Eisenhower administration have even openly expressed their utter disgust with "peaceful coexistence." They are not willing to accept it even verbally. Not long ago, while advocating the restoration of capitalism in Eastern Europe by means of "evolution," U.S. Vice-President Nixon declared that the United States "cannot accept what the Soviets call peaceful coexistence." As a representative of big U.S. monopoly capital in the U.S. State Department, Under Secretary of State Dillon has said that "the very phrase 'coexistence' is both weird and presumptuous," and "let us therefore relegate to the scrapheap the concept of a transitory and uneasy coexistence." Therefore, to realize peaceful coexistence, it is necessary to rely on the

broad masses of the people to wage resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism.

Now U.S. imperialism finds itself in an extremely awkward position because its wrecking of the conference of the heads of government of the four powers has been completely exposed. But U.S. imperialism is extremely sinister and cunning. In the situation when the East wind is becoming stronger daily while the West wind is on the decline, in order to extricate itself from its present difficulties and to gain time, it will continue to employ various kinds of deceptive tactics and use all kinds of camouflage. Therefore, one cannot be over naive and cherish any unrealistic illusions about U.S. imperialism. In the struggle against imperialism, it is necessary to adopt the standpoint of class analysis and to see clearly the true nature of imperialism through all kinds of complicated phenomena. We must understand that the tactics of U.S. imperialism may change but its fundamental aim of dominating the whole world and enslaving the peoples of all countries will never change, nor will its nature. We must understand that only when its aggressive face is completely exposed, and when its aggressive policy meets with firm opposition from the people all over the world and it is reduced to complete isolation and cannot save itself from defeat by any means, only then will U.S. imperialism somewhat restrain its piratical arrogance.

Vigilance Against Imperialist Schemes

Just as "the leopard cannot change his spots," U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive in nature, cannot renounce its aggressive policy. The imperialists are very firm in their reactionary stand. They will not relax their vigilance. Eisenhower has said: "We shall never retreat from our ideals or principles or weaken in our resolution to remain secure." Therefore, the point is that the peace-loving people of the world, especially the people of all the socialist countries, should never lower their guard and relax their vigilance. The people of all countries, while resolutely struggling to solve international disputes through negotiation, should at all times be vigilant against imperialist schemes directed towards war and towards aggression, subversion and sabotage.

As was pointed out in the Peace Manifesto of the 64 Communist and Workers' Parties in 1957: "Peace can be preserved only if all to whom it is dear combine their forces, sharpen their vigilance in relation to the machinations of the war-instigators and become fully conscious that their sacred duty is to intensify the struggle for peace, which is threatened." The U.S. imperialists are attempting to use certain high-sounding words to deceive and hoodwink the people of all countries and disarm them ideologically before the aggressors. The U.S. imperialists hope that the people of good will who cherish peace, like the scholar Tung Kuo in the Chinese fable, will mistake wolves for harmless animals. So, in the struggle to defend world peace, the people of all countries must resolutely counter-attack the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism and must also continuously rip off its "peace" camouflage and expose its true colours to the light of day. Only by completely defeating the U.S. imperialist schemes of war preparations and fake "peace" can world peace be safeguarded.

Chinese and Soviet Peoples Stand in Close Unity Against U.S. Aggression

**ANY ENCROACHMENT BY U.S. IMPERIALISM
WILL MEET WITH ANNIHILATING REBUFF**

*— Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Honour
Of Algerian Guests*

Following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech on May 19 at a Peking banquet in honour of the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria. — Ed.

**Your Excellency Respected Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem,
Respected Distinguished Guests of the Delegation of the
Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria,
Friends and Comrades,**

We are very glad to be able to gather joyfully once again with the representatives of the heroic Algerian people — our distinguished guests, all the members of the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria. Tomorrow our dear Algerian friends will conclude their visit in China and leave our country. On the eve of our parting, I have the honour, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express to you once again our heartfelt thanks for your friendly visit and to ask you to convey to the fighting Algerian people the high tribute and warm greetings of the Chinese people.

The Chinese people have always sympathized with and been concerned for the Algerian people's just struggle against colonialism and for national independence. The heroic Algerian people have withstood the test of arduous struggle of the past five years and more, overcome a series of difficulties, all along raised high the great banner of the war of national liberation and stood firm in the very forefront of the African peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. By their heroic struggle the Algerian people not only have dealt heavy blows at the French colonialists and at U.S. imperialism which supports the French colonialists, but have set a brilliant example for the national independence struggle of the other African peoples and made an important contribution to peace in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world.

Friends and Comrades! The present international situation is very favourable to the peoples of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is growing stronger daily. The storm of anti-imperialist struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is becoming increasingly powerful and the anti-imperialist united front is expanding from

day to day. The national independence struggles of the peoples on the African continent are linking up ever more closely with the Algerian people's national liberation struggle. The Chinese people are deeply concerned and sympathize with the just struggles of the peoples of Guinea, Kamerun, Congo, South Africa and other African countries to win and safeguard their national independence and democratic freedoms. In Asia, in Japan, south Korea and Turkey, which have long been under U.S. military occupation and strict control, gigantic mass struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have broken out one after another; these struggles are shaking the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in Asia and giving strong support to the anti-imperialist struggles of the African and Latin American peoples and of the people of the whole world. We are deeply convinced that so long as we, peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, strengthen our unity and persevere in our struggle, we will certainly be able to win ultimate victory over the imperialists headed by the United States.

U.S. imperialism is the arch enemy of world peace. Recently, the U.S. Government dispatched espionage aeroplanes to intrude into Soviet territory and openly stated that to conduct aggressive espionage flights is an established policy of the U.S. Government. More than this, the U.S. Government, brazenly disregarding the just protest and reasonable demands of the Soviet Government, refused to take responsibility for its own crime and give due assurance against the recurrence of such offences, thus rendering impossible the holding of the conference of the heads of government of the big powers, which the whole world longs to see. This has thoroughly exposed the truculent features of U.S. imperialism. It was with extreme reluctance that the United States agreed to the holding of the conference of the heads of government of the big powers. While it masqueraded for peace, it never stopped its frenzied activities for arms expansion and war preparations; it created all sorts of difficulties and obstacles for the conference and continually spread the pessimistic view that the conference was doomed to failure. It is by no means fortuitous that the conference of the heads of government of the big powers has ultimately been sabotaged by the United States. The United

States now attempts to shift its responsibility for sabotaging the conference onto the Soviet Union. This is indeed shameless in the extreme. Comrade Khrushchov has solemnly declared on behalf of the Soviet Government that the Soviet Union is resolutely in favour of peaceful coexistence, negotiations and the reaching of sensible and mutually acceptable agreements, but nobody can cow into submission the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries by means of any provocative activities; that it is impossible to make us bend our knees and it is only on the basis of equality, without resorting to threat and blackmail, that they could talk and negotiate with us, and it must be like this. This is the voice of the great Soviet people and also represents the stand of the entire socialist camp. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the series of just measures taken by the Soviet Government recently against the criminal provocations of U.S. imperialism. The 650 million Chinese people will continue to unite closely with the great Soviet people, the peoples of all other socialist countries and all the peace-loving people of the whole world, and work persistently and untiringly for the relaxation of international tension and lasting world peace. We wish to warn the U.S. Government: it will not do to take an imperialist attitude towards us. Don't mistake the efforts of the socialist countries for peace as signs of weakness. Encroachment on any socialist country is an encroachment on China, on the entire socialist camp, and will assuredly meet with an annihilating rebuff.

The Chinese people cherish particularly cordial feelings towards the Algerian people. Common historical experiences and common anti-imperialist struggles have linked our two peoples closely together. The Chinese people have realized from their own experience that the people's strength is inexhaustible while imperialism is but

a paper tiger. The Algerian people's struggle is by no means isolated. Those who oppose you are a mere handful of imperialist elements, while standing firm by your side are hundreds of millions of Asian and African people and all the peace-loving and justice-upholding people of the whole world. The people are the decisive factor. By relying on their own unity and struggle and with the sympathy and support of the other peoples of the world, the Algerian people, through protracted and arduous struggle, will certainly be able ultimately to defeat imperialism and win independence and freedom.

Your Excellency respected Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem, on the eve of our parting, please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to extend heartfelt thanks to you for your earnest efforts to strengthen Sino-Algerian friendship and request you to convey to the broad masses of the Algerian people that we, the 650 million Chinese people, will for ever stand by the heroic Algerian people fighting against imperialism and for national independence.

I propose a toast:

To the victory of the Algerian people's national independence struggle,

To the friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples,

To the victory of the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

To Asian-African solidarity and friendly co-operation,

To Asian, African and world peace,

To the health of Premier Ferhat Abbas, and

To the health of His Excellency Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem and the other distinguished guests from Algeria!

In Honour of Algerian Guests

Peng Chen's Speech at Peking Rally

Following is the full text of the speech by Comrade Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mayor of Peking, at the rally held in the capital on May 19.—Ed.

**Your Excellency Respected Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem,
Distinguished Guests of the Delegation of the Provisional
Government of the Republic of Algeria,
Friends and Comrades,**

We, people from all circles of Peking, are today holding a grand rally here to express our hearty welcome to the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria headed by Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem. Please allow me, in the name of all the Chinese people and of the people of all circles of Peking, to express warm welcome to our distinguished guests from Algeria

and pay high tribute to the Algerian people engaged in heroic struggle.

As we hold this welcoming rally, our Algerian brothers and sisters are bravely waging a national revolutionary war against imperialism and colonialism on the vast fertile land of Algeria. The French colonialists, supported by U.S. imperialism, have amassed hundreds of thousands of aggressive troops in a vain attempt to extinguish the flames of the Algerian people's national liberation struggle by means of cruel and bloody suppression. But the heroic Algerian people have not been cowed by the imperialist reactionaries. They have staunchly persisted in their liberation war for five years, tempered and daily strengthened themselves in the flames of war, liberated large areas of their land, established their own bases and won victory after victory. By their heroic struggle the Algerian people have encouraged and supported the struggles of the other African peoples

and all the oppressed nations of the world against imperialist aggression and for national liberation, dealt powerful blows at the imperialist forces of aggression and war, and made a tremendous contribution to the cause of defending world peace. All the oppressed nations and peoples and all the peace-loving people and countries of the world stand by the heroically struggling Algerian people, and give sympathy and support to their national liberation struggle.

WE, the Chinese people, have a specially close feeling and sympathy for the Algerian people's struggle. Like the Algerian people, the Chinese people were for a long period of time subjected to imperialist oppression and exploitation and submerged in extreme poverty and distress. Through protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle and with the support of the peoples of other countries, we ultimately overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. At present, although the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle has triumphed, the U.S. imperialists still occupy our territory Taiwan and threaten the security of our country. Our people and the Algerian people support and encourage each other in their common struggle against imperialist aggression. The close friendship between our two peoples built up in our common struggle is being daily enhanced along with the development of the anti-imperialist struggle. The Chinese people are concerned for and support as our own cause the struggle of our Algerian brothers and sisters fighting for liberation. We regard the Algerian people's victory as our own victory, and heartily rejoice at every advance made by the Algerian people in their struggle. We firmly believe that the heroic Algerian people, united throughout the country as one man, will surely after a long-term struggle win ultimate and complete victory.

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of all the imperialist reactionaries in the world; it is the common enemy of the people of the whole world as well as the enemy of the Algerian people. U.S. imperialism has for long continuously supplied the French aggressors with large quantities of ammunition, equipment and financial aid, taken an active part in the colonial war of massacring the Algerian people and sought in every way to thrust its aggressive tentacles into Algeria. As pointed out by Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem, "Without the aid of the rulers of the United States of America, the French colonialists would have been unable to continue the war in Algeria." The Algerian people have unremittingly waged their national revolutionary war and dealt blows at the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes and ambitions, thereby giving strong support to the struggles of the other peoples of the world against the U.S. forces of aggression and war.

To attain its aim of plunder and oppression, the imperialists always have two tactics: the tactics of war and the tactics of "peace," the tactics of violent suppression and the tactics of deception. In coping with the resistance of peoples under their enslavement and the revolution of their own people whom they exploit and oppress, the imperialists, while continuing to use means of war and violent suppression, try their best to adopt some

more sly and deceptive tactics. But a wolf remains a wolf. In putting on a sheep skin, it still aims to eat sheep. War and plunder are the inherent nature of imperialism. Although the imperialists headed by the United States have in the recent period put on a cloak of "peace," they will by no means change their nature, nor give up their policies of war and aggression. The U.S. imperialists are everywhere organizing and planning aggressive military blocs and carrying out aggression and plunder; they are posing armed threats and conducting subversive activities against many countries in violation of their sovereignty, colluding with and fostering the reactionaries in many countries, and engaging in criminal activities to suppress national liberation and people's revolutionary struggles. Recently, the U.S. imperialists, disregarding all scruples and consequences, dispatched U-2 aircraft to carry out aggressive provocation against the Soviet Union, and brazenly rejected the Soviet Government's protest against this aggressive U.S. crime as well as its fully justified demands. Thus the four-power conference of heads of government due to open was sabotaged by the U.S. imperialists. This event once again reveals the true features of U.S. imperialism which is actively preparing for aggressive war and the fact that Eisenhower is by no means an "emissary of peace" but is an out-and-out warmonger. We absolutely must not harbour any unrealistic illusions about imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. This new aggressive crime of U.S. imperialism in breach of world peace is no surprise to the daily awakening people of the world. It has made people of the whole world see more clearly the inherent nature of U.S. imperialism, become further united and, with redoubled confidence, strengthen their struggle in opposition to the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States and in defence of world peace. The Chinese people fully support the series of just measures taken recently by the Soviet Government against the U.S. imperialists' criminal provocation. The Chinese people are determined, together with the other countries in the socialist camp and all other peace-loving people of the world, to devote all their efforts to fighting untiringly for the sacred cause of defending peace and opposing the imperialist forces of war. We are convinced that the peoples of the world will surely further unite into a broad united front to wage a heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism. Relying on the unity and struggle of the people, we will surely triumph over the imperialists and their lackeys and secure a lasting world peace.

THE days of imperialism are numbered. The time when the imperialist could do what they willed and lord it over the world has gone for ever. The development of history is independent of the subjective will of the reactionary forces, and goes exactly opposite to their desires. The imperialist reactionaries absolutely cannot block the advance of the times, nor prevent the people of the world from rising up to take their destiny into their own hands. At present, storms of anti-imperialist struggles are breaking out everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are rolling forward vigorously. The south Korean and Turkish peoples' just patriotic struggles are on the rise;

the Japanese people's gigantic struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance is unfolding; and the Cuban and Algerian peoples' anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles are advancing from victory to victory. Just as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "Imperialism is most afraid of the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the awakening of the peoples of all countries." Let us Asian, African and Latin American peoples unite, let the peace-loving people of the whole world unite, intensify our struggles against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of world peace!

Let us proclaim:

Long live the heroic Algerian people!

Long live the militant friendship of the Chinese and Algerian peoples!

Long live the national and democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America!

Long live the great solidarity of the people of the world!

Long live world peace!

Sino-Algerian Joint Communiqué

Following is the text of the Joint Communiqué of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria, signed in Peking on May 19.—Ed.

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, a Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria led by Vice-Premier and Minister of External Affairs Krim Belkacem paid a visit to China from April 30 to May 3, from May 7 to 9 and from May 13 to 20, 1960.

The Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria was received by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Mao Tse-tung and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China Chu Teh.

Cordial and friendly talks were held between the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Marshal Ho Lung and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Marshal Chen Yi on the one hand and His Excellency Krim Belkacem, Vice-Premier and Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of Algeria, on the other. Taking part also in the talks on the Chinese side were: Deputy Director of the Office of the State Council in Charge of Foreign Affairs Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, and Director of the West Asian and African Department of the Foreign Ministry Ho Ying. Taking part also on the side of the Republic of Algeria were: Minister of Armament and Liaison Boussouf Abdelhafid, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Francis Ahmed and Deputy Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs Belhocine Mabrouk.

During the talks, the two parties held sincere and friendly discussions on the current international situation, the situation in Asia and Africa, the situation of the struggle of Algeria and the question of further developing friendly co-operation between China and Algeria, and identical views were reached by them with satisfaction.

The two parties noted with pleasure that the storm of national liberation struggles was violently sweeping over the broad expanse of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Since the Bandung Conference, the solidarity movement of the Asian and African peoples in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism has undergone an extremely rapid and great development. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference held in Conakry in April 1960 issued a loud and militant clarion call for the Asian and African peoples to thoroughly eradicate imperialism and colonialism, and propelled the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to form a broad anti-imperialist united front.

The two parties were deeply convinced that with the peoples who love peace, justice and democratic freedoms becoming united and persisting in their struggle, the days of imperialism are surely numbered. They solemnly pledged that the Chinese and Algerian peoples would unfailingly stand by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America engaged in just struggles to win and safeguard their national independence and democratic freedoms. They considered the new Security Treaty signed between Japan and the United States to be a military treaty seriously menacing Asian peace, which should be opposed. They sternly condemned the policy and atrocities of racial discrimination carried out by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and declared their support for the South African people's just struggle to safeguard their fundamental human rights.

During the talks, the Government of the People's Republic of China expressed stern opposition to and condemnation of the colonial war and aggressive crimes perpetrated against the Algerian people by the French imperialists with the support of the U.S. imperialists. The Chinese Government reiterated its firm support for the Algerian people's just struggle to attain national independence. The Chinese Government is of the firm conviction that the heroic Algerian people, by persisting in their struggle with the support of the peace-loving people of the whole world, will surely be able to triumph over imperialism and colonialism and win final victory in their national liberation struggle.

The Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria expressed great admiration for

the achievements gained by the Chinese people in the economic and social fields in their socialist construction, and declared its full support for the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate their own territory Taiwan.

The two parties expressed regret over the fact that the four-power conference of heads of government had fallen through because of the violation of the air space of the Soviet Union by U.S. military aircraft.

The two parties expressed their readiness to make untiring efforts to create an international climate of relaxation which would be conducive to a lasting peace.

The two parties pointed out that so long as the colonialist oppressors and imperialist aggressors were not eliminated and national independence of all the peoples was not recognized, genuine and permanent peace would be impossible. They held that the securing of world peace depended upon the resolute struggles of the peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism.

The two parties studied various ways to enhance friendly co-operation between China and Algeria. The Chinese Government expressed warm welcome for the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria to establish in Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China, its diplomatic representative organ at a time it would deem appropriate. The two parties expressed the firm belief that the friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples which had grown up in their common struggle against imperialism would surely develop and be strengthened with each passing day.

(Signed)

(Signed)

CHEN YI

KRIM BELKACEM

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

Vice-Premier and Minister
of External Affairs of the
Provisional Government of
the Republic of Algeria

Peking, May 19, 1960

Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Salute to Heroic Algeria

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

PEKING paid glowing tribute to the heroic envoys of a heroic land. On May 19, ten thousand people representing the capital's citizens joined in a rally in the Great Hall of the People to greet the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Krim Belkacem.

The rally reflected the warm friendship that has grown between the peoples of Algeria and China. The hall rose in a standing ovation for the Algerian guests when they took their seats on the rostrum with the Chinese Communist Party and government leaders. Young Pioneers showered them with flowers. The national anthems of China and Algeria were played.

Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mayor of Peking, speaking in the name of the Chinese people, expressed resolute support for the struggle of the Algerian people. (For full text of his speech, see page 14.) Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem in his speech declared that "the Algerian people are determined to carry on their fight until national independence is achieved." Stormy applause punctuated their speeches.

Towards the end of the rally, the whole hall was on its feet again, clapping and cheering when Peng Chen, on behalf of the people of the capital, presented a banner and gifts to Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem. The golden characters on the red satin banner read: "We, 650 million people of China, give our full sympathy and support to the heroic

struggle of the Algerian people in the fight against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. Victory to the struggle for Algerian national liberation!"

Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem expressed profound friendship for the Chinese people, their Government and outstanding leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The Algerian people are 20,000 kilometres from China, he said. But their courageous struggle for national independence and freedom has found a profound echo here in New China. The Chinese people have displayed determination to fight against any invaders, and the Algerian people are proud of the sympathy and friendship of such a people, he declared.

The Algerian Vice-Premier emphatically condemned the NATO bloc, particularly the U.S. imperialists who have supported the French colonialists in their aggressive war in Algeria. He also condemned the French colonialists who are attacking the unarmed civilian population, women, children and old people. The Algerian Vice-Premier pointed out that in spite of the fact that nearly a million Algerian men and women have died in this merciless combat against colonial domination, and that the struggle is arduous, yet sure of their right and the correctness of their cause and confident of ultimate victory, the Algerian people are determined to carry on the fight until national independence is achieved.

In the evening of May 19, a banquet was given by Premier Chou En-lai to bid farewell to the distinguished

Algerian guests. In his speech (see page 13 for full text), Premier Chou asked his guests to tell their compatriots that the Chinese people will always stand by the heroic Algerian people who are fighting against imperialism and for national independence.

Earlier, on the previous evening, a grand reception was given in honour of the Algerian Delegation by the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the reception. He pointed out that in the gigantic anti-imperialist wave sweeping Africa, Latin America and Asia, "the Algerian people have taken up arms and are fighting." "We pay highest tribute to the heroic struggle of the Algerian people and regard it as an example in the battle against imperialism," the Chinese Vice-Premier said.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Carry the Struggle to the End!

Following is the text of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of May 22 on the ugly farce the Kishi clique staged to ram through the Diet the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. — Ed.

THE Kishi clique, having staged a fascist farce in the Japanese House of Representatives, has announced that the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has been "ratified" by that House and expressed its "extreme pleasure." Washington authorities too have hastily expressed "gratification." The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are "pleased" and "gratified" because they feel they have successfully imposed on the Japanese people the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty which is an important hallmark of the revival of Japanese militarism. But it is clear to all that this aggressive treaty has in fact never been and never will be ratified by the Japanese people!

What the Kishi clique describes as "ratification" is nothing but a supremely absurd and shameless farce. Despite its 80 days of desperate efforts to secure ratification of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance in the Japanese House of Representatives, the Kishi clique has not succeeded in extricating itself from its dilemma and accomplishing its purpose of obtaining the treaty's ratification. At midnight, May 19, this handful of reactionaries went to the length of illegally closing debate on the treaty and directing their followers to resort to force—a measure which they had calculated beforehand—beating up their opponents, the Socialist representatives, and even mobilizing 500 policemen to drive all Socialist and Communist representatives out of the Diet by violence. Afterwards they hurriedly held a so-called "full session" in which only representatives of the Kishi clique of the Liberal Democratic Party participated and within 15

The Algerian Delegation also visited the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where they were accorded a very warm welcome. In China, they toured a number of cities, celebrated May Day together with the Chinese people and held sincere and friendly talks with leaders of the Chinese Government. Profound sympathy for their embattled Algerian brothers and sisters and firm confidence in their ultimate victory—these were the prevailing sentiments of the Chinese people everywhere as they greeted their Algerian guests. Seeing them off at the airport on May 20, Vice-Premier Ho Lung said: "The future certainly belongs to the Algerian people." And Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem said: "Like the Chinese people, we shall bury for ever the monster of colonialism and realize happiness for our people."

minutes all told polished off the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" to which the Japanese people are deadly opposed. So shameless was this ugly farce that not only were the Democratic Socialist representatives unwilling to assume the role of "supporting players," but even some sober-minded individuals in the Liberal Democratic Party refused to have any part of it; Kenzo Matsumura, Tanzan Ishibashi, Takeo Miki, Ichiro Kono and others did not participate in the voting. These fascist measures to which the Kishi clique resorted to drive the opposition from the Diet and even suppress members of its own party holding opposing views are both unprecedented in Japanese history and rare in the world. How could the Japanese people acknowledge this so-called "ratification"?

This scandalous performance in which the Kishi clique played the leading role, was stage-managed by the United States. The fact that it unscrupulously made the Kishi clique openly discard the false guise of bourgeois "parliamentary democracy" and employ the most barbarous means to obtain the illegal ratification of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance is inseparably linked with current overall U.S. plans to intensify war preparations. It is well known that of late the United States has been consistently quickening the tempo of armaments expansion and war preparations. After its premeditated wrecking of the four-power conference of government heads, the United States is now engaged in all-out activities to aggravate international tension and step up the implementation of its policies of aggression and war. As revealed by Western news agencies, the United States is taking steps to arm West Germany at an accelerated tempo. The NATO bloc has declared that the Paris agreements would in the near future be drastically revised to remove the last remaining limitations on West

German rearmament, opening the way to even more unrestrained revival of the militarist forces of West Germany. Large numbers of U.S. "brass" are scheduled to leave for West Berlin this month to work out new schemes for augmenting West Germany's military strength. To step up the revival of that other hotbed of war in the Far East is, of course, also an important part of U.S. plans for war preparations. Recently, as the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" encountered mounting opposition from the Japanese people and the people of the world, U.S. ruling circles could hardly conceal their anxiety over the Japanese Diet's delay in ratifying the treaty. Following the exposure of the criminal provocation of the U.S. spy plane's intrusion into Soviet air space, Washington was greatly concerned lest this should constitute a new and serious obstacle to the Diet's ratification of the treaty. As the Japanese Kyodo News Agency revealed, the U.S. Government had recently pressed the Kishi government for an answer whether the Japanese Diet could ratify the "Security Treaty" as the U.S. Congress was ready to wind up discussions of the treaty by the end of June. This was a reflection of the anxiety felt by U.S. ruling circles. When the United States torpedoed the four-power conference of the heads of government, this was an excellent opportunity in the eyes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to force the Japanese Diet to ratify the treaty. It was openly stated by Saburo Hirano, a Liberal Democratic member of the Diet, that the abortion of the four-power conference of the heads of government had created for Kishi the "international political climate" necessary for the ratification of the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty. The U.P.I. did not even try to conceal the Kishi clique's "joy" over the fact that the United States had undermined the conference. Evidently, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries wanted to take advantage of the international tension generated by the U.S. sabotage of the conference to launch a "surprise attack" on the Japanese people, forcing the Diet under any conditions to "ratify" the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and thus clearing the way for the Japanese militarists to openly step up nuclear armament, so that Japan might be drawn into the U.S. atomic strategic system and the whole country turned into a U.S. base for nuclear war.

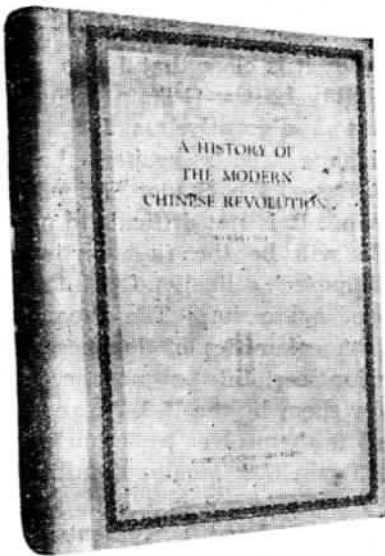
What follows after the ramming of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance through the Diet by the manipulations of the Kishi clique, will inevitably be a further intensification of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists' schemes of aggression and expansion in Asia. It is well known that this treaty not only provides for Japan's unlimited arms expansion and accelerated nuclear armament but also its dispatch of troops to foreign lands to support U.S. armed forces in joint war operations. According to the Kishi clique's own interpretation of the regions to which this treaty is applicable, its aggressive spearhead is directed against China, the Soviet Union and the other Asian countries. Since the signing of this treaty and in spite of the fact that it was not yet ratified by the Diet, the Kishi clique has continuously increased the Japanese militarists' armed strength. The figures for Japanese arms expansion during the fiscal year of 1960 made public on March 11 by Munenori Akagi,

Director General of the "Defence Board," show that Japan's arms expansion has been greatly accelerated, that its military strength will approach within this fiscal year the targets originally set for 1965. At present the Japanese "Defence Board" is hastening to draft a second long-term plan for military expansion so as to step up nuclear armament required by the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The United States too is utilizing this treaty signed with the Kishi clique to readjust and strengthen the U.S. aggressive forces' network of military bases in Japan. After the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance goes into effect, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will certainly, under the pretext of "safeguarding security" and "mutual co-operation," even more openly step up arms expansion and war preparations to reduce Japan to a nuclear war base for U.S. aggression in the Far East. Once the United States starts a war, it is clear that Japan, as a U.S. atomic base, will inevitably be the first to suffer the annihilating counter-blows. Recently, as U.S. military planes conducted espionage flights against the Soviet Union from Japanese bases, the Soviet Union issued a stern warning to Japan. It is not difficult to perceive that the Japanese people will be the first victims of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' collusion for intensified preparation of a war of aggression. The Japanese people who once suffered the calamities of Japanese militarism and war of aggression certainly cannot accept the terrible fate prepared for them by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, nor will they allow themselves to be hurled into the abyss of war by the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance.

Furthermore, the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance will enable the U.S. armed forces to occupy Japan for a prolonged period and will strengthen U.S. control of Japan in the military, political and economic spheres. Since the end of World War II, the Japanese people have endured all sorts of oppression and affronts under U.S. occupation, and their sovereign rights have been gravely infringed upon. The implementation of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance will subject Japan to further humiliation. This, of course, will also not be tolerated by the Japanese people who demand independence, peace, democracy and neutrality.

Events in the past year and more have fully demonstrated the extremely firm resolve of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The 16 rounds of united action they carried out against this treaty have grown steadily in scope and strength, each one greater than the last. More than 12 million petitions were sent to the Diet from every part of Japan and over 13.5 million people set down their signatures to express their opposition against ratification of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The Japanese people have long made known their firm determination to persist in the struggle to smash this aggressive treaty, whether or not it was ratified by the Diet. The Kishi clique's forcible ratification of the treaty in the Diet has stirred boundless indignation among the Japanese people. A large-scale movement to smash the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, bring down the Kishi cabinet and dissolve the Diet is spreading throughout Japan. On May 20, 100,000 people held a meeting in Tokyo to declare the treaty null and void. Workers and students around the Diet shouted

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the slogan "Down with the Kishi government!" On the following day, May 21, more than 20,000 representatives from all over Japan held a great demonstration in Tokyo, raising such slogans as "Oppose Japan-U.S. military alliance!" and "Immediate resignation of the whole Kishi cabinet!" Moreover, they marched to the U.S. Embassy demanding "Immediate withdrawal of U.S. U-2 jets from Japan!", declaring "We oppose Eisenhower's visit to Japan!" and shouting "Yankees get out fast!" Various Japanese political parties and organizations too issued statements indignantly protesting the outrageous action of the Kishi clique in forcing ratification of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The Japanese Socialist Party declared: We will not recognize any of the decisions made by the Liberal Democratic Party. We oppose their dictatorial rule, we will bring down the Kishi cabinet and we demand the immediate dissolution of the Diet. On May 21 members of the Socialist Party in both Houses of the Diet resolved to demand the resignation en bloc of the Kishi cabinet and the resignation of Ichiro Kiyose, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Japanese Communist Party called upon all Japanese people to strengthen the fight for the downfall of the Kishi government, dissolution of the Diet and the shattering of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. It further declared: The real struggle is only now beginning. The General Council of Trade Unions and the Society to Criticize the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" also announced their refusal to recognize this so-called "ratification" staged by the Kishi clique. The Democratic Socialist Party too expressed the opinion that the "ratification" of the new "Security Treaty" by the House of Representatives and its decision to prolong the Diet's session was null and void. Even within Kishi's own Liberal Democratic Party, there are not a few sober-minded people who disagree with the extremely savage methods adopted by the Kishi clique. According to reports of the Mainichi Broadcasting Company on May 20, representatives of the Miki-Matsumura and Ishibashi factions of the Liberal Democratic Party, who have consistently advocated careful examination of the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," "expressed severe criticism of the forcible measures adopted by Kishi." Hayato Ikeda, Minister of International Trade and Industry in the Kishi government, also considered the Kishi clique's method to be "going too far" and asked it to "clarify the responsibility of the executive organs." The Kishi clique attempted to quench the fire of the Japanese people's struggle by a fait accompli, by forcibly securing the ratification of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. But the result has been to stoke the fire of the Japanese people's wrath and make it burn even more fiercely. The Kishi clique ousted members of the opposition from the Diet in order to fabricate the so-called "approval by unanimous vote." But this cannot prevent the parties and popular organizations representing the will of the Japanese people from opposing this traitorous treaty by even more powerful means. Now the Kishi clique is more isolated than ever. Not long ago, the Japanese bourgeois newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* pointed out: Prime Minister Kishi is sitting on a time bomb. Now, with the complete exposure of the diabolical features of the Kishi clique as an incorrigible enemy of the people, the moment when the time

bomb explodes beneath him is drawing close. The Japanese people are redoubling their efforts in the struggle against the traitorous Kishi government and the U.S. aggressors until final victory is won.

The revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's open participation in the U.S. aggressive military bloc concern not only the destiny of the Japanese people but peace in Asia and throughout the world. The struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and for independence, peace, democracy and neutrality is by no means isolated; it is a part of the common struggle to oppose aggression and safeguard peace and security in the Far East waged by the peoples of the Asian countries who had suffered enormous devastation at the hands of Japanese militarism. The struggle of the Japanese people will certainly have the backing of the peoples of the various Asian countries.

Backing Up the Japanese People

Massive Campaign Against Japan-U.S. Military Alliance

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEWS that the Kishi clique has rammed the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance through the Diet by the crudest fascist methods and in open defiance of strong Japanese opposition and world condemnation only serves to arouse greater wrath in China. The Chinese people are continuing their massive campaign in support of the Japanese people's struggle to scrap the treaty. The sense of solidarity with the Japanese people persisting in their patriotic struggle was never as strong as it is in China today.

The mass campaign rolls on. Everywhere the people are on the move. Angry cries of "Down with the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance," "Oppose the revival of Japanese militarism" and "Down with U.S. imperialism" resound through the length and breadth of China. And on May 14, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's expression of support for the Japanese people's struggle in his talk with visiting Japanese delegations gave fresh inspiration and impetus to the mass campaign both in China and Japan.

Since the mammoth, million-strong rally in Peking on May 9, the day the Japanese people began their 16th round of united action against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, added millions have demonstrated in support of the Japanese people's struggle. Aside from rallies and parades, the movement has taken such varied forms as discussions, meetings in offices, schools, people's communes and factories, presentation of skits and songs of protest in public squares, posting of *dazibao*, cartoons, etc.

The Chinese people have always supported the just struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and for independence, peace, democracy and neutrality, and regarded their struggle as a support to the Chinese people. In this common struggle, we will for ever encourage and support each other. When Chairman Mao Tse-tung on May 14 received Japanese friends visiting China, he said: "The Japanese people have great prospects. The Chinese people have firmly supported, are now supporting and will continue to give firm support to the just patriotic struggle of the Japanese people." This is the will of the 650 million people of China. Let us unite, fight shoulder to shoulder for the sake of peace and security of Japan, China, Asia and the rest of the world, oppose U.S. and Japanese imperialism and carry the struggle to abolish the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance to the end!

Meanwhile, in Japan, millions are moving in a determined fight-back against the traitorous Kishi regime. There the tempo and volume of the widespread protests, strikes, demonstrations, marches and signature campaigns are rising in a great crescendo of popular action and across the Sea of Japan rolls the echoing thunder of the intermingled voices of the Chinese and Japanese peoples united in common struggle.

In China, the movement has spread far and wide. From cities large and small to remote corners in the hinterland, the storm of protest rages. The Japanese and U.S. imperialists have still not paid for their former crimes against the Chinese people and are already launched on new ones. Now they are colluding in an aggressive alliance to threaten China's peaceful socialist construction. With irrepressible anger and determined resolve, the Chinese people say: Never again! We shall not permit another crime of aggression against us.

Added scores of cities have staged rallies since we last reported (*Peking Review*, No. 20, p.7). Anshan, China's great northeastern steel centre, became a city of seething anger when, on May 18, half a million people filled the Central Square to capacity in a massive demonstration against the revival of Japanese militarism. Here, before the surrender of imperialist Japan, thousands of workers languished and died under the Japanese overseers and their monopoly bosses. Speaking on behalf of the steel workers, renowned national labour hero and vice-director of a smelting plant Meng Tai, himself a long-time worker under Japanese occupation, declared:



"Unanimously" Adopted in the Diet Cartoon by Ying Tao

Should the imperialist war-maniacs dare start another war, we will, resolutely and without fail, wipe them out, lock, stock and barrel!

In Liutiaokou, on the outskirts of Shenyang and scene of the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, marking the beginning of all-out armed Japanese aggression against China, peasants staged their rally at the site of a concrete artillery shell, built by the Japanese Kwantung Army. The original inscription of the militarists—"this is where the war broke out"—had long been removed and in its place the flaming words "the aggressors have perished" appear. A peasant speaking at the rally said: "We'll finish them off like that if the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries dare come back again!"

Shanghai Goes All Out

A mammoth demonstration was also held by the people in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city and witness to more than a century of heroic battles against imperialist aggression. On May 15, 1.7 million people poured into the streets. The metropolis was astir from morning till night. People's Square, once a race course where foreign imperialists paraded their arrogance, was alive with surging crowds parading in solidarity with the Japanese people's anti-imperialist struggle. Nanking Road and other avenues leading to the square were gleaming rivers of marching contingents studded with waving red flags and streamers. The militant speeches heard at the rally and greeted with thunderous applause showed that, here as elsewhere, the liberated Chinese people know how to meet aggressors head on.

Spirits were high in this and hundreds of other gatherings held in the city's factories, government offices, people's communes, schools or just neighbourhood lanes. More than 1,500 workers met before the statue of the martyr Ku Cheng-hung, who on that day 35 years before died a hero's death in a strike against Japanese capitalists in Shanghai. That was the prelude to the historic May 30th anti-imperialist movement which Shanghai workers carried on in the face of armed imperialist repression. As veterans of the strike recalled the city's glorious revolutionary traditions, young workers pledged resolute support for the Japanese people's struggle against revival of Japanese militarism.

Chapei is a prosperous district in Shanghai now, with row on row of apartment houses, wide avenues and beautiful parks. But this district was twice turned into a bloody battlefield by the Japanese invaders in 1932 and 1937. Here alone, 150,000 residents demonstrated against a repetition of these aggressive crimes. Along the Whampoo, 20,000 dockers met on the wharves to voice their warning to any would-be aggressors. As one docker put it, "We have seen many a foreign battleship swagger into our port but in the end all of them had to turn tail and run under the final blows of the people."

The Shanghai demonstration was both a warning against the Japan-U.S. reactionaries and an expression of support for the embattled Japanese people. The People's Square rally adopted with a thunderous ovation a message of solidarity addressed to the council for joint action against the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" in Osaka, a city with which Shanghai has numerous ties. Workers at the Kiangnan Shipyard in the course of their gathering decided to write a letter pledging solidarity with their fellow workers in Japanese shipyards. And residents of Yoshuilung, an ordinary lane which over the past years had been host to many Japanese delegations to the metropolis, decided to send their Japanese friends a gift—a shining red banner on which they carefully inscribed a salute to the Japanese people.

The Shanghai mood is typical of the nation. As the movement develops, embracing still more millions, the sense of solidarity with the Japanese people mounts. Everyday millions of people follow with deep concern the radio broadcasts for the latest news from Japan and discuss the detailed reports and almost daily commentaries from *Renmin Ribao* and other newspapers on the courageous struggle the Japanese people are waging against the revival of militarism in their country. Many are the Chinese workers, students and even school children who have written letters of support to their counterparts in Japan. Newspapers throughout the country have been flooded with letters from readers on the subject. And these are the words Canton students sang while parading the streets:

*Once again Mount Fuji seethes,
How heroic the struggle of the Japanese people.
The Yangtse River roars,
Powerfully as the Chinese people support you.
Chinese-Japanese,
Hand in hand we march!*

U.S.-Japanese Reaction Steps Up War Preparations

by LIU CHU

DEIFYING severe condemnation by world public opinion and strong opposition by the Japanese people, the reactionaries of the United States and Japan are intensifying their war preparations in the Far East.

Arms Drive

First of all, the U.S. imperialists have decided to further reinforce their armed forces and installations in the Far East. According to a Kyodo News Agency dispatch from Washington dated April 1, the U.S. Department of the Army announced on March 30 that an airborne combat group about 2,000-strong, comprising artillery, engineer, aviation and other units would be sent to Okinawa as a reinforcement in June. This contingent is of the "pentomic division" type, and nuclear weapons for its use will be supplied from Hawaii at any time as required. The dispatch quoted U.S. newspaper reports as saying that the United States planned, after the conclusion of the new "Security Treaty" with Japan, to reinforce its armed forces in the Far Eastern area centred around Okinawa. This was regarded as an initial step in implementing the treaty. The U.S. Department of the Army has announced furthermore that a "mobile logistical command" would be set up in Okinawa, chiefly intended for support to U.S. ground combat units in all Pacific areas. Okinawa, which is Japanese territory forcibly occupied by the United States, is thus being constantly strengthened as a nuclear war base spearheaded against China, the Soviet Union and other Asian countries.

Moreover, Japan, supported by U.S. imperialism, is expanding its armed forces. Like West Germany, it is converting its standing army into a "skeleton force" capable of rapid expansion in wartime. The proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Japanese army far exceeds that before the war of aggression against China. By the end of 1959, it had more than 28,000 officers who made up 10.8 per cent of its total strength of all ranks, as against 5.4 per cent in prewar days. Its non-commissioned officers numbered 68,000, or 26 per cent of the total as against the prewar 14.8 per cent. Officers and N.C.O.'s together aggregated more than 96,000, or 36.8 per cent of the total force of more than 260,000. By 1965 when the Japanese army com-

pletes the second stage of its arms expansion programme, it will have more than 40,000 officers and more than 100,000 N.C.O.'s, together making up 45.2 per cent of a total strength of more than 310,000. Thus, the "skeleton force" will be practically set up.

Another important measure is the expansion of military reserve, direct and indirect. To form a direct reserve, Japan is energetically swelling the ranks of the "self-defence reserve officers" — which at the end of 1959 exceeded 11,000, or 7 per cent of all ex-servicemen. But this, in the eyes of the Japanese military authorities, cannot meet the needs of their arms expansion and war preparations. Therefore they have decided to increase such reserves to 80,000 before 1965, or roughly 26 per cent of the total strength of all ranks on active service which by then will reach more than 310,000. To form an indirect reserve, they have also fostered the growth of militarist organizations, with former Japanese militarists as the nucleus, and taken steps to organize the ex-servicemen. The Goyurenmei (Federation of Veterans) has 1.5 million members (200,000 of them ex-officers). Its president is the war criminal Neiji Okamura who massacred countless numbers of the Chinese people during the war of aggression against China. The Taiyukai, another ex-servicemen's organization, has over 12,000 members.

In augmenting the equipment of the Japanese army, the main policy is to modernize its armament, with special emphasis on the development of guided missiles, so as to pave the way for eventually arming it with nuclear weapons. The Kishi government's second stage of arms expansion (1961-65) provides that before 1965 all Japanese ground, naval and air forces will have guided missiles. The Kishi government which has received 14 "Sidewinder" (air-to-air) guided missiles from the United States, is now preparing to buy large numbers of them. By 1965, Japan's first-line air forces will all have "Sidewinder" guided missiles. On March 31, an agreement was signed with the U.S. Government for the purchase of "Tartar" (sea-to-air) guided missiles. The Japanese military authorities plan to equip the large Japanese naval craft which they begin building this year with "Tartar" guided missiles. The army will lay



A "Security Treaty" That Is Not Secure!

Cartoon by Chou Ling-chao

emphasis on the development of ground-to-air guided missile units. Before 1965, according to the plan of the Japanese military authorities, there will be four "Nike" guided missile battalions, four "Hawk" battalions, and four companies equipped with "Bomarc" guided missiles (which can carry nuclear warheads).

Industry for War

Japan's munition industry is also developing along the lines of modern weapon production. On April 15, Japan and the United States formally exchanged notes on an agreement which specified that the latter would provide an "aid" of 75 million U.S. dollars to help Japan manufacture 200 "Lockheed" jet fighters. The sum was 28 per cent of the total manufacturing cost, 270 million U.S. dollars. In the meantime, monopoly groups in Japan are vying with each other in the trial manufacture of guided missiles. The efforts of the government, financial magnates and scientific research departments are being combined to set up an organization concentrating on the manufacture of guided missiles while the actual jobs are divided among the various financial magnates. The Mitsubishi group, it is reported, is responsible for the trial-manufacture of ground-to-air guided missiles; the Fuji group, for the air-to-air types; the Kawasaki group, for anti-tank guided missiles; and the Mitsui group, for the low-altitude ground-to-air types. The output value

of Japanese aircraft, according to the estimates of the Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations, will rise from 22,700 million yen in 1960 to 41,300 million yen in 1966; while for guided missiles it will rise from 200 million yen to 15,000 million yen.

Militarist Indoctrination

To prepare the nation mentally for a new aggressive war, the Japanese reactionaries, represented by the Kishi clique, are energetically promoting militarist education. Firstly, they have openly re-introduced it in the Japanese army, brazenly poisoning the minds of the officers and men with fascist ideas connected with the "Japanese national spirit," *Bushido* and the *Yamatodamashii* (the soul of Japan) and calling upon soldiers to inherit the "souls and traditions of the ancestors."

Secondly, large numbers of films extolling militarism are being produced to indoctrinate children and the youth in a fascist spirit. These films, more than ten of them already produced, disseminate the idea that Japan is a "divine country," that "the Yamato race is the finest in the world." They extol the so-called spirit of death and no surrender of the Japanese Imperial Army and its "brilliant battle exploits" in the Second World War. One called *The War of Greater East Asia and the International Trial* does its best to whitewash Japan's war crimes, describes the Pacific war as "a just war waged by Japan for self-defence," and presents Hideki Tojo, who committed towering crimes, as a "patriot" and "national hero." It goes so far as to say that Japan bears "no responsibility whatsoever" for the heinous atrocities of her army in China.

Thirdly, the Mikado and the imperial family have been trotted out again as an instrument for fooling the people. Japanese reactionaries recently have been using every possible means to boost the "imperial prestige." For this purpose they have restored two festivals, the *Kigen-setsu* (the legendary date of the inauguration of the Japanese state by the first emperor) and the *Tencho-setsu* (birthday of the present emperor). And last year, the Kishi government held a grand celebration on the occasion of the wedding of the crown prince.

Fourthly, the Japanese reactionaries have brought the discredited, militarist, "moral education" back into middle and primary schools throughout Japan. Youngsters are taught to blindly obey the elders, "love the sun-flag," etc. Militarists are invited to give lectures in the schools to poison the minds of the students.

These are unmistakable signs that U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are intensifying their efforts to prepare a new aggressive war in the Far East. The Chinese people, aware that they must sharpen their vigilance, are determined to unite with the Soviet people, the peoples of other Asian countries and the Japanese people to fight resolutely and smash these foul schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Chinese Embassy in Indonesia Protests Against Armed Abduction of Ship

The Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic in Indonesia sent on May 9 a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry seriously protesting against the armed abduction in Selatpandjang, Riau Province, of the "S.S. Tai Poo Hong" sent by the Chinese Government to bring back overseas Chinese by the Indonesian authorities concerned on April 27. Following is the full text of the note. — Ed.

THE Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Indonesia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and, with reference to the Selatpandjang incident of April 27, 1960, in which Indonesian authorities concerned forcibly detained *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*, a ship sent by the Chinese Government to Indonesia to bring back overseas Chinese, which had completed all formalities and had been given permission to set sail, states as follows:

After the Embassy informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia of the Chinese Government's decision to send *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* to Selatpandjang to bring home local overseas Chinese who were victims of a fire and obtained the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Consulate of the People's Republic of China in Medan, on April 15, 1960, sent Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu to Selatpandjang via Pakanbaru to help attend to matters connected with the return of the above-mentioned overseas Chinese victims.

When he arrived at Pakanbaru, Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu held talks with the local authorities concerned on matters connected with the return of the above-mentioned overseas Chinese. During the talks, Captain Selamat, representing the military and administrative authorities of Riau Province, expressed willingness to give every assistance and agreed to simplify the exit formalities for the overseas Chinese victims. At the same time, the Governor of Riau Province appointed Mr. Zalik Aris, chief of Bengkalis County, his representative for proceeding to Selatpandjang to assist on the spot in the work of sending the above-mentioned overseas Chinese back to China.

With the help and co-operation of the local authorities, the 702 overseas Chinese victims to take *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* completed all the necessary exit formalities in the period from April 22 to 25. A collective exit permit was issued by the immigration office, tax payment receipts and certificates for the reduction and exemption of taxes were obtained from the revenues bureau, and all the luggage of the above-mentioned overseas Chinese was examined by the customs house. It is worth pointing out that the above-mentioned overseas Chinese were all fire victims with their properties nearly all destroyed by fire, so that the 702 people had only 366 pieces of luggage, big and

small. Nevertheless, four bicycles, three sewing-machines and other articles were held up by the authorities concerned in the examination. As to the question of finger-printing, the authorities concerned at first required each person to put down 72 finger-prints. In view of the fact that the authorities concerned had agreed to simplify the exit formalities for the overseas Chinese victims, they were requested by the latter to make flexible arrangements. After the matter was taken up by Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu with county chief Zalik Aris, the latter agreed that signatures could be put down instead of finger-prints. Although there were certain difficulties in going through the formalities, they were overcome fairly smoothly through friendly consultation between the two sides.

At 10 a.m. on April 26, the governor's representative Mr. Zalik Aris informed Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu that all the formalities had been completed and the ship could leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. That afternoon, Mr. Adnan, chief of the bureau of foreign residents of Bengkalis, once again informed Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu that the formalities had been gone through and the ship could leave. By that time, however, it was getting dark and the ship could not leave the harbour. It was therefore decided to postpone its departure to 5 a.m. on April 27. On the following morning, however, the ship was unable to leave on time owing to engine trouble, and did not set sail until 8 a.m. But after it left the harbour, the public prosecutor of Selatpandjang, on the instructions of Procurator Harahap of Pakanbaru, ordered armed personnel to chase and stop it in a speed-boat, on the pretext that the above-mentioned 702 overseas Chinese had not yet completed exit formalities. When the speed-boat caught up with *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*, the armed personnel in the boat went so far as to open fire and force the ship to return to the Selatpandjang harbour. After making representations to the authorities concerned regarding this happening, Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu learnt that the "reason" given for detaining *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* was that the overseas Chinese had not put down their finger-prints. He pointed out at once that the authorities concerned twice informed him on April 26 that all formalities had been gone through and the ship could set sail; he also pointed out that up to the moment of the ship's departure no notification had been received asking the overseas Chinese to put down their finger-prints. He considered such shiftiness to be evidently aimed at deliberately creating incidents, and expressed deep regret at the forcible detention of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*. The British captain of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* also expressed extreme indignation at and dissatisfaction with the act of detaining the ship by force and made complaint to the officers concerned.

Afterwards, at about 11 a.m. on April 27, the police chief of Selatpandjang Mr. Soediarto, the representative of the local army garrison Mr. Jahja, and the chief of the bureau of foreign residents of Bengkalis County Mr. Adnan came one after another to inform Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu that the decision of April 26 allowing the ship to sail remained unchanged and that the ship could now leave at once. They also apologized for the forcible detention of the *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*. *At about noon the same day, Police Chief Mr. Soediarto himself went on board the ship to tell the British captain to put off at once and guaranteed that no similar incidents would recur, and then sent armed personnel in a speed-boat to escort the ship out of the harbour. Nevertheless, it is learnt that the Indonesian Attorney General Mr. Gunawan, B.L., went so far as to ask the Admiralty of the Republic of Indonesia to help chase and stop *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* which was alleged to have fled away without permission.

BUT surprisingly the Indonesian Attorney General's office gave out stories on May 2 and 3, 1960, through the Antara News Agency to the effect that, after the arrival of a consul of the People's Republic of China from Medan, the 750 overseas Chinese in Selatpandjang who had stated their intention to return to China suddenly changed their attitude and, in defiance of government stipulations, refused to have their luggage inspected, to put down their finger-prints and so on, and that a ship sent by the People's Republic of China to Indonesia to bring back those overseas Chinese in Riau Province affected by Government Regulation No. 10, with 750 overseas Chinese on board, quietly fled out of the Riau territorial waters without previous licence from the local authorities. These stories are without any factual basis. It should be pointed out that during his mission in Selatpandjang, Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu maintained good co-operation with the local military and administrative officials. For instance, he

advised the local Chinese association to help the parties concerned go through various formalities by printing photos needed by the Chinese returnees, filling in various necessary forms, making 11 copies of a name list of the 702 overseas Chinese, and so on, working all the night. It should also be pointed out that *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* left the Selatpandjang harbour only when the above-mentioned overseas Chinese had gone through all necessary exit formalities, when the passports of the working personnel on the ship had been returned to them by the immigration office, when the documents of the ship had been returned to the British captain by the bureau of port affairs and when the authorities had twice given notification of their permission for the ship to set sail; moreover, after the ship was forcibly detained, the authorities once again gave notification of their permission for the ship to put off and sent armed personnel in a speed-boat to escort the ship out of the harbour. After the departure of the ship, the bureau of port affairs in Selatpandjang immediately cabled the Lloyd Shipping Company in Djakarta that *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* had left on April 27.

THE Embassy of the People's Republic of China considers it to be extremely unfriendly acts for the Indonesian authorities concerned to detain *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* by force in Selatpandjang and for the Attorney General's office to make fabrications, falsely charging *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* with flight without permission and openly slandering the Consul Stagiaire of the People's Republic of China. It should be pointed out that although the responsible authorities of Indonesia have repeatedly stated that they are willing to give every assistance to enable the smooth return of those overseas Chinese desiring to return, yet recently returning overseas Chinese have encountered a series of unreasonable obstructions and harassments. This shows that the forcible detention of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* is neither fortuitous nor isolated. It is obvious that certain people who are unwilling to see friendship between China and Indonesia are deliberately creating tension, obstructing the return of overseas Chinese and scheming to sabotage friendly relations between China and Indonesia. The Embassy of the People's Republic of China lodges a serious protest against this.

In order to uphold friendship between China and Indonesia, the Embassy asks that the Indonesian Government take immediate measures to punish those who are responsible for the incident and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents or other incidents in the future. At the same time, in order to make an overall and appropriate arrangement for the work of sending back overseas Chinese, it is hoped that the two sides will promptly reach an agreement on matters connected with the sending back of overseas Chinese without delay, so that those overseas Chinese who have lost means of livelihood or are unable to earn a living and those who are unwilling to stay on in Indonesia can return to China smoothly.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Djakarta, May 9, 1960

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Chinese Embassy in Indonesia Protests Against Forcible House Arrest of Chinese Consul

The Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic in Indonesia sent a note on May 13 to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry seriously protesting against the forcible house arrest of the Chinese Consul at Bandjarmasin, Chiang Yen, by the military authorities in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, on April 27. Following is the full text of the note. — Ed.

THE Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Indonesia presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and, with reference to the serious incident of forcible house arrest of Mr. Chiang Yen, Consul of the People's Republic of China at Bandjarmasin, by the military authorities in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, on April 27, 1960, states as follows:

On April 26, 1960, S.S. *Hoi Wong* which was sent by the Government of the People's Republic of China to bring back overseas Chinese in East Kalimantan who were victims of compulsory evacuation arrived at Samarinda seaport. Mr. Chiang Yen, Consul of the People's Republic of China at Bandjarmasin, went on board the ship from Balikpapan to Samarinda to assist in attending to matters connected with sending the displaced overseas Chinese back to China.

WITH the co-operation of the local Chinese association and the local government, formalities for the return of the displaced overseas Chinese had, in the main, been completed before the arrival of the ship. On April 27, they began to fulfil the last formality, putting down of finger-prints. According to an agreement between Consul Chiang Yen and the authorities concerned, this formality was to be finished before 4 p.m. so that S.S. *Hoi Wong* might set sail on the same day. But owing to deliberate delay by the personnel of the local procuratorate office, past 5 p.m., only 100-odd persons had put down their finger-prints, while the remaining 500 and more displaced overseas Chinese, including the old and the young needing care, were still waiting their turn in the Chunghua School where finger-prints were taken. Unexpectedly, the procurator Mr. Hamzah declared suspension of the formality of taking finger-prints. In view of this, Consul Chiang Yen immediately consulted with the procurator, asking that the formality be carried on so that the ship might sail sooner. The procurator, however, refused to consult with no reason whatsoever and left the Chunghua School at once. After that, Consul Chiang Yen asked to see Lieutenant Saidi, the war administrator of the Kutai County in charge of matters connected with the return of local displaced overseas Chinese. Lieutenant Saidi promised to come to the Consul's residence on the same evening for consultations, but failed to keep this appointment. Immediately afterwards the electricity supply of

the whole city of Samarinda was suddenly cut off, large groups of armed personnel were sent out to surround the Chunghua School, the docks and the residences of leading members of the local Chinese association, and sentries were placed everywhere. The leading members of the Chinese association were forbidden to go out or meet the Consul, their telephone communications were blocked and Mr. Tsai King-fa, responsible member of the local general Chinese association, was placed under house arrest. Meanwhile, the armed personnel dispatched to the docks went so far as to mount machine-guns to intimidate the 200-odd overseas Chinese students, who were there to carry baggages for the displaced overseas Chinese with the consent of the local authorities, and force them to leave the docks immediately. Another group of armed personnel rushed to the Chunghua School and dispersed the displaced overseas Chinese waiting there to put down finger-prints. At the same time, the military authorities sent two armed personnel to Consul Chiang Yen's residence, conveying to him the "decision" of Major Moetardji, the war administrator of that area and concurrently the commander of Battalion 601, unreasonably forbidding the Consul to leave his residence or meet overseas Chinese, and requiring him to leave Samarinda for Balikpapan before 8 p.m. of April 28. Meanwhile, sentries were posted to place Consul Chiang Yen under forcible house arrest for as long as 41 hours. During that time overseas Chinese were barred from entering the Consul's residence, and Mr. Lu Yao-ta, group leader of the displaced overseas Chinese, and Mr. Kuan Chu-ning, leader of the students who were to carry the baggages for the displaced overseas Chinese, who came to see the consul were taken away to the military police station for questioning.

REGARDING these extremely unreasonable actions on the part of the military authorities, Consul Chiang Yen expressed his serious and just stand. He twice wrote to Lieutenant Saidi, the war administrator of the Kutai County, demanding a meeting with him. Lieutenant Saidi twice promised to come to see the Consul at his residence, but twice failed to keep the appointment and avoided meeting the Consul. It was not until the morning of April 29 that Lieutenant Saidi, with his armed staff-members, came to see Consul Chiang Yen and stated that he was dispatching armed personnel to "accompany" the Consul to Balikpapan. Consul Chiang Yen at once sternly refused to comply. He pointed out that the military authorities, by placing the Consul under forcible house arrest, rudely encroached upon his functions and rights and personal safety and freedom, obstructed the return of the overseas Chinese and threatened the lives and property of the overseas Chinese in Samarinda. He demanded an accounting for the incident from the military authorities and verbally lodged with them a serious protest.

On his return to Balikpapan on April 30, Consul Chiang Yen again lodged a serious verbal protest with Major Soebagio and Major Prianto, representatives of the military authorities of the East Kalimantan Province, against this grave incident.

IT should be pointed out that the occurrence of the incident of forcible house arrest of Mr. Chiang Yen, Consul of the People's Republic of China at Bandjarmasin, by the military authorities in Samarinda was by no means fortuitous. Back on March 11, when Consul Chiang Yen went from Bandjarmasin to East Kalimantan, he was already subjected to all sorts of unreasonable obstructions and harassment by the Kalimantan inter-regional liaison headquarters. Before he set out, the military authorities tried to detain him by forbidding the local aviation company to sell him an air ticket on the pretext that the inspection tour of the Consul must have the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and that of the Kalimantan inter-regional liaison headquarters. As a matter of fact, however, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia had long ago given notice that the inspection tour of a consul within his consular district requires no approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When Consul Chiang Yen arrived at Balikpapan, the local military authorities again warned him not to proceed to Samarinda, and even went so far as to ask him to register with the local immigration office. It was only after Consul Chiang Yen made serious representations that the military authorities let him go to Samarinda, but even so they required that he should be back in Balikpapan on March 14 and forbade him to receive more than five overseas Chinese at a time.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China considers the forcible house arrest of Mr. Chiang Yen, Consul of the People's Republic of China at Bandjarmasin, by the military authorities in Samarinda to be another serious incident of forcibly obstructing ships sent by the People's Republic of China from taking back overseas Chinese, which took place concurrently with the forcible detention of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* by the authorities concerned at Selatpandjang. This incident has posed a serious menace to the safety of the local overseas Chinese, placed unreasonable restrictions on the right of the Consul of the People's Republic of China to exercise his normal functions and even subjected his personal freedom to crude encroachment. This not only violates the universally acknowledged international norms and breaks the promise repeatedly made by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia that it would render assistance to enable the smooth return of the overseas Chinese who so desire, but also constitutes an extremely unfriendly act towards the People's Republic of China. The Embassy of the People's Republic of China hereby lodges a serious protest against this incident. The Embassy of the People's Republic of China firmly demands that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia speedily deal with this incident as well as that of the forcible detention of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*, give an early reply and immediately adopt effective measures to prevent any obstruction and sabotage against the work of sending overseas Chinese back to China and any infringement on consular activities.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia the assurances of its highest consideration.

Djakarta, May 13, 1960

Anti-Chinese Activities in Indonesia Exposed

CERTAIN influential Indonesian circles have recently again intensified their anti-Chinese activities. The forcible house arrest of the Chinese Consul at Bandjarmasin and the armed detention of the *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*, sent by the Chinese Government to bring back overseas Chinese in Selatpandjang, are two flagrant cases of outrages that violate universally accepted norms of international conduct, infringe the normal functions and rights of a consul and affront personal freedom.

Returnees aboard the *S.S. Hoi Wong* from Samarinda have condemned the forcible house arrest of Consul Chiang Yen by the Indonesian military authorities and procuratorate office in Samarinda. Consul Chiang Yen arrived in Samarinda from Bandjarmasin on April 26 to deal with matters concerning the return of Chinese who were being persecuted there. On the evening of April 27, returnee Chang Lung revealed, two armed Indonesian soldiers suddenly appeared at the residence of the Consul. Sentries were posted at the crossroads between the Consul's residence and the Chunghua School where the returning overseas Chinese gathered to go through exit formalities. After placing

the Consul under house arrest, the military authorities in Samarinda sent an "order" to him, forbidding him to leave his residence or receive anyone, and ordering him to leave Samarinda before nightfall on April 28. The returnees pointed out that in handling affairs concerning their return, Consul Chiang Yen had shown his sincerity in friendly cooperation with the local authorities. Nevertheless the military authorities and procuratorate office in Samarinda, instead of helping this consul of a friendly country to carry out his duties, raised obstructions to prevent overseas Chinese from returning to their motherland.

The returnees revealed that this outrage of the forcible house arrest of the Chinese Consul was a premeditated act instigated by certain influential groups in Indonesia. They pointed out that, before the Consul arrived in Samarinda, the local military police headquarters had received an order from their superiors telling them to keep the Consul under surveillance and adopt strong measures against him. Some military police quite openly passed on the order for the overseas Chinese

to read. The aim of these influential Indonesian groups was obviously to stir up tension deliberately, obstruct the return to China of those overseas Chinese who so desire and damage friendly relations between the peoples of China and Indonesia.

The Riau prosecutor's office, which had ordered the armed detention of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* in Selatpandjang, made further trouble for the overseas Chinese, withholding the property of those returning to China, beating up overseas Chinese without reason and detaining leaders of the overseas Chinese organization in Riau. On May 6, a group of overseas Chinese in Pekanbaru were ready to board a ship to return to China. Harahap, local prosecutor of Riau Province, and Kaharuddin, an official, made trouble for these overseas Chinese under the pretext of examining their luggage. They unreasonably confiscated the property of returning Chinese and even withheld such personal belongings as shoes and slippers, pillow-cases, blankets and mats. In some cases, they only allowed a Chinese to return with a single suit. On May 7, when they examined the luggage of a certain Mrs. Huang Wei-chung, the prosecutor wanted her to leave her mattress behind. Kaharuddin said it was new and she was not permitted to take it with her. Another Chinese who interpreted for Mrs. Huang told Kaharuddin that the mattress had been used for six months and was not new. Thereupon Kaharuddin flared up and kicked him, while personnel of the prosecutor's office pounced on him and beat him up. These outrages cannot but arouse the indignation of the Chinese people.

Finger-Prints Taken

The armed detention of the *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* was made under the pretext that the returning overseas Chi-

nese had not each handed in 72 finger-prints. Speaking of finger-prints, the military authorities and procuratorates in some places in Indonesia have gone to extraordinary lengths in insulting behaviour to Chinese returnees. In some cases, each returning Chinese has to give in more than 200 finger-prints. These and other means were used to obstruct overseas Chinese who wished to return to their homeland.

Authorities of the 7th Regiment of the Indonesian army in Djakarta issued directives as early as February 15 providing that all overseas Chinese wishing to return to their homeland must report to the state security bureau to have finger-prints taken of all their fingers, hand in ten photos, fill in 15 miscellaneous forms and present seven copies of lists of their luggage. In Tjeribon and Subang, the local authorities demanded that overseas Chinese sign 20 copies of the general form for returning overseas Chinese and, under the supervision of the county state security bureau, make 18 finger-prints on each of ten copies of the form. This means 180 finger-prints all told. If the Chinese do not comply, no exit permit is issued. It should be pointed out that this is the same as the number of finger-prints required for deported criminals. In Surabaya, East Java, overseas Chinese were forced to give 240 finger-prints before obtaining an exit permit.

All this adds up to a picture of an unparalleled outraging of foreign nationals, subjecting them to indignities and insults, crudely violating personal freedom and accepted international norms of conduct. These activities, engineered by certain influential Indonesian circles, are detrimental to the friendly relations between Indonesia and China.

Form a Broad United Front to Defeat Imperialism!

by "HONGQI" COMMENTATOR

Following is a translation of a commentary published in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 10, May 16, 1960. — Ed.

IMPERIALISM, headed by the United States, is everywhere stirring up an angry wave of revolutionary struggle among the oppressed peoples. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, wave after wave, the national and democratic movements are surging forward in a broad, fierce, irresistible flow. The flames of the anti-colonial struggle are spreading throughout the African continent. A number of countries have either proclaimed their independence or won a certain degree of independence; they are continuing their fight against imperialism in an effort to consolidate the fruits of their struggle and achieve complete independence. The Algerian people

persist heroically in their armed struggle against imperialism. The people in many parts of East, Central and West Africa have risen to fight for independence. In the Union of South Africa, the Africans have launched a large-scale struggle against racial discrimination. Latin America has been transformed from a strictly controlled U.S. "backyard" into a frontline against U.S. imperialism. The Cuban people, who have scored great successes in their national and democratic revolution, are safeguarding its fruits and firmly opposing U.S. plots for intervention. The people of Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay have launched armed struggles against the U.S.-fostered dictatorships there. In Asia, the national and democratic movement is developing both in intensity and scope. During the past year and more, the Japanese

people have successively waged, on an ever larger scale, patriotic and just anti-U.S. struggles that are centred on opposition to the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. At the present moment they are waging an unprecedentedly great struggle, their 16th united action. Only recently, the south Korean people's struggle against the fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Syngman Rhee, shook the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in Asia like an erupting volcano. Immediately after that, the Turkish people ignited the flames of combat against the U.S.-supported Menderes dictatorship.

This struggle of the south Korean and Turkish peoples broke out in the two most loyal "allied nations" of the United States, in two U.S. war bases in Asia, in what in the United States are considered their two "powerful anti-communist fortresses." These are events of major significance. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "The struggles of the south Korean people and the Turkish people indicated that the storm of the struggles waged by the oppressed peoples of the various countries in Asia against imperialism and its lackeys would witness an even stronger upsurge. These struggles would constitute a support to the just struggles of the African people, the Latin American people and the people the world over."

WHEREVER there is imperialist aggression, oppression and plunder, there is the people's resistance and struggle. The struggles of the peoples of all oppressed nations for national independence and democracy cannot be blocked or shackled no matter how brutal is the rule, repression and deception resorted to by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs in the various countries. This is the inexorable law of development of human history that cannot be changed by the subjective wishes of any reactionary. Assuming the role of world gendarme for suppressing the people's revolution and national liberation movements in various countries, U.S. imperialism is fostering the most reactionary and most decadent forces everywhere in the capitalist world, and enslaving and plundering the peoples of various countries. Inevitably this leads to the continued sharpening and widening of its contradictions with the peoples of these countries, causing their peoples to launch struggles of resistance. The people's resistance struggles that broke out in south Korea and Turkey recently were caused by the years of criminal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In south Korea, for instance, it is common knowledge that the United States had fostered Syngman Rhee, its faithful running dog, to build a fascist regime that is utterly reactionary, decadent, dark and barbarous. The U.S. occupation forces lord it over the people and commit every imaginable crime there. Frenzied plunder by the U.S.-Rhee clique has completely bankrupted the economy of south Korea, there is universal impoverishment. Politically, the south Korean people have been deprived of all rights. The U.S.-Rhee clique has turned south Korea into a huge concentration camp and prison. In 1959 alone, more than 240,000 south Korean people were arrested, imprisoned or murdered. The U.S.-Rhee clique thought that by means of this terror it could suppress the people's resistance and maintain its rule. But history developed in a way that was exactly the reverse of the wishes of the reactionaries. The more

ruthless the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Rhee clique, the greater is the pent-up indignation of the people and the stronger their resistance will inevitably become. Since the occupation of south Korea by U.S. forces, and especially since the setting up of the Syngman Rhee puppet government, the south Korean people have been continuously waging all kinds of resistance struggles including armed guerrilla struggle. The mass demonstrations that have swept south Korea's big and small cities this time mark a new high tide in the struggle of the south Korean people against the U.S.-Rhee clique. Under the impact of the mighty wave of anger of the people's struggle, Syngman Rhee, the faithful running dog of the United States who had ruled south Korea for 12 years, was finally pulled down. Many other places controlled by U.S. imperialism are also volcanoes which can erupt at any moment.

IMPERIALISM and the reactionaries of all countries have always used two tactics to deal with the resistance of the oppressed peoples: one is suppression by violence and the other is deception. U.S. imperialism, in implementing its policies of aggression and expansion, is being dealt heavy blows everywhere by the people and is finding the going getting tougher and tougher every day. Of late, while continuing its tactics of suppression by violence, it has tried to use more cunning and more deceitful stratagem to deal with the resistance of the peoples enslaved by it. During the recent events in south Korea, the United States, on the one hand, dispatched the 15th Division of the south Korean puppet army, which is directly under the command of the aggressive U.S. forces in Korea, to Seoul with tanks, armoured cars and rocket guns to suppress the demonstrators. On the other hand, in an attempt to continue its sanguinary colonial rule in south Korea, it took a number of deceptive measures to cover up its tracks as the real, chief culprit. When Syngman Rhee was forced to step down from power under the blows of the people, the U.S. goaded another of its loyal lackeys, Huh Chung, to form a so-called "caretaker cabinet." Following his U.S. master's instructions, Huh Chung is now rushing to stage a farce of sham democracy, mouthing promises to "respect public opinion," "welcome constructive criticism" and carry out "revolutionary reforms." The south Korean people, who have experienced endless sufferings and miseries for more than a decade under the criminal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, are certainly not to be taken in by such deceptions. As long as that criminal rule is not removed and the miseries of the south Korean people continue, they will not cease their struggle for a single day. The constant demonstrations and struggles of the south Korean people since Huh Chung assumed office are convincing evidence of this. The people of Pusan have declared: "We lived in shacks during the days of the American military government, under the rule of Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party government, and now we are still living in shacks. This has got to end!" This shows that the broad masses of the awakened south Korean people are determined to remove the root cause of oppression, enslavement, hunger and poverty and carry the struggle to the end. Even some Western news agencies have admitted that the resistance struggle of the south Korean people shows that "unavoidably new outbreaks are in the

stars, more suppressions also, until the regime is finally swept away. It may take a fortnight or two years but it cannot ultimately be avoided." In Turkey and other places under U.S. control, the United States may employ still more crafty and deceptive means to soften up the people's resistance, but it is certain that these attempts too are doomed to failure. Imperialism and the reactionaries are teachers of the people by negative example. The people will be steeled and educated in their struggle, and will learn how to defeat the enemy. The more reactionary the enemy becomes, the more will the revolutionary spirit of the people be aroused and the closer will the enemy approach its end. Neither suppression nor deception can save reactionary rule from its inevitable doom.

WHILE U.S. imperialism is intensifying its efforts to deceive the people of various nations, the modern revisionists are acting infamously as its accomplices. They call for "peaceful co-operation" between the oppressors and the oppressed, between imperialism and the peoples of the colonies or semi-colonies. According to them, the nature of imperialism seems to have undergone a change, as though it had renounced violence and its policies of aggression and expansion, and become very peaceful. How ridiculous are these lies of theirs when seen in the light of actual life! When south Korea and Turkey are densely dotted with U.S. military bases and U.S. occupation forces are trampling on the peoples there, when these peoples are brutally plundered, are suffering from hunger and cold and are helpless, and when they are deprived of all rights and thousands upon thousands of them are thrown into prison and butchered, how can they believe that the nature of imperialism has changed and that the reactionaries have ceased to be reactionaries? The very fact that the south Korean and Turkish people have risen in struggle has forcibly refuted the absurd modern revisionist thesis about "peaceful co-operation" between the oppressors and the oppressed. The south Korean people tried to achieve their aim by peaceful demonstrations, but their rulers used tanks, guns, machineguns and bayonets to deal with them. When the masses of demonstrators were brutally slaughtered, and their blood drenched the streets of Seoul and other cities, how could they believe the lie that imperialism and its stooges will renounce violence? Today, the national and democratic movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America are surging to unprecedented heights and people in many places have started armed guerrilla struggles against imperialism and its running dogs. The Algerian people are persisting in and triumphantly waging their national liberation war. All these are hard facts which give the lie to the deceits of modern revisionism and prove its bankruptcy.

The south Korean people have scored their first victory in the struggle against the U.S.-Syngman Rhee fascist rule; the struggle of the Turkish people against the traitorous Menderes' dictatorial government is gathering momentum. But to thoroughly realize their objectives, the south Korean and Turkish peoples still have to traverse an arduous, complicated and circuitous course in their struggle. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in south Korea and Turkey will certainly resort to all sorts of tricks to suppress the resistance of the people. But the

just and patriotic struggles of the south Korean and Turkish peoples have the support of the people the world over. So long as the south Korean and Turkish peoples unite and carry on their struggle to the end, they will certainly reach their goals.

THE victory of the Cuban revolution is a brilliant example. Cuba is a country with only 6.5 million people, set alone in the Caribbean Sea with the most vicious imperialism — U.S. imperialism, just next door. The enemy which the Cuban people faced in the course of their revolution were this most ferocious imperialism and its hireling the Batista dictatorship armed to the teeth. Batista imposed a rule of terror over the Cuban people; under his regime some 20,000 revolutionaries were slaughtered. Thanks to the close unity of the Cuban people and their persistence in a protracted struggle, after two years of guerrilla warfare, the Cuban people finally overthrew this traitorous dictatorial regime, and achieved victory in their national and democratic revolution. Following the victory of the Cuban revolution, the United States has not been reconciled to its defeat. It carries out sabotage and instigates subversive activities against Cuba by every possible means. Apart from exerting economic and diplomatic pressure and resorting to intimidation and threats, it has dispatched aircraft to bomb Cuba, engineered explosions, and trained rebels to prepare for an attack. But the heroic Cuban people are not frightened; they have become more and more resolved in their determination to defend the revolution and push it forward. They have smashed the old state apparatus, resolutely suppressed the counter-revolutionaries and carried out agrarian reform. They have valiantly hit back at U.S. intervention and safeguarded national independence. To deal powerful blows at the sabotage by enemies at home and abroad, they have introduced universal military training and organized militia units. The heroic struggle of the Cuban people has immensely encouraged the Latin American peoples and peoples in other parts of the world; it has dealt a heavy blow at the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists. That struggle shows that once the oppressed people have awakened, take action, and wage a persistent struggle for their liberation, they will change from being weak to being strong, and demonstrate incomparable strength; while the imperialists and their lackeys will change from being strong to being weak, revealing their true colours as paper tigers. What the Cuban people can do, the south Korean people, the Turkish people and all other oppressed peoples are surely also able to do.

Imperialism headed by the United States is the common enemy of the people throughout the world. The imperialists not only exploit and oppress the people of their own countries but enslave and plunder the peoples of other countries. U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious and aggressive imperialism of the present age. The U.S. ruling clique frenziedly carries out armament expansion and war preparations, organizes aggressive military blocs, energetically fosters the revival of Japanese and West German militarism, truculently intervenes in and suppresses the revolutionary movements of the peoples of various countries, opposes all progressive and just causes, and engages in sabotage, subversion, military encirclement and even war provocations against the socialist countries,

thus seriously threatening and undermining world peace. If the proletariat of the capitalist countries is to win liberation, if the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies are to win national independence and if the people of the whole world are to maintain world peace and to win victories in all progressive and just causes, they must wage a resolute struggle against imperialism, and first of all U.S. imperialism. In their fight against imperialism and its lackeys, the peoples of all countries must close their ranks and support each other. Only by merging the struggle of the people of the socialist countries, the struggle for national liberation of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies, the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, and the fight for peace of the peoples of all lands can imperialism and its stooges be defeated and a lasting world peace be attained. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have done

every kind of evil and all the oppressed people of the whole world will never forgive them." He said: "To defeat the reactionary rule of imperialism, it is necessary to form a broad united front and unite all forces, excluding the enemy, that can be united with and continue to wage arduous struggles." The Chinese people who have liberated themselves have consistently regarded it as their lofty internationalist duty to extend firm support to the just struggle of the peoples of all countries. The Chinese people will never forget the support given them by the peoples of all lands, nor will they forget the need to make efforts to support the struggles of the peoples of all countries. We stand at all times unswervingly on the side of the peoples of all countries in opposition to imperialism. We believe that so long as the peoples all over the world unite and persist in the struggle, they will certainly be able to defeat imperialism and all its lackeys and win final victory.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENTS BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

Following is the full text of the statement issued on May 16, 1960, by the spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on the question of exchange of correspondents between China and the United States.—Ed.

U.S. OFFICIAL quarters have of late repeatedly issued statements and made remarks in an attempt to disguise the U.S. Government's unreasonable attitude of opposing and obstructing the exchange of visits between Chinese and American correspondents, and maliciously distorting the Chinese Government's reasonable stand for the exchange of correspondents between China and the United States on an equal and reciprocal basis. The spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deems it necessary to refute these statements and remarks, so as to ensure a correct understanding of the facts.

It should be pointed out first of all that although the U.S. Government has always pursued a policy of hostility towards China and done its utmost to blockade news reports on New China from reaching the American people, the Chinese Government, in order to promote the mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples, has still adopted all along a fair and reasonable attitude towards the desire of Chinese and American correspondents to enter the other country for news coverage. The fact that the exchange of visits between Chinese and American correspondents has up to now not been realized

is solely due to premeditated obstruction and sabotage by the U.S. Government.

As early as the period between the fall of 1956 and the spring of 1957, the Chinese Government granted permission successively for 39 American correspondents to come to China for news coverage. At that time, the Chinese Government did not demand the admittance of Chinese correspondents to the United States for news coverage as a precondition, because the principle of equality and reciprocity, being a long-established general rule in international dealings, it goes without saying, should naturally be observed by the U.S. Government. The U.S. Department of State, however, issued a statement on August 7, 1956, forbidding American correspondents to visit China, and then preposterously advanced the blackmailing proposition that the United States could consider giving permission for American correspondents to visit China only if the Chinese Government would release the American criminals who had been arrested and imprisoned for their criminal offences in China. Therefore, apart from three American correspondents who came to China for news coverage in defiance of the ban, the other American correspondents who had been given permission to enter China by the Chinese Government failed to make the trip; and even the above mentioned three American correspondents also had their passports withdrawn after they returned to the United States.

Afterwards, the U.S. Government was compelled under pressure of the American people and world public opinion to change its tactics. On the one hand it gave approval for some hand-picked American correspondents to come

to China to collect information; on the other hand it openly declared that "the United States will not accord reciprocal visas to Chinese bearing passports issued by the Chinese communist regime," thus barring Chinese correspondents from visiting the United States. The late U.S. Secretary of State Dulles further stated on August 27, 1957: "We cannot admit as a right a reciprocity claim on the part of the Chinese communists, and we thought it best to make that clear in advance." It is patently clear that the aim of the U.S. Government in taking this highly outrageous imperialist attitude of rejecting equality and reciprocity and trying to impose its unilateral decision on others is to continue to obstruct the exchange of visits between Chinese and American correspondents — and this, of course, the Chinese Government and people absolutely cannot tolerate. In order to make the U.S. Government understand and observe a minimum code of conduct in international dealings and to correct its imperialist attitude, the Chinese Government deemed it necessary to first reach a formal agreement with the United States to guarantee a fair exchange of visits between Chinese and American correspondents. Hence the Chinese side put forward at the meeting of the Sino-American ambassadorial talks on September 12, 1957, a draft agreed announcement for China and the United States to give permission, on an equal and reciprocal basis, for correspondents of the other side to enter their respective countries for news coverage. However, this fair and reasonable proposal was again categorically rejected by the United States on the pretext that its laws cannot assure China of such reciprocity.

IN the two years and more since then, the U.S. Government has played all sorts of tricks to hoodwink public opinion. The U.S. Department of State issued a statement on April 23, 1959, refusing to enter into an equal and reciprocal agreement with the Chinese Government while purposely quibbling that if any "bona fide" Chinese newspaperman should apply for visas, the Department of State was "prepared" to "consider" "recommending" to the Attorney General a waiver under the law. Everybody can see that this U.S. statement issued after the death of Dulles, though in a way rephrased, actually still persisted in the unreasonable stand of rejecting the principle of equality and reciprocity and continued to oppose and obstruct the exchange of visits between Chinese and American correspondents.

In order to extricate itself from its difficult position on the question of exchange of Chinese and American correspondents, the U.S. Department of State, in its statement of April 20, 1960, continued to spread a smokescreen, attempting to shift onto China its responsibility for the failure to exchange correspondents between China and the United States. But sophistries cannot withstand refutation.

The U.S. Department of State said in its statement: "Ample provisions already exist under the law to permit the 'equal and reciprocal' travel of newsmen to each country." It is absolutely impossible, by such an equivocal sentence, to disguise the unreasonable stand of the U.S. Government in refusing to act on the principle of equality and reciprocity and refusing to enter into a formal

agreement, thereby obstructing the exchange of visits between Chinese and American correspondents. One has not forgotten that as stated above, Dulles explicitly declared in 1957 that "that we could not do under the law." The recent statement of the U.S. Department of State not only cannot relieve the United States of its responsibility, but on the contrary further exposes the inconsistency and lack of sincerity on the part of the United States. For if what Dulles said in the past is to be believed, the recent statement of the U.S. Department of State is obviously a hoax; contrariwise, if the recent statement of the U.S. Department of State is to be believed then Dulles was obviously ranting in the past. This state of affairs only further proves the absolute necessity for the Chinese Government, in dealing with such an inconstant and faithless government, to insist upon first reaching a formal agreement based on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

THE U.S. statement further said that as China had dispatched journalists to some countries with which it had no formal agreement, it was apparent that China also found it unnecessary to conclude such an agreement. It should be pointed out that it is entirely within the discretion of the Chinese Government, in the light of circumstances, to decide whether it is necessary to first conclude an agreement between China and other countries on the exchange of correspondents, and the United States has no right to interfere. As far as the United States is concerned, since it has grown so arrogant as to slight the international code of conduct and refuse to practise equality and reciprocity in dealing with the 650 million Chinese people who have stood up, have not the Chinese people every justification in insisting that the United States acknowledge the principle of equality and reciprocity and undertake to be bound by international agreements?

The U.S. statement further said that the fact that no Chinese correspondent has so far applied to visit the United States shows that China has no serious interest in exchanging correspondents. This is sheer sophistry. Since the U.S. Government has repeatedly and openly declared its refusal to give Chinese correspondents equal and reciprocal rights and since the United States has up to now refused to reach a formal agreement with China on the exchange of correspondents, it is quite natural that no Chinese correspondent has applied to visit the United States.

The Chinese Government's stand on the question of exchange of correspondents between China and the United States is consistent, clear-cut and unimpeachable. Recently, at a press conference held in Kathmandu, Premier Chou En-lai reiterated China's just stand, that is, "We insist on the principle of reciprocity; the two Governments must sign an agreement on mutual exchange of news correspondents."

The impediment to the realization of exchange of visits between Chinese and American correspondents is not on the Chinese side but on the American side. If the U.S. Government sincerely desires to promote the exchange of visits between correspondents of the two countries, it must abandon its extremely arrogant imperialist attitude and honestly enter into agreement with China on the exchange of correspondents.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Let Tito and His Ilk Feel Sad!

Following the incident of the U.S. spy plane's intrusion into the Soviet territorial air, the newspapers of the Yugoslav revisionists have come out one after the other as apologists for this U.S. act of aggression and openly expressed their dissatisfaction with the world censure which it has evoked. On May 17, Tito himself came out to defend the U.S. warmongers when they found themselves in a tight corner over the U-2 spy plane incident. He dismissed that incident as a mere trifle. He said: "... is that now the main thing? Should that be a pretext for disputes of such scope? Of course it must not and should not be." He also held that anyone who did so was trying to "renew the cold war."

Commenting on this, an article by Chi Ming published in *Renmin Ribao* (May 20) says: Tito has tried to disguise himself as an upholder of justice and lover of peace, but in spite of his painstaking efforts, he still exposes himself as a servant of the U.S. Refuting his contentions, the article asks if it is a minor thing when a country's sovereignty is violated and its security threatened and if it is a minor thing that the U.S., ringleader of the imperialist camp, carries out provocations against the Soviet Union of the socialist camp and declares that it will persist in such an aggressive policy. Of course, the article adds, in the eyes of Tito, renegade from the cause of socialism, what is national sovereignty and security anyway if one can sell one's soul to imperialism? But the people of the world consider this lackey's philosophy despicable. In describing as unimportant the serious crime of aggression committed by the U.S., Tito was seeking to lead public opinion astray and provide a cover for U.S. imperialism.

Not only this, Tito also aimed to attack the Soviet Union, and shift responsibility for wrecking the summit conference from the U.S. to the Soviet Union. His main argument runs: Since the U.S. plane's intrusion into the Soviet Union is a mere trifle, what need is there for the U.S.S.R. to use it as a "pretext" for "disputes of such scope"? As Tito sees it, the U.S. is entitled to violate Soviet territorial

air, steal Soviet military intelligence, make provocations against the Soviet Union, declare that this is the "duty" of the U.S. which it absolutely cannot give up, while the Soviet Union on its part is not entitled to condemn U.S. aggression, to demand that the U.S. admit its mistakes, to tell the world the truth of the matter and that if it does so then it is "renewing the cold war." In short, when you spot a robber, you must not cry out, when you are offended you must not object; or, if you do cry out and object, it is not the robber or offender who is in the wrong but the one who raises the "dispute"! What sort of upholders of peace and justice are they who oppose not the violators of peace but those who are against the violation of peace? No matter what they may call themselves and no matter what sign they care to pin on their breasts, they can only be the accomplices and lackeys or pettifogging advocates of the aggressors. They are not opposed to disputes but are disputing in favour of the aggressors.

But all those, Tito or anybody else, who now wish to exonerate the U.S. from the crime of violating the Soviet Union or help the U.S. shrug off the responsibility of wrecking the four-power conference of the heads of government, will find that their efforts are in vain. As Eisenhower himself admitted, it is U.S. policy to send spy planes to intrude into the territorial air of other countries; he also brazenly rejected the justified Soviet demand that the U.S. admit its mistake and severely punish the spy criminals. This had made it impossible for the summit conference to take place. Both things have clearly exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and educated the people of the world. This is, therefore, a good thing. And when Tito and other accomplices, lackeys or pettifogging advocates of imperialism now come out with all sorts of statements, they too have most clearly betrayed their true colours. This is also a good thing. Tito said that the current situation made one feel very sad; true, as far as Tito and his ilk are concerned, such a mood is quite natural. But to the people of the world who

are really for peace, the present is a very excellent situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. Let Tito, a renegade from Marxism-Leninism, and his masters feel sad; the people of the whole world will further heighten their vigilance; they will fight against imperialist aggression and for lasting peace with still greater confidence and in still firmer unity than ever before.

A Touchstone of Sincerity For Peace

Renmin Ribao's Commentator (May 18) refutes the absurd arguments of some right-wing Indian papers regarding the encroachment of Soviet air space by U.S. aircraft. Only a handful of imperialists and their henchmen, Commentator points out, are trying to defend the U.S. This is of course not strange. But the statements made by some right-wing Indian papers are surprising indeed.

Commentator quotes among others *Hindustan Times*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Hindustan*, *Navbharat*, and the *Indian Express*. These papers declared that "the world at large will not be taken in by his [Khrushchov's] charge," that "the statement issued by the [U.S.] State Department was perfectly right," that the Soviet Union had "exaggerated" the "importance" of the matter and "prejudiced" "international understanding and co-operation," and so on.

Can anyone who genuinely loves peace agree with the viewpoints of these Indian papers? Commentator asks. The U.S. Government and Eisenhower himself have admitted espionage activities by U.S. aircraft. Evidence of the U.S. crime of aggression is on display in Moscow. So who is trying to "take in" the world, after all? Is it the Soviet Union who exposes U.S. aggression or is it these Indian papers which call themselves "upholders of peace"?

If one were to follow the logic of these papers, the Soviet Union should throw open its doors to U.S. aircraft. It should also keep quiet and maintain strict "secrecy" on U.S. aggression. Is this the sort of "international understanding and co-operation" these Indian papers advocate? queries Commentator.

These papers hold that the U.S. has the right to carry out aggression against the Soviet Union while the Soviet Union is obliged to cover up the

truth about U.S. aggression. If the Soviet Union, they maintain, seriously exposes the U.S. crime of aggression, it would be "increasing tension," "bellicose" or even make people doubt its "devotion to peace." Can it be that to expose the aggression of the U.S. is to endanger "peace"?

The peace-loving people of the world can by no means agree with these arguments. It is very clear that since U.S. aircraft encroached on the Soviet Union and carried out military provocation, the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries who genuinely uphold world peace and all peace-loving people the world over must expose and oppose it. Otherwise it would only encourage the aggressiveness of the U.S. and further endanger world peace. Indeed, Commentator says, intrusion into the Soviet Union by U.S. aircraft is a touchstone. The attitude towards this incident very patently points up who really wants peace and who only professes to do so.

Surprise Attack, from Where?

In justification of acts of aggression, Washington claimed that its high altitude espionage was carried out with the object of avoiding a "surprise attack" from the Soviet Union. An article in *Renmin Ribao* (May 16) emphatically exposes this U.S. lie.

The fact is that the Soviet Union is a peace-loving socialist country which will never attack others first. This is as clear as noonday and even such a man as U.S. Vice-President Nixon had to admit in a speech on April 23 that the Soviet Union did not want war. The so-called Soviet threat of "surprise attack" is therefore sheer nonsense.

Since the close of the Second World War, the article points out, the U.S. has on many occasions initiated "surprise attacks" on other countries to realize its plans of aggression. In 1950, it egged on its lackeys in south Korea to suddenly "march" north in an attempt to annex the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at one stroke; in 1958, it abruptly dispatched troops to Lebanon in the hope of suppressing the national liberation movement there and strangling the new-born Iraqi Republic. Today, it is planning another "surprise attack" against Cuba.

The U.S. has always planned to start what is called a "preventive war." Its

U-2, Ike!

Ike shot his bolt
In flying high
to top the summit.



He donned his wings,
snow white,
And spoke of faith, *detente*,
and other things
Ad nauseam,
in *excelsis*.



Deftly he wove the image
Of a bird of peace and love
—a very cooing dove.



A rocket, red, the proper size,
Completely punctured his disguise.



The lesson is:
The chances now are rather higher
That he'll get burnt who
plays with fire.



Like Master, Like Servant

U.S. Secretary of State Herter was caught out in a whopping lie within hours after he declared that the U-2 shot down on a spying mission far inside the U.S.S.R. was doing "weather work."

Kishi in Japan fared no better. Echoing Herter, he declared that the U.S. U-2s based in Japan "have made great contributions in meteorological observations and especially about typhoons." But he was faced by the statement of the Vice-Director of the Japanese Meteorological Agency that the agency "had never received any meteorological reports from U-2 planes." Takeo Kimishima, member of the Japanese Geographical Survey Institute making aerial charts of China and the Soviet Union for the Japanese military, promptly followed this up by telling the Japanese weekly *Koron* that these charts were made from photographs supplied by the U.S. Army Map Service, Far East, and taken by the U-2 planes.

efforts in organizing military blocs and establishing a military bases network encircling the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are all in preparation for such a war. And ever since the U.S. lost its atomic monopoly, an increasing number of American brasshats have advocated launching a lightning atomic war against the Soviet Union in a bid to destroy Soviet military might with one blow and thus escape annihilating counter-blows. The U.S. is now stepping up expansion of its military strength, and is especially keen on the development of aggressive missile weapons on which they count on to smash the fighting power of the Soviet Union.

The repeated intrusion into the territorial air of the Soviet Union and

other socialist countries by U.S. aircraft to collect military intelligence is precisely a preparatory measure for its surprise attack on the socialist camp, the article points out.

Activities of U.S. spy planes, the article emphasizes in conclusion, have completely exposed U.S. secret designs for surprise attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They have taught the people of all lands a lesson and made them more vigilant against U.S. schemes of aggression. On the other hand, the bringing down of the U.S. spy plane also demonstrates that if the United States dares launch a "surprise attack" against the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, it will call down upon itself destructive blows.

Congratulations, Soviet Space Ship

The Chinese people hailed the successful orbiting of a Soviet space ship as a great feat for science, for socialism and for the struggle against imperialism and for peace. Since its launching on May 15, the Chinese press and radio broadcasts have carried full coverage of its progress as well as commentaries from leading Chinese scientists and enthusiastic felicitations from Chinese popular organizations to their Soviet counterparts.

In a message to Chairman N.S. Khrushchov, Premier Chou En-lai expressed warmest congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He said: "This successful launching of the huge satellite space ship is an important contribution to the realization of man's high aspiration to conquer cosmic space, and brings nearer the day when man will ascend to other heavenly bodies. This brilliant scientific achievement of the Soviet Union fully demonstrates the

incomparable superiority of the socialist system, and once again proves the Soviet Union's steady lead in the world's newest fields of science and technology. Thus it has administered a heavy blow to the imperialist forces of war and greatly strengthened the fighting will of the peoples of the world to oppose imperialism and safeguard world peace."

Renowned Chinese aerodynamics expert Tsien Hsue-shen pointed to the significance of the launching of the Soviet space ship as a rehearsal for the first manned flight into outer space and a test of all the necessary equipment for future manned flight. Noting that the total weight of the space ship, 4 tons and 540 kilogrammes, was more than three times that of the earth satellite launched two years ago and that it was able to receive signals from the earth, detach from itself a pressurized cabin weighing some two and a half tons, and descend

on command, Tsien Hsue-shen said: "All this showed that rocket engineering and the technology of interplanetary travel had gone ahead at a great pace in the Soviet Union."

Many Chinese scientists contrasted the Soviet space ship aimed at conquering nature for the happiness of mankind with the use of the U-2 planes by the United States for war purposes. They also called attention to the failure of the U.S. attempt to launch a "balloon satellite" on May 13.

Latin American Ties

A Cuba-China Friendship Association has been founded in Havana. Baldomero Alvarez Rios, President of the Cuban Newspaper Guild, was elected president of its executive committee. The inauguration meeting of the association on May 14, which was attended by many distinguished leaders in the political, social and cultural life of Cuba as well as hundreds of Cuban workers, students, militiamen, officers and men of the revolutionary army and representatives of overseas Chinese, became a powerful demonstration of Cuban-Chinese solidarity. Faure Chomon, General Sec-

President Ho Chi Minh's 70th Birthday

Highest tribute and warmest congratulations were sent from China to President Ho Chi Minh, beloved leader of the Vietnamese people, on the occasion of his 70th birthday on May 19.

A message signed jointly by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai said: "On the happy occasion of your 70th birthday, we extend, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, our ardent and fraternal congratulations to you, the founder and leader of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party, the most respected and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people, an outstanding fighter in the international communist movement and the closest friend of the Chinese people.

"For scores of years, you have waged protracted struggles, heroically and dauntlessly and with all your energy and rich experience in revolutionary struggle, for

the complete liberation of the working people of Viet Nam and for the cause of peace, reunification, independence and democracy in Viet Nam, and have achieved great victories. Your outstanding contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people, the international communist movement and workers' movement and world peace command the respect and love not only of the Vietnamese people but also of the people of China and the world.

"We wholeheartedly wish you good health and long life. May you achieve greater and new successes in leading the Vietnamese people to build socialism, and fight for the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, against U.S. imperialism's policies of war and aggression and in defence of Far Eastern and world peace."

In honour of the occasion, the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association gave a special reception in Peking and *Renmin Ribao* featured tributes by Chinese Party leaders to President Ho Chi Minh.

retary of the Cuban Revolutionary Directorate, Baldomero Alvarez Rios and the noted Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen were among the many who spoke. The gathering warmly applauded Li Tsai-wen, leader of the Chinese Trade Union Delegation now visiting Cuba, when he declared that the 650 million Chinese people would always stand by the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression.

* * *

The Chinese Classical Theatre now touring Latin America won the hearts of Bogota in its first performances in that Colombian capital. Government ministers, members of parliament and prominent social figures were among the enthusiastic spectators who cheered the Chinese artists in their premiere and subsequent performances. It was "packed house" at the Colon Theatre, Colombia's largest, every night of the engagement. Many spectators had come from all parts of the country especially for this theatrical event.

The Bogota press, too, had unstinted praise for this Chinese classical theatre.

At the Casablanca Fair

The Chinese Pavilion at the Casablanca International Fair proved a great success with the Moroccan people. A million visited it before it closed on May 15. So keen was public interest that it was always crowded and some viewers returned for another look on almost every one of its 18 days.

Entries of the visitors' book were lavish with praise for what had been seen and congratulations for the great success achieved by the Chinese people in socialist construction. Here are some typical comments: "From a backward to an industrially developed country, China's successes in the last ten years are truly astonishing." "China is a vanguard of the Asian and African peoples, an example for all underdeveloped nations." And, "I find China very civilized; despite co-

lonialist propaganda, China remains a great country." Many took the opportunity to express their friendship for the Chinese people and thank China for its tea planting assistance to Morocco, its aid to the Agadir earthquake victims, and its support for the Algerian people's liberation struggle.

Bigger and Better Canton Fair

The Spring Session of the 1960 Chinese Export Commodities Fair closed in Canton on May 15 following a month of brisk trading. Transactions involving more than 300 million yuan, or 60 per cent greater than at last year's spring fair, were completed.

These commercial deals covered more than 1,000 kinds of products. Besides such traditional exports as silks, cotton cloth and handicrafts, various types of heavy and light industrial goods, such as motor cars, machinery, and metal goods, were sold. Chinese corporations also entered into agreements to import items needed for China's socialist construction.

Report from Harbin

An Urban Commune Thrives

by KUAN HSIN-JEN

THE story of Xiangfang ("Fragrant Portal") People's Commune, one of the earliest urban communes in the country, sheds light on the dynamics of growth and vitality of this new form of social organization which is spreading so rapidly today in China's cities and towns. In the year and a half since it was established, the commune has organized and co-ordinated the work of scores of industrial enterprises as well as suburban farms over an area of 320 square kilometres and brought a new, prosperous collective life to 160,000 people. It has freed housewives from stultifying household drudgery, enabled them to take part in productive, remunerative work, and given a great all-round impetus to production and social life.

Xiangfang is one of eight people's communes in Harbin, Heilungkiang Province. Everything is new here. Harbin, a tiny fishing village on the Sungari River only 62 years ago, is now Northeast China's new engineering centre; Xiangfang is a new industrial district in Harbin built up from scratch since liberation; and Xiangfang People's Commune was formed less than two years ago in September 1958.

The commune itself grew up around the Harbin Ball-Bearing Works, a big state-owned modern enterprise. It was a child of the big leap. The soaring national demand for ball-bearings in the first big leap year 1958 caused the works to revise its production plan six times to reach a final figure 2.3 times the original quota set at the beginning of the year. This drastic upward revision of the quota, however, posed two problems: a shortage of labour power and a shortage of parts which the works did not itself produce and which had to be got from other plants. But the means of solving these problems was to hand.

The general advance of the socialist revolution had greatly enhanced the level of political understanding of local housewives. They too wanted the speedier realization of China's plans for socialist construction and with the big leap forward going on all around them in industry and agriculture they too were eager to do their bit. In view of this situation, the ball-bearing works took the initiative in getting many of them organized for work on a sub-contract basis. It also started a part-work, part-study technical school for local residents. It

was a success. This, however, only met part of the needs of the plant. When it became clear that an even bigger effort was needed to answer these new demands, the Communist Party committees of the Harbin Bearing Works and the Xiangfang District got together, with no less an aim than to provide local work for all residents in the neighbourhood.

It was at this point, that Chairman Mao Tse-tung sent out his momentous call to the country. He had inspected the pioneer rural people's communes in Shantung Province, and gave the nation his opinion: "The people's communes are good!" The Xiangfang people were elated. If people's communes could be established in the countryside, they reasoned, why couldn't they be formed in the cities also, with due consideration for the specific conditions of urban life?

A Commune Is Born

To answer the popular demand the Communist Party committee of the Xiangfang District began preparations for organizing an urban people's commune in late August 1958. The news spread quickly. Applications for membership poured in from all sides. The local residents got together on their own initiative and started to set up small industrial neighbourhood workshops, with the welfare facilities and social services that have to go with them — community dining-rooms, nurseries, etc. On September 27, 1958, the Xiangfang People's Commune—the first urban commune in Heilungkiang Province—was formally established.

There were no ready-made blueprints for urban people's communes. Organizers had to solve their own special problems as they came up. But in general the work went ahead well; there was terrific popular enthusiasm to make a go of it. Four "networks" gradually took shape: a network of industrial units in co-ordinated production; a network of welfare establishments; a network of cultural and educational institutions; and a network of science and technology. A richer

material and cultural life began for the Xiangfang people.

The formation of the people's commune effectively solved both main problems that had arisen out of the big leap forward. With the help of the commune, the Harbin Ball-Bearing Works, which had been crying out for more hands, was reinforced by a great number of recruits, many of them former housewives. They quickly picked up industrial techniques and, in little more than a year, became skilled electricians, polishers, and mastered other skills.

Industry Flourishes

The work of the industrial enterprises in the district became better co-ordinated and commune neighbourhood industry workshops flourished. The big state-owned factories in Xiangfang District co-ordinated their work in the past, naturally, but not to any great extent. Direct contacts between them were few and far between. With the setting up of the people's commune, it became the co-ordinator of all industrial enterprises in the district and mutual help between them was carried to a new and higher stage. When the ball-bearing works was hard pressed for forgings the other plants lent a hand in making them; and the works, in its turn, undertook urgent machine repairs for other factories. Such co-operation helped all plants fulfil their production plans.

The commune itself set up hundreds of small industrial undertakings. These gradually acquired capital, capital equipment and trained up skilled workers. Finally they were amalgamated into 29 factories doing foundry work, machine-building, metal work, riveting and welding, etc. They established regular connections with the big state-owned factories in the district and undertook subsidiary work for them. Parts the major plants needed which used to be supplied by plants hundreds of kilometres away could now be made right there in Xiangfang. Some of the small plants also manufacture consumer goods to meet growing local demands. The big factories, in their turn, help the smaller ones with necessary equipment, materials and technical consultation. With the help of the ball-bearing works, for instance, a small straw rope plant with a few score workers has now grown into a well-equipped ball-bearing plant with a labour force of more than 600 and a production capacity ten times the pre-liberation national total.

With the formation of this co-ordinated production "network" of large, small and medium-sized units, Xiangfang District's industrial output soared. The Harbin Bearing Works, for example, fulfilled its 1958 annual production plan three days ahead of schedule. It produced 150 per cent more than in 1957. It fulfilled its 1959 plan 62 days ahead of time. The gross output value of commune industry as a whole increased 62 per cent in 1959 compared with 1958. This year, the first-quarter plan was again surpassed. The target was reached 23 days ahead of schedule. The commune has certainly boosted industrial output amazingly well.

Xiangfang People's Commune has eight farming brigades that work its suburban fields. With the help



First Day at the Factory — Trying on Their New Working Clothes

Woodcut by Ku Yuan

of the commune's own industry, six of them have already essentially mechanized their work in tilling, raising water, threshing and fodder cutting. Green houses covering 50,000 square metres have been built — 1.3 times all the green house space built in all the suburbs of Harbin in the previous 60 years. As a result, the commune and all Harbin were self-sufficient in vegetables in 1959 — a remarkable feat for a large city like Harbin with its long northern winters.

To ensure a supply of meat, a special livestock breeding brigade of 2,400 men and women has set up 118 livestock farms and raised their own fodder. As an outcrop of the technical revolution, mechanization has been introduced in pig-farming. By mechanizing most of the work, including the chopping of feed and cleaning the sties, labour efficiency in pig-breeding has been greatly raised.

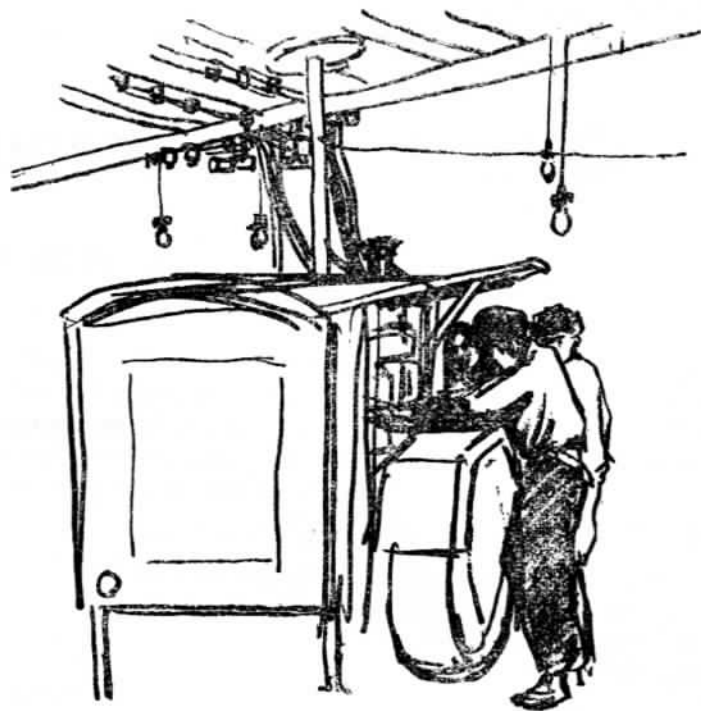
In 1959, the commune's gross agricultural output value (including sidelines) shot up 86 per cent compared with the previous year. Plans are afoot to expand the green house area, set up more large livestock and poultry farms, and build a big cold storage plant to preserve the processed food.

Better Life for All

With production going up and more and more housewives in gainful employment, the living standards of commune members have risen considerably. An investigation of 8,000 households on one of its streets showed that in 1959, per capita income of members was 28.6 per cent more than in pre-commune days.

The collective welfare amenities from community dining-rooms to mending services are a boon to families and bachelor men and women. The commune has 346 community dining-rooms, 266 nurseries and kindergartens and more than 300 service centres. Clubs, theatres, cinemas, parks cater for the members' leisure. The commune is well placed to enable the state trading and catering establishments to serve the community better. Today, 3,100 service workers are doing the community's household work, relieving more than 10,000 housewives of this burden. In addition to cooking and child care, collective welfare establishments do the laundering, sewing, look after invalids, the old and infirm, do the house cleaning and household repairs and fill shopping orders. Medical care is also well organized. By March, the commune had a medical network of three hospitals, 19 clinics and 21 health centres to care for the health of its members.

As elsewhere, with thousands of housewives come out of the kitchens to take part in social production and with the technical innovations and technical revolution movement in full spate, there developed in Xiangfang a universal demand for more general education and scientific and technical knowledge. More spare-time schools were organized. Today 86 per cent of the staff and workers in Xiangfang are attending 51 schools of various kinds run by the commune members themselves. Scientific research is given serious attention. There are



In a Commune Workshop

21 scientific research institutes and scores of scientific research associations with a total of 3,000 members. A "network of science and technology" is fast taking shape. These institutions have already solved many technical problems arising from industrial production. They are also training a growing number of scientific and technical personnel and raising the general technical level of industry in the district.

New Outlook

Not the least important change brought about by the people's commune is the enhanced political development of the district. This is especially true of its former housewives. Working in production and leading a more active social life has broadened their outlook. They have become trade union members, and many have joined the Communist Youth League. Some have advanced so far that they have applied for Communist Party membership. Many are making a serious study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings and other Marxist classics.

Collective work and life in the commune is shaping a new outlook among its members. Labour is honoured and every able-bodied member is working. There is a new concern for one's neighbour, a heightened regard for the collective and its property. When factory workers go to work, the service workers take over their household work; they don't hesitate to go beyond the "line of duty" to make life pleasant and enjoyable for those they serve.

The people's commune has taken deep root in the hearts of the city people as it has in the villages. A new socialist collective way of life is being created in Xiangfang.

China's Pharmaceutical Industry Grows

by SHEN CHIA-CHIANG

A FEW months ago, the State Council issued a directive to reduce prices of six major antibiotics: those of penicillin and streptomycin were lowered by 30 and 35 per cent respectively while those of tetracyclines were reduced by more than one-half. This means millions of yuan in savings to the people each year.

All antibiotics used in China before liberation were imported from the capitalist countries. Now, ten years after its founding, the People's Republic of China can produce practically all the antibiotics she needs. This marks the end of China's dependence on imports for these drugs, and demonstrates the rapid growth of her pharmaceutical industry.

This remarkable transformation is one expression of socialist concern for the people's health. China's masses are becoming increasingly well fortified against disease.

Striking Contrast

In the bad old days the reactionary regime had little or no interest in the people's health. The high cost of medical treatment and drugs excluded the poverty-stricken working people from even the most elementary care. Untold numbers died of diseases that could have been cured and in many cases easily cured at that time.

In the whole of its 22 years of existence the Kuomintang government did not build a single pharmaceutical plant producing basic medical materials. On the contrary they found traffic in vitally needed pharmaceuticals to be a particularly lucrative source of profits. Working hand in glove with the imperialists, the reactionaries extracted exorbitant profits by pouring foreign drugs into the Chinese market. In 1946 and 1947, some 7,600 tons of basic drugs were imported. If the amount smuggled into China were added to that which came through "legal" channels, the figure would be still higher. In 1946, 25 countries vied with each other in dumping their medical products in Shanghai. The United States, in 11 months of that year, flooded the market with pharmaceutical products valued at 15 million U.S. dollars. Unable to withstand this kind of dumping, a good part of the 200 and more pharmaceutical plants in Shanghai went under. Only some 90 managed to keep their heads above water and survived till liberation.

Less than two years after liberation, labour insurance benefits were extended to workers and staff members in industry, mining, railways, navigation and posts and telecommunications. These benefits include free medical service for workers and staff members and subsidies towards the medical expenses of their direct dependents

when the latter are treated by prescribed hospitals. The number of people covered by labour insurance has increased enormously.

In addition to this, free medical service was instituted in 1952 to cover all personnel in government bodies, the working staffs of people's organizations and democratic parties.

Free medical service also covers treatment with traditional Chinese medicine. The production of traditional drugs, however, is not dealt with in this article.

Medical facilities in the rural districts also made great advances in the past decade, particularly since establishment of the people's communes in 1958. A network of rural health and medical centres has steadily taken shape. There are now more than 200,000 hospitals and clinics servicing the countryside.

Such a widespread development of public health work and medical care naturally created an urgent and enhanced demand for drugs; this stimulated the rapid growth of the pharmaceutical industry.

Achievements of the drugs industry take on added significance, when viewed against the background of the dismal history of the industry in pre-liberation days. As already noted nearly all basic materials were then imported from abroad. The pharmaceutical plants in China were confined to processing and compounding preparations and patent medicines from imported chemicals.

The conscientious efforts of all those working in the pharmaceutical industry, and the selfless aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have created a new situation in which every province and major municipality in China today has its own pharmaceutical plants. Since the regeneration of the industry much has been gained in production experience, capital construction, research and the training of technical personnel. Instead of relying solely on imported basic materials, China now has the foundations of a pharmaceutical industry which will be capable of handling every stage of production from the ground up.

Steady Growth

In 1952, last year of New China's economic recovery period, output of 31 major drugs including penicillin, sulfathiazole, sulfaguanidine and glucose rose 70 per cent compared with 1950. The manufacture of tablets and injection ampoules also grew rapidly. Since domestic manufacture of such important pharmaceuticals as peni-

cillin and sulfa drugs was as yet unable to keep pace with the demand of the rapidly expanding home market, some continued to be imported.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), output of drugs increased at a much faster rate. The big leap of 1958 and 1959 was also manifest in the pharmaceutical industry. In 1959 the output of antibiotics, sulfa drugs, antipyretics and vitamins was 2.3 times what it was in 1957.

There are now tens of production units turning out different varieties of antibiotics. The beginning of production in 1958 in China's largest, most modern antibiotics works, built with the help of the Soviet Union sparked a great advance in the manufacture of these important drugs. There are also thousands of workshops in the rural regions making antibiotics by indigenous methods for stock-breeding purposes. In the main, all the commonly used antibiotics used for domestic medical requirements now bear the Made-in-China label.

Large amounts of drugs have been produced in recent years in direct co-ordination with mass campaigns and the efforts of public health departments to wipe out the malicious local diseases. They include many kinds of drugs used for the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis, kala-azar, malaria, hookworm, filariasis, etc.

Various types of vitamins, hormones, biochemical preparations and other synthetic drugs have either been put into mass production or been experimentally prepared on a pilot plant scale.

When two years ago, the output of major drugs began to approximate medical needs, the industry naturally turned to new varieties. Since that time the concerted efforts of workers, technical personnel and students in research institutes, factories and colleges have been devoted to research into and development of new products. A number of them are now in production. Including serums, vaccines and traditional Chinese drugs, a wide variety is now available for medical use in China. Pharmaceutical technology in China has also been enriched by the mass movement to improve and introduce new techniques.

Prospects for China's pharmaceutical industry are bright. Though the steady rise in living standards of the Chinese people has brought with it a steady decline in the incidence of disease, this has only whetted the demand for further preventive measures, for more vitamins and hormones and for new drugs and more effective ones that will eliminate all undesirable side effects. Socialist China is determined to give all its citizens a long and healthy life. The growing pharmaceutical industry is playing a big role in realizing this determination.

Education

Spare-Time Colleges for Workers

by LIANG NIEN

"Spare-time education leaps into new stage;
Many spare-time colleges established
To speed training of technicians"

"Progress in Liaoning workers' education:
36,000 attend spare-time college courses;
Many workers promoted to leadership;
Technical innovations without end"

"Television college opens in Peking
Over 6,000 sign up for studies"

These headlines, picked at random from recent issues of a few national dailies, point to a new feature in China's spare-time education for workers. A nationwide drive is now on to set up higher spare-time schools. Between February and March 1960 alone, 11 such colleges were set up by big modern factories and mining enterprises in Peking. In the industrial city of Tientsin, their number grew from 21 by the end of 1959 to the present 59 with a total enrolment of 21,000. The movement is not limited to big cities. Smaller places are quickly following suit: in Liaocheng, a county town in coastal Shantung Province, for instance, 125 workers were reported to

have entered two newly-established colleges. The movement spread to distant interior provinces, from Yunnan in the Southwest to Chinghai in the Northwest. **Figures up to the end of March show that 370,000 were studying in spare-time institutions of higher learning throughout the country.**

What are the conditions then that have made such a rapid spread of higher education possible among workers and members of office staffs?

Party Leadership

The leadership of the Communist Party is the foremost. The Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung have always attached great importance to the education of the working people. They regard the founding of spare-time schools as an essential task in our cultural revolution, and an important method of training the technical forces needed in high-speed socialist construction. The experience of the past ten years gives a good basis for further development. The need for more and better higher education was stressed as never before when, speaking on the cultural revolution at the National Con-

ference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Socialist Construction (October 1959), Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, said:

"The principle of 'walking on two legs' must also be applied in the training of engineers and technicians. It is the duty of every suitably equipped factory, mine, and enterprise to do all it can to set up various kinds of schools and train engineers and technicians. It is also the duty of engineering colleges and secondary technical school, besides running their own institutions well, to set up spare-time and correspondence schools to train additional industrial cadres if they have the facilities."

The road ahead was thus clearly pointed out. Party organizations at all levels have been and are still working hard to carry out this directive.

Mass enthusiasm is another important condition. The workers are clear about what is involved. They say: "Now we are masters of the country, we must also be masters of culture." Another of their slogans runs, "We have both the ambition and the determination to storm the fortress of science and scale the heights of culture." With the campaign of recent months to mechanize manual jobs wholly or partially, and further, to realize semi-automation and automation, the workers have become more anxious than ever to study so as to be equal to their new tasks.

Teachers, Students and Equipment

The spare-time colleges and universities are set up by one factory or regular educational institution, or by several jointly. They are also run by research institutes and scientific societies. In all these cases, large numbers of engineers and technicians, or of professors, instructors, research workers and scientists are already available as a dependable source of part-time teachers. It is not too difficult, furthermore, for some qualified people to be assigned to give their whole attention to the spare-time colleges. Additionally, measures are taken to train more staff. Some start instructing students while themselves studying what and how to teach in the regular schools. Ordinary universities help train prospective teachers sent by the factories. Special teachers' colleges have also been set up to turn out personnel for spare-time higher education. One was recently established in Tientsin.

The problem of laboratories and equipment is solved in similar ways, e.g., by borrowing the best scientific instruments and demonstration apparatus for spare-time use. At the same time, these schools are doing their best to build up their own laboratories.

As to the source of students, 4 per cent of all workers and office staff in the country now have a senior middle school education or its equivalent. These are the immediate candidates. In addition, 22 per cent have attained the level of junior middle school student, and are raising their standards quickly through spare-time studies. Finally, factories and mines are reinforced each year by many secondary technical school graduates. They

are young and enthusiastic to continue their studies after work.

Experience of the Past Decade

Of great value is the wealth of experience acquired during the last ten years as to teaching programmes and materials, curricula and duration of courses. The conclusions from it are that there must be a "linking of education with actual production, unified arrangement, teaching adapted to the educational background and occupations of the students, flexibility and variety." Apart from the general requirement that education must be under the unified leadership of the Party, gear itself to the needs and conditions of production, and take into account the fact that the students are adult producers, there are no hard and fast rules. The general tendency, however, is towards fewer subjects, shorter textbooks and less class hours as compared with full-time colleges. An example is the Spare-Time University of Science and Technology of Kwangtung Province, set up in Canton by the Kwangtung Branch of the Federation of Scientific Societies. "We hold class only twice a week at night," it reports. "If we used the textbooks and curricula of a full-time university, a student would need 12 years for the course. This would not only be incompatible with the spirit of the general line; students could not be expected to persist that long. A revolutionary solution was called for. Our teachers compiled a whole series of textbooks according to the principle laid down for our own school. These were that textbooks should be stripped to the essentials, systematically organized, and written so as to facilitate self-study at home; also that theory should be closely tied in with practice." This spare-time university, after 16 months of experience, found its shorter texts well suited to students already deep in practical work. The course only takes three years. Judging by the good record of its students in answering examination questions used in full-time colleges, there is every reason for confidence that, on completing their studies, they will be on a level with ordinary college graduates in their fields.

Great Significance

Innumerable stories in the press show the great benefits of spare-time schooling, especially spare-time higher education, to the campaign for technical innovation. We shall give only one example. Kou Wen-pin, today vice-director of the Chungking Enamelware Factory in Szechuan Province, entered the factory as an apprentice in 1950. Then he had only primary school education. In his spare-time he studied scientific subjects, Russian, German, French and Polish, and is now able to read technical material in Russian and German. This new-type working-class intellectual has solved many important technical problems since 1956.

Spare-time higher education is of great significance in training technical personnel urgently needed in China's rapid building of socialism. It is also important for training the large numbers of teachers needed for her fast-expanding spare-time secondary schools. Above all, it helps to eliminate the distinction between the workers by hand and brain and to make China a country with a modern culture.

SIDELIGHTS

Never Too Late to Learn. It is no great surprise to hear that school children are teaching their parents the three "Rs." The majority of the present working generation, especially the older workers, never had a chance to study before liberation, while their children enjoy the best educational facilities China ever had. Illiteracy is on its way out and the newly-literate are scaling new heights and tackling new subjects such as science. The mounting drive for mechanization and automation makes this imperative. And, as was to be expected, it is the workers who are leading this drive to master the many branches of technical science. For this, a knowledge of mathematics is essential. The story of how 41-year-old Liu Feng-tung, a seasoned worker, came to coach his high school daughter in maths is worth the telling.

He joined his factory's spare-time maths class in 1958, the year that started China's big leap. Even simple arithmetic had old Liu baffled. One night as he grappled with his lessons he turned to his daughter for help. She took one look at his effort and could not help smiling. It was a hopeless muddle. Her father was subtracting where he should have been adding. Patiently, she helped him work out the sums, explaining as best she could. Hours after his daughter was in bed, old Liu sat by himself poring over what he had learnt. Each evening was the same. Night after night, he worked on that day's lessons. By the autumn of 1959, old Liu was studying geometry, algebra and trig. By the time his daughter entered high school, he was doing solid and analytic geometry and helping her with her maths. In 18 months, he had caught up and overtaken his daughter. "Dad explains problems much more interestingly than my maths teacher," she confided to a schoolmate. "And he uses the funniest illustrations to explain them. He makes maths much, much easier." A visitor once calling on old Liu asked if he didn't find it hard at his age. "It is hard," old Liu admitted, "but it's worth the effort. It helps me in my work. Old? Depends on how you look at it. It is written

that an 82-year-old scholar once topped the imperial examinations. After all I'm only half his age!"

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Old but Busy. Nowadays, native Cantonese and visitors with a wish to acquire an original scroll of painting or calligraphy, ivory carving, exotic orchid, choice flowering plant or goldfish, makes his way to the Liurong Temple with its lovely gardens and shade trees on the city's northern outskirts. There a group of old artists and scholars in their sixties and seventies, have set up a producers' co-op to create beautiful things. Liurong is a beauty spot, a place of pilgrimage for picnickers and lovers of nature. Since liberation it has been put at the disposal of the more elderly members of the Canton Literature and History Research Centre. Here they are spending the eventide of their lives in literary work and historical research. Every city in China has such centres. Its members are putting their rich fund of knowledge of the past into print or pictures for posterity. In 1958 the waves of the big leap forward surged around their scholarly studies. Anxious to contribute even more than they were already doing, they organized their co-operative. Each undertook to write, paint, carve, grow rare plants, or raise goldfish as a side-occupation and a hobby. Thousands of visitors including some of China's renowned poets and scholars, have since been to the temple. The temple and tower gives an unrivalled view of the city and river and visitors come away not only with something beautiful and tangible made by loving hands but much impressed by these elders who wish to serve the people with all the talent they have got.

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Sound Effect. It all began last August when workers of a machine plant formed their own amateur drama



club and asked the Tunghsien Pingju Opera Troupe to send someone around to help stage a play. In this society where lending a helping hand is what comes naturally, the Tunghsien Troupe did more than that. It sent their best actors and directors and even their own orchestra, though the troupe itself was well booked for the season. Helping workers set up their own operatic troupe, the players agreed, was every bit as satisfying as entertaining them. With sets and costumes borrowed from the pingju troupe and expertly coached, the workers, newly-turned-thespians, put on a great show. Everyone voted it a big success.

Thereafter, the amateur players were frequent guests at the pingju troupe's preview performances, partly to learn and also to enjoy. Once during a preview of the opera *The Indomitable*, they felt that certain sound effects simulating rifle and artillery fire could be more realistic. After the performance, they conferred and came up with a plan which was eagerly accepted by the troupe. When *The Indomitable* was performed before an audience, many of whom had taken part in the war of liberation, the consensus was that the sound effects of shelling and rifle fire were just like the real thing. In their spare time the workers often helped the troupe repair its gear and stage props and gave a hand whenever needed. In their turn, the members of the troupe got to know and understand the people they entertain. Frank and helpful criticisms from their worker audience stimulated the players to give better performances.

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Psychology and Pigs. No one would think that Pavlov's researches on conditioned reflexes would prove useful to a Chinese swineherd, but it has. After studying Pavlov's works, he applied it to his vocation. He trained his herd of pigs to wash, feed, exercise and even go to sleep to signals from a bell. For every porker he used to be able to manage, he now handles five, and with more ease. Instead of chasing after pigs all day, he now has his "bell-drilled" pigs at his beck and call. This has enabled him to work to a schedule and give the pigs better attention. His pigs are putting on weight faster, and what is more, these porkers keeping regular hours are found to be less disease-prone.

LITERATURE

"A Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire," Volume III

The historic Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army has long been a favourite subject of poets, novelists and playwrights. Now, just published, we have *A Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire, Volume III*, written by non-literary men. Continuing on the theme of the earlier volumes, it projects an intensely moving picture of that great march of the Red Army out of a Kuomintang encirclement in Kiangsi Province to a new base in Yen-an, north Shensi. Edited by the editorial committee for soliciting writings on the "Thirty Years of the People's Liberation Army," this 320,000-word volume is a collection of 70 memoirs written by men and women who actually took part in the march. Writing from personal experience, the more than 60 contributors were at the time (1934-36) either commanders, or political workers, or men in the fighting ranks or the supply services. Their accounts, arranged in chronological order and according to the routes taken by the main forces of the Red Army—the First, Second and Fourth Front Armies—give us a living systematic picture of the march. Individually, each piece is a vivid, eyewitness record of a stirring, heroic incident.

In his "Looking Back on the Long March" Liu Po-cheng, now a marshal of the P.L.A., recalls the course of the Long March and tells how it was that the Red Army was able to outwit and make its way through enemy forces which were far superior in strength. He describes how at the beginning, due to the wrong military line followed by the "left" opportunists, the Red Army was reduced to passive tactics, and as a result suffered repeated setbacks and heavy losses. The historic turning point was the Tsunyi Conference, an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. A completely different situation was created after the conference set up a new leadership headed by Mao Tse-tung. In accordance with his brilliant military thinking, the Red Army switched to the strategy and tactics of a large-scale mobile warfare,

and seized the initiative. Marshal Liu wrote: "Things were quite different after the Tsunyi Conference. The Red Army suddenly appeared with renewed vitality. We turned and twisted through the ranks of our enemies, making our way west while our opponents still thought that we were going east, doubling back to attack them when they imagined that we were crossing the river to go north. Everywhere we held the initiative. We were like 'lithe dragons and tigers.' We forced our enemies to turn right or left just as we wished." "From Tsunyi to the Tatu River" by General Chang Ai-ping and "Lights from the Tsunyi Conference" by General Chang Nan-sheng provide lively accounts of the events and military operations of the time that proved how correct was the line advocated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. These and many other stories, each in its authentic and moving way, show that the victory of the epic Long March was the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

In the course of the 25,000-li march (a li is slightly more than one-third of a mile) the Red Army experienced incredible privations and met and overcame unbelievable difficulties. There are many stories in this volume all based on personal experience, about the grit and revolutionary spirit displayed by the Red Armymen as they made their way through some of the most desolate regions in China, scaled mountains, forced rivers, crossed dangerous rapids, and the murderous marshlands. In "The Fight at Luting Bridge" by General Yang Cheng-wu, we read how the troops marched 240 li on foot in a single day to launch a surprise attack on the Kuomintang troops guarding the bridge. When they were still 110 li from Luting: "Rain poured down in torrents, with lightning and earth-shaking thunderclaps. It was pitch black, so dark that you couldn't see your own outstretched hand." "Block the Enemy's Way at the Hsiang River" by General Li Tien-yu describes how two Red Army regiments held back two enemy divisions. Losses were heavy. Both regimental commanders and their two political commissars were killed or wounded in action, but the survivors succeeded in holding the enemy off at a vitally important strategic point, giving cover to the central column of the Red Army as it crossed the Hsiang River. The Red Armymen were not only stubborn, brave fight-

ers, as several stories in this volume tell, they worsted the enemy again and again in a battle of wits.

Those were often grim days but the revolutionary optimism of the men was irrepressible. After crossing the Chinsha River, the army dramatic troupe wrote and staged a play called *The Old Straw Sandal*. It ridiculed Chiang Kai-shek, who with all his hundreds of thousands of troops and scores of planes failed to cut off or catch up with the Red Army, and got nothing for his pains but an old, worn-out straw sandal thrown away by a Red Armyman. The play made a hit and had to be performed again and again.

"If you ask me what impressed me most on the Long March, I would answer without the slightest hesitation: the Red Army spirit of fraternal regard and affection," thus Comrade Huang Yu-kun, a 17-year-old clerk at the time of the Long March, begins his memoir entitled "Fraternal Love." Comrade Fu Pi-chiu in his reminiscence "Lasting Gratitude" writes: "The Long March is unforgettable. Even more unforgettable is the comradely love we experienced during that march." A mere boy at the time he would never have been able to cross the marshes had it not been for the concern and care given him by his comrades who deprived themselves to give the lad a bite more to eat and carried him on their backs when he was too weak to walk. Here are intimate stories about how Chairman Mao, together with his heavy responsibility of leading the whole army, was never so busy that he didn't have a thought for his immediate comrades. On top of towering Liupan Mountain, Chairman Mao took off his own fur coat and put it on Chen Chang-feng, then his body-guard, while he himself wore only a suit of thin grey cotton. At Maoerkai, Chairman Mao went hungry when he gave his supper to Comrade Yang Cheng-wu who came to report.

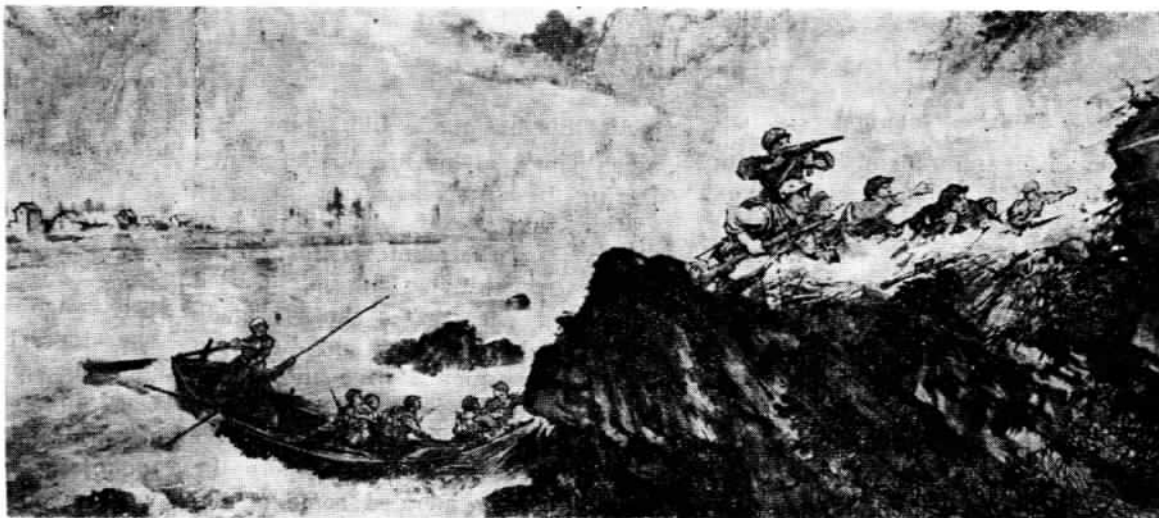
Despite their great difficulties, the Red Armymen never for a moment relaxed their discipline, nor forgot the Party's policy towards the minority nationalities. They had not eaten anything for two days when they arrived at Yingpan Mountain with its orchards of ripening tangerines. As they passed by, they talked a great deal about how tasty these golden fruit looked but none of them moved a finger to touch a

tangerine. One who picked a fruit up from the ground put it aside after he had feasted his eyes on it. This is an incident in "Red Are the Tangerines on Yingpan Mountain" by Comrade Lo Tung. "The Party Branch Holds a Meeting" by Comrade Chien Chih-an describes another episode. His company had gone without grain for days, but when they chanced to find grain buried in a cowshed and could not

find the owner, these men, dying for something solid to eat, decided to "buy" the grain only after the Party branch called an emergency meeting. They wrote a letter to the owner, which they put together with 50 silver dollars at the original spot. But as they were about to bury them, someone added 12 small Yunnan silver dollars for fear that the money paid was not enough. With such flesh-and-blood relations with the people, it was no wonder that all along the way the Red Army was supported by the labouring masses of the country in all manner of ways: they served as guides, carried stretcher cases, helped with the transport and joined the Red Army themselves.

The last piece describes the joyous moment when the three Front Armies joined forces at the end of the march. We close the volume with a new realization of the epic proportions of this feat, the genius of the men who led it and the courage and dedication of the people who made it.

The first and second volumes of *A Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire* edited by the same committee, were published last year. Since the big leap forward in 1958, there has been a movement in the literary field for veteran revolutionaries to write their reminiscences. As a result many who had never tried their hands at writing and who are busy with their normal duties have taken on the extra job of writing history as they saw it made. The results are impressive. Many such memoirs have been published both by the national and provincial publishing houses. Quite a number have



Forcing the Tatu River

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Tsung Chi-hsiang

gained wide popularity. Some, of course, have had the advantage of professional help but as a rule their great vitality stems from the fact that they are deeply rooted in life. Their great importance is that they educate people in communist ideas in a vivid and most impressive way.

CINEMA

Films for the Peasants

The inhabitants of China's vast countryside, including those in the most out-of-the-way villages, are seeing more and better films this year. At the recent national conference on film distribution called by the Ministry of Culture, it was decided that a bigger effort should be made to serve the rural people's communes besides improving distribution and performances in cities and industrial centres. The plan this year is for China's 500 million peasants to attend, on an average, seven film shows each — features, documentaries, science and educational shorts.

In pre-liberation days, film-going was a luxury beyond the reach of China's peasant masses. This drive to bring them first-class films means in the first place more intensive work for the 14,500 mobile film projection teams. The story of the teams in Tayaoshan, Kwangsi, is typical of how they are doing their best to serve their audiences.

In 1957 the Tayaoshan Yao Autonomous County in the centre of eastern

Kwangsi, had only one projection team. Last year, after the people's communes were formed, it got three teams with nine projectionists, and the slogan was raised: "End cinema-blindness!" To ensure that there would be no more blank spaces where people had never seen films, the teams decided to give performances at 102 centres in the county. This was double the number of places served in 1957.

Making his way around this area, the traveller often finds himself threading narrow pathways in the clouds that skirt the cliffs of the Great Yao Mountains — the Tayaoshan. Before long explosives and bulldozers will make modern roads here but for the moment one has to make do with the paths that be. The mobile cinema teams often have to footslog it, carrying their machines dismantled in small parts so that they can be slung on a man's back as he climbs. But that is the least of the difficulties. The Yao, Han and Chuang inhabitants of the county between them speak many different dialects.

The Yao people, living in their isolated mountain villages and brutally mistreated in the old society, never dreamt of seeing a moving picture. When the first films were shown people flocked from miles around to see the wonder of men moving and speaking on a screen, but since the films were in the Han language they were difficult to understand. Once the novelty wore off attendances began to drop. The only thing for it then was to learn to speak the dialects and interpret for local film goers. Within a few months, by dint of hard study after work and on the road, each

member of the teams had mastered three or four dialects.

Singing Interpreters

Then a new problem cropped up. The Yao and Chuang people have a rich tradition in folksong and balladry. They sing while they work or dance. The film teams soon sensed that their interpreting was far from colourful compared with the rhymed ballads of the people. Getting help from the folk artists of the various nationalities they learnt to write ballads introducing the characters and story of their films. "Sing while you interpret" became routine practice on the circuit, and it

was not long before the audience too were joining in singing before the shows were put on.

All this has made film going very much a part of the life of the county. During the summer harvest last year, a film was shown describing how Shanghai workers set records in the technical revolution. This so enthused the young Yaos that a shock brigade was formed right away and that very night, it transplanted five and a half *mu* of rice seedlings to speed the work. After seeing an educational short on raising corn, commune members the very next day adopted some of the improved techniques shown. These

helped to get a bumper crop that year. Before the last autumn harvest when a Party call went out to protect the grain from the depredations of wild beasts and this was publicized in ballads at a film show, commune members went out hunting next day and bagged several wild boars. The team had already moved on. But it was unanimously decided that the operators should enjoy some of the delicious pork for their excellent service. Youngsters of the commune climbed and hurried scores of *li* in the mountains to catch up with the film workers and deliver the appetizing gift.

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

▲ **LANTERN FESTIVAL STORY** A historical opera set in Ming times. A bully kills a man during the Lantern Festival but pins the blame on an innocent young man. A bureaucratic official convicts the young man, but a good official sees that justice is done. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

May 25, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **THE WOMEN GENERALS OF THE YANG FAMILY** A Sung Dynasty story about the famous women generals of the Yang family, She Tai-chun and her grand-daughter-in-law Mu Kuei-ying who defeat the Hsia invaders. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

May 26, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **SONG OF LIFE** A new opera produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. It describes the recent blossoming of people's communes in China's cities.

May 24-31, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **THE DAGGER SOCIETY** A dance drama produced by the visiting Shanghai Experimental Opera Theatre, based on the story of a heroic patriotic organization's uprising against imperialism and feudalism in Shanghai a hundred years ago.

May 24-31, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG!** A new play describing the firm struggle waged during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression by the Communist Party against the capitulationists, who, be-

cause of their wrong policies, caused the Party to suffer heavy losses. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

May 24-31, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **LENIN AND THE YOUNG GENERATION** A Soviet play about Lenin's care and concern for the children in the hard days of 1918. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

May 24-31, Peking Theatre

FILMS

▲ **FRIENDSHIP** A moving story of friendship between the Korean people and the Chinese People's Volunteers. Produced by the August First Film Studio.

May 24-28, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

May 28-31, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre

▲ **YOUTH IN THE FLAMES OF WAR** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. Kao Shan, a teen-age girl, who joins the People's Liberation Army disguised as a boy, is appointed deputy platoon leader during the War of Liberation. She works well and fights bravely, winning the respect and trust of the whole platoon.

May 24-28, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

▲ **FRAGRANCE FOR THOUSANDS OF MILES** A feature film produced by the Tienma Film Studio. The adventures of a group of chemical workers searching for raw materials for the production of essential perfume oils in the mountain wilds of Yunnan.

May 25-29, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **JOY COMES TO THE OASES** A colour film jointly produced by the Tienma and Sinkiang Film Studios. The story of the Uighur peasants of Sinkiang who take the road of socialist agricultural co-operation.

May 27-31, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

▲ **MAXIM GORKY** A Soviet film dubbed in Chinese. The life story of the great Soviet writer.

May 24-26, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PEKING MAY FIRST EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, posters, etc. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

At Beihai Park

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE THREE NORTHEAST PROVINCES** 300 paintings in Chinese ink and colours, woodcuts, oils, posters, etc. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At Palace Museum

▲ **NATIONAL AND FOLK HANDICRAFTS ART EXHIBITION OF KWEICHOW PROVINCE** On exhibit are embroidery and cross-stitch work; pottery and porcelains; bamboo and silverware; scissor-cuts and toys; stone and wood carvings, etc. of the Miao, Tung and Puyi peoples. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At Palace Museum

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m. 4:00 p.m.

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

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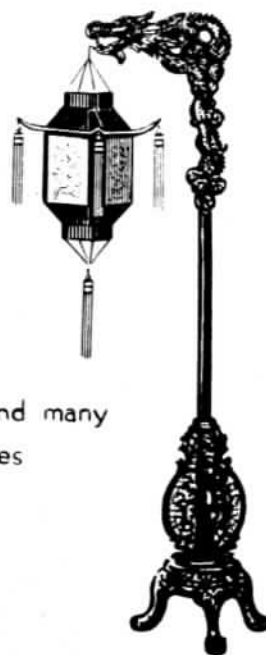
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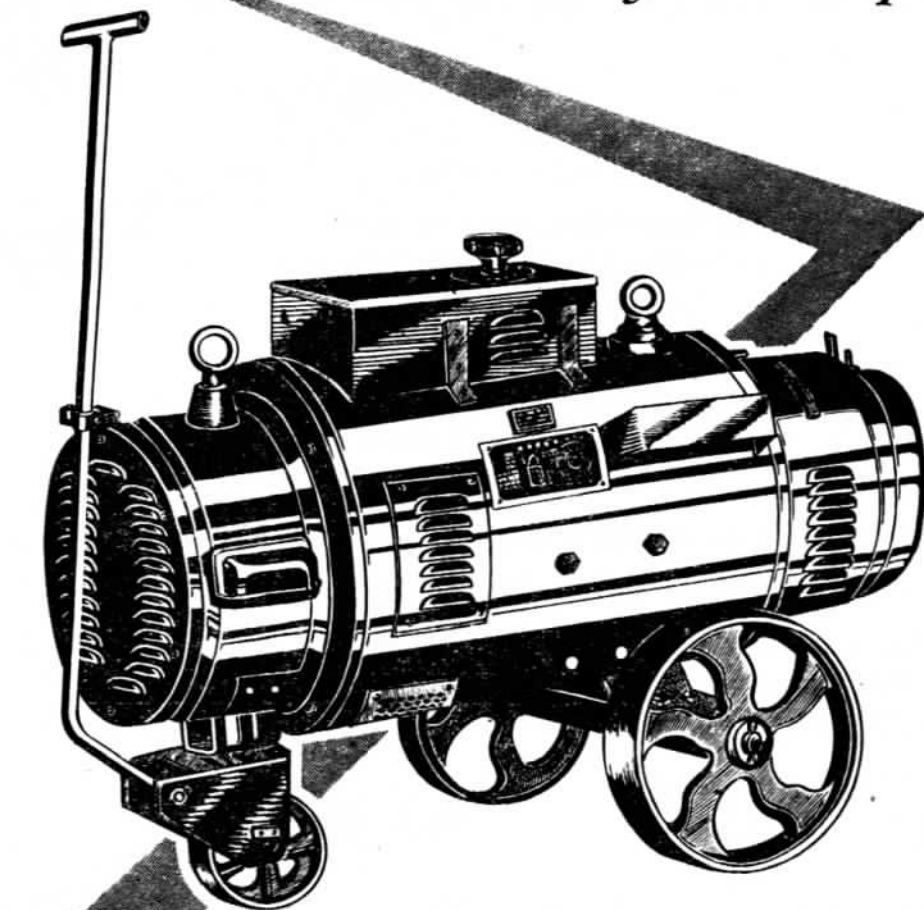
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