

PEKING REVIEW

23

June 7, 1960

Outstanding Workers in Culture And Education Meet

A national conference discusses the progress of China's cultural revolution (p. 16).

New Development in Sino-Mongolian Friendly Relations

Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Tsedenbal sign Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance in Ulan Bator. Other documents (p. 9).

China Welcomes Chairman Lleshi

Albanian guests in Peking (p. 6).

The Ascent of Jolmo Lungma

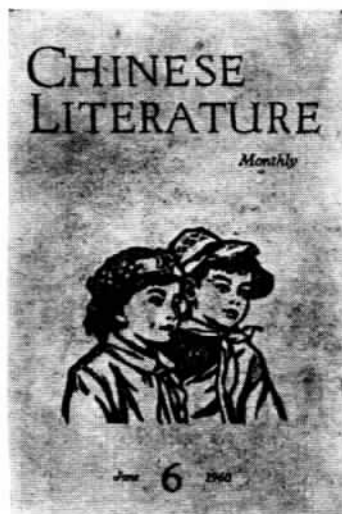
- Story of the final assault
- The full account of the Chinese mountaineers' successful climb

北
京
周
報

Read the latest

CHINESE LITERATURE

JUNE



- ANECDOTES OF THE LONG MARCH Reminiscences by veterans of the 25,000 li Long March which the Chinese Red Army undertook in 1934-1936 in its northward advance to resist Japanese imperialist aggression
- THE STORY OF LI SHUANG-SHUANG by Li Chun
- THE FIRST LESSON by Tang Keh-hsin
- Mural on a Commune Yard Wall (a cartoon film scenario) and an article on new cartoon films by the well-known cartoonist Hua Chun-wu
- Poems by Hanan-chou, a Tai poet
- Two Han Dynasty Ballads
- Three Plates in Colour

CULTURAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE WORKERS

In old China, the great mass of workers were denied access to cultural and educational opportunities. In New China, the People's Government has opened wide the doors of culture and education to the working people of the country. A growing number of schools, libraries, trade union clubs, theatres, sports grounds, stadiums, palaces of culture and other institutions provide facilities for a lively and many-sided cultural life for the masses. The rapid development of socialist construction makes greater means available to raise living standards, and workers' cultural and educational activities are flourishing as never before.

The 88 photographs in this pictorial vividly illustrate these changes in the cultural life of China's workers since liberation.

60 pages, monochrome offset, 18.5 cm. X 16.3 cm. Available in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Japanese, Indonesian and Hindi

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

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

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

June 7, 1960 Vol. III No. 23

CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	3
ARTICLES	
The World's Peoples Must Persist in Struggle to Isolate U.S. Imperialism to the Maximum — Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Speech	6
Chairman Lleshi Visits China Premier Chou En-lai's Visit to Mongolia	7
Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance	9
Joint Statement of the Chinese and Mongolian Governments	10
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Mongolian State Banquet	11
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Mongolian - Chinese Friendship Rally	13
Outstanding Workers in Culture and Education Meet — Our Correspondent	15
The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council Greet the National Conference of Labour Heroes in Culture and Education	16
The Final Assault on the World's Highest Peak — Kuo Chao-jen	18
The Climb to the Top of the Earth (I) — Kuo Chao-jen	21
Prospects of the Current Political Situation in Japan — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	23
"Never Again" to Japanese Militarism	26
Heroic Japanese People Fight On — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	29
Winning of World Peace Must Depend on the Struggle of Peoples — Cheng Shen-yu's Speech at World Peace Council Meeting	30
LITERATURE, MUSIC	31
SIDELIGHTS	34
CHINA AND THE WORLD	36
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	37
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	38

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

ROUND THE WEEK

Jolmo Lungma Heroes Greeted

The climbing of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak, aroused the sporting interest of all the world. The plaudits of mankind and of the nation still resound for the men who succeeded in this magnificent act of skill and courage. (See page 23 of this issue for the full story of the climb to the summit.) The three heroes who reached the summit—Wang Fu-chou, Gonpa and Chu Yin-hua—have since returned safe and sound to their base camp at 5,120 metres above sea level. They look hale and hearty despite the intense exertion of their epic climb. A grand welcome was awaiting them on their triumphant return and a rally was held in their honour by the other members of the expedition.

Meanwhile Shih Chan-chun, leader of the expedition, flew to Peking from Lhasa on June 1 to attend the national conference of outstanding workers in the fields of culture, health and education. A huge, admiring crowd was there at Peking airport to welcome him. A Master of Sports in mountaineering, Shih Chan-chun reached a height of 8,600 metres above sea level during the third acclimatization march. With other members of the expedition, he had gained the upper part of the formidable "Second Step." This is an almost vertical rock wall on the northeast ridge leading up to the summit, regarded by many foreign mountaineers as an almost insurmountable obstacle. They stayed at that height over night—perhaps the first adventure of its kind in mankind's history—in a cave which they had dug out of the snow. The following morning, before he descended, he made careful observations to determine a safe route for the final successful assault on the summit.

Shih Chan-chun was thunderously applauded when he rose to tell delegates to the conference the story of their achievement. He said that the three heroes of Mt. Jolmo Lungma had brought back from the summit nine specimen pieces of rock which they would present to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Shih Chan-chun attributed their success to the leadership of the

Chinese Communist Party and the support and help given them by the Tibetans and the people of the whole nation. "All this," Shih told the conference, "gave us great inspiration and encouragement. We knew that it was not only we—the 200 and more mountaineers of this expedition—who were climbing Mt. Jolmo Lungma, but that we were accomplishing a historic task on behalf of the 650 million people of the whole nation." His account made it clear that the climb was a triumph based on fitness, courage and skill, and a spirit of unity and selfless co-operation among the mountaineers that more than matched the challenge of the mountain. His speech deeply stirred the conference. The assembled delegates sent off a warm message of congratulations to the expedition, and pledged that they would learn from the fine example the mountaineers had set in their epic climb to the world's summit.

Passing the Half-Way Mark

Now we are in the sixth month of the year, but even before May was out, many industrial enterprises were reporting fulfilment of their half-yearly plans ahead of schedule. They cover the metallurgical, coal, machine-building, chemical and light industries. Last year's levels are being topped both in quantity and quality, and costs have been reduced.

Among the honour list of time-beaters are more than 130 factories in Peking, over a hundred plants in Shanghai and Shenyang, 35 in Sian, 50 in Tsingtao, and many more in Tai-yuan, Harbin, Wuhan, Chungking and other cities.

Heading the list are four factories in Tsingtao. Before May was out they had fulfilled their quotas for the whole year. Among them is an asbestos products plant which completed its 1960 plan by May 23. Its average daily output is nearly double that of last year. Forty-six other factories in the port city surpassed their half-yearly quotas, mainly as a result of the technical innovations their workers have introduced to increase production.

In Shenyang, the Northeast industrial centre, 105 factories fulfilled their half-yearly targets by May 27. The Shenyang Transformer Plant reached its target 41 days ahead of time. It achieved a notable increase of 29 per cent in its total output value compared with the corresponding period of last year. This was brought about by the commissioning of 150 new automatic or semi-automatic machines and the setting up of 75 production lines which, apart from boosting production, have relieved more than a thousand workers from heavy manual labour.

Many factories in the rising industrial city of Taiyuan in Shansi, North China, have also raced ahead of their planned schedules. The locomotive and rolling stock works there, one of the advanced units represented at the national conference of outstanding workers last year, reached its quota with 67 days in hand. By mid-May, the plant's gross output value already approached 65 per cent of the planned figure for the whole year. Ever since January the works has raised production steadily each month, as a result of careful study and adoption of advanced skills evolved in other similar works. Now it is spurting ahead, working on third quarter quotas and holding its place in the van of the nation's industrial pace-setters.

In the emulation campaign to outstrip planned quotas, workers all over the country are showing keenness and ingenuity. Chungking in the Southwest reports that more than 35,000 of its workers "stepped into the third quarter" before the end of May; of these about 1,500 have already completed their quotas for the whole year.

Rich Wheat Crop

The wheat-fields in Shantung, Honan, Kansu, Shensi, Anhwei and other wheat-producing provinces look like golden seas. Harvesting has already begun in some areas; in others final check-ups are being made of harvesting tools and arrangements for the reaping. The indications are that a rich harvest of wheat is assured this summer, despite the long dry spell in many parts of the countryside.

Shantung, on the east coast, has begun reaping winter wheat in the hill lands in its central-south region

and on the plains in its southwestern part. It expects a much bigger wheat crop than last year, since it sowed an additional 10 million *mu* of land to wheat and the area of "bumper fields" with higher average yields per *mu* has been increased to more than 30 million *mu*.

Shantung has been hard hit this year by a long dry spell, but the wheat has grown well, whether in the uplands, on the plains or in the newly opened alkaline land by the Pohai Sea. This is the result of the manful efforts made by the rural people's communes since last autumn. They have made good use of the water conservancy works built during the past few years and tapped underground water as well to fight off the drought.

To make sure that the big harvest is all gathered in, headquarters have been set up at strategic points all over the province to direct the reaping; leading Communist Party and government functionaries are taking personal charge of the work.

Honan, one of China's major wheat-producing areas, reports that its wheat is doing extremely well. Particularly encouraging is the news that more than 35 million *mu* of its wheat-fields are "bumper, high-yield fields."

The rich wheat crop in Honan, too, has been wrested from the clutches of a long drought by commune members determined to bridle the elements. Even in Hsinhsien County in the Tapieh Mountains, notorious for its poor soil, the peasants have succeeded in bringing in 20 per cent more wheat than last year.

In the Hsinyang Special Administrative Region where the wheat has ripened earlier than in other parts of Honan, nearly three million people are out in the fields gathering in the wheat as quickly as possible. Factory and office workers, and students and teachers here have organized more than 18,000 shock brigades with a total of 860,000 people to help with the reaping. In addition, nearly 10,000 workers have organized mobile teams to make the rounds of the fields and repair farm tools. Trade departments are also doing their best to help, setting up service centres and stalls right

in the fields to sell daily necessities to busy harvesters.

Children's Day in Peking

International Children's Day (June 1) was in very fact in China. All the parks were free to the children, and varied entertainments, with special film shows and theatrical performances, were held for them in cities and rural communes.

In Peking the Summer Palace, with its lake, islands and pavilions, became a vast garden for twenty thousand children on holiday. Special refreshment stalls, festivities and games were arranged for them. The Hall of Science and Technology for Youth in the city arranged a special programme of scientific exhibitions and games for children with a flair for science. Peihai Park put on the biggest toy exhibition ever held in China since liberation; a thousand-odd kinds of toys were on display. Teen-age sports fans had a busy day, too. They had a lot to choose from—ball games, archery contests, motor-cycle displays—held in various parts of the city.

Thousands of children attended the garden party held in Chungshan Park on the eve of International Children's Day. There, with young friends from many other lands, they spent an unforgettable evening watching acrobatics, skits, singing, dancing and other performances. Mayor Peng Chen; Teng Ying-chao, Vice-President of the National Women's Federation; and other leaders came to join the fun and got a rousing welcome from the children.

Peking Learns from Wanjung

A national campaign is now under way to popularize Wanjung County's short-cut to literacy—its method of teaching reading and writing the Chinese characters in conjunction with the new phonetic script (see *Peking Review*, No. 21, 1960).

Peking lost no time in getting started with the new method. The Municipal Bureau of Education invited Wanjung educational experts to come to Peking and explain their method to the capital's spare-time school teachers. A group of teachers from Peking was sent to study things on the spot in Wanjung itself. When they returned they passed on what they had learnt to their colleagues. The bureau has also set up special classes to coach teachers in the method. More

TRIBUTE TO LIN PO-CHU

The Chinese nation mourned the death of Lin Po-chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who passed away on May 29. More than ten thousand people of all walks of life in the capital paid their last tribute to him at the memorial ceremony held on June 2 at the Working People's Palace of Culture.

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, officiated at the ceremony. He was accompanied by Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling, Teng Hsiao-ping, Tung Pi-wu, Peng Chen, Ho Hsiang-ning, Shen Chun-ju and Huang Yen-pei.

In his address on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party, expressed the deep grief of the Party and the nation at the death of Comrade Lin Po-chu, great revolutionary fighter and outstanding statesman of the Chinese people. He pointed out that throughout the three revolutionary stages — the old democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie, the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat and the socialist revolution — Lin Po-chu was a thorough revolutionary who made indelible contributions to the liberation of the Chinese people. While working at the revolutionary base in Kiangsi, he firmly implemented Comrade Mao Tse-tung's correct line. Later, in the Long March, in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression when he was Chairman of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government, during his long term of work in the united front and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, Comrade Lin Po-chu always took his stand on the correct line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, carried on an irreconcilable struggle against both rightist and "leftist" opportunism, firmly upheld the interests of the Party, consolidated its unity and demonstrated the highly principled qualities of a Communist. He always placed his faith in the strength of the masses, had firm conviction in the victory of the revolution and maintained high revolutionary optimism throughout the years.

Lin Po-chu was among Comrade Mao Tse-tung's closest comrades-in-arms, and had devoted his whole life to the cause of the people's liberation and communism. Teng Hsiao-ping called on the entire Party and the whole people to learn from his great revolutionary spirit, his firm stand in upholding the Party's correct line and his

close ties with the people, his endurance of hardships and simple living, and carry forward the cause of building China into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, agriculture, science and culture.

Lin Po-chu died at the age of 75. He was one of the earliest members of the Chinese Communist Party. In his early years he joined the Tung Meng Hui (Revolutionary League) led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In 1921, he joined the Chinese Communist Party. Lin Po-chu played an active role in connection with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's acceptance of the Chinese Communist Party's proposals to carry out the three cardinal policies of alliance with Soviet Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and help to the workers and peasants. He also played a positive role in bringing about the reorganization of the Kuomintang.

Lin Po-chu took part in the Nanchang Uprising on August 1, 1927, after Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution. He took office as Minister of National Economy and Minister of Finance of the Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Central Government at the revolutionary base in Kiangsi. He was Chairman of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government from 1937 to 1948 after his arrival in North Shensi from the Long March. He was elected to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the Sixth (Enlarged) Plenary Session of its Sixth Central Committee in 1938. At the Seventh National Congress of the Party in 1945 and at the Eighth National Congress in 1956, he was again elected to the Central Committee and to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. During the People's War of Liberation, together with the people in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region, he persisted in the struggle against the enemy until final victory was won. Lin Po-chu was elected Secretary-General of the Central People's Government Council after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949. In 1954 he was elected deputy to the National People's Congress, and at the First and Second National People's Congress in 1954 and 1959 respectively, he was elected Vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee.



than 3,000 have already been trained in Hsicheng, Hsuanwu, Chaoyang and Tungcheng Districts.

Experimental use of the Wanjung method in several Peking districts is more than encouraging. It shows that teaching the Chinese characters in conjunction with the new Chinese alphabet yields quicker results. Of key importance is the fact that it gives students greater confidence in

prosecuting their studies. It is not a difficult task to master the new phonetic letters and their combinations. Once that is done, with suitable textbooks they are always there, like never-failing teachers ready to prompt the reader.

The weekly *Hanyu Pinyin Bao* (Chinese Phonetic Script Newspaper), for instance, prints the phonetic equivalents above each character on most

articles. To give its readers a test some articles are furnished with phonetics only for the most difficult characters. This paper is becoming increasingly popular among China's masses. In the light of Wanjung's rich experience, publishers are hurrying out new textbooks and supplementary readers annotated with the phonetic script to meet mounting demands. The Wanjung method is giving great impetus to Peking's literacy campaign.

The World's Peoples Must Persist in Struggle To Isolate U.S. Imperialism to the Maximum

—Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Speech at the State Banquet in Honour of Chairman Haxhi Lleshi

Following is the text of Chairman Liu Shao-chi's speech at the state banquet given by him to welcome Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, on June 3, 1960.—Ed.

Dear Comrade Chairman Haxhi Lleshi,
Dear Comrade Liri Belishova,
Dear Distinguished Guests from Albania,
Comrades, Friends,

We are most happy and elated to have with us Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, Comrade Liri Belishova, Member of the Presidium, and our other distinguished guests from Albania, who have come from afar to visit our country, bringing us the most precious friendship of the Albanian people. I would like to take this opportunity to express once again a warm welcome and our high regard for the envoys of the fraternal people of Albania.

Since their liberation, the heroic, hard-working Albanian people with their rich revolutionary tradition have carried on their socialist revolution and socialist construction under extremely difficult conditions. But they have never bowed before difficulties; they have carried on, overcoming the obstacles standing in their way, persisting in the socialist revolution, and building their motherland at flying speed. Now, Albania has already become a socialist agricultural-industrial country with a modern industry and collectivized agriculture. This year, the Albanian people will complete their Second Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and proceed to implement their Third Five-Year Plan conceived on a grand scale. Even more brilliant vistas are opening up before them. The most fundamental reason why the Albanian people could achieve such tremendous successes in a short historical period is that they have a strong Marxist-Leninist party, that the Albanian Party of Labour has persisted in a correct line and fully relied upon and given full play to the initiative and creativeness of the masses. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Albanian people on their big achievements and attach great importance to their experience in revolution and construction. Your achievements and experience are without doubt a source of great inspiration to the Chinese people who are making a continuous forward leap in socialist construction.

The People's Republic of Albania is a staunch member of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Although geographically Albania is encircled by capitalist countries and separated from other socialist countries, the heroic Albanian people have always stood firm at the southwestern front of our camp — they have always defied U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and waged stubborn and unflinching struggles against them. It is particularly noteworthy that the Albanian Party of Labour and people, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, have dealt incessant blows against the provocations and subversive activities of the Yugoslav modern revisionists and thoroughly exposed the ugly features of the Tito clique as agents of imperialism. All this constitutes an outstanding contribution to the defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement as well as inspiring the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people of the whole world. The Chinese people sincerely admire this fearless heroism and highly principled revolutionary spirit of the fraternal Albanian people. The Chinese people, the peoples of the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind stand for all time on the side of the Albanian people.

The international situation is currently developing more and more in favour of the struggles of the peoples for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. U.S. imperialism's aggressive acts against the Soviet Union, its sabotage of the four-power conference of government heads and all its other criminal activities in all parts of the world have given a most profound lesson by negative example to the people of the world and given a further impetus to the raging tide of their struggle against U.S. imperialism. More and more people have now come to realize that **although U.S. imperialism may make this or that change in its tactics at different times, and employ its two tactics—the policy of war preparations and “peace” deceptions—simultaneously or alternately, its inherent nature and wild ambition to dominate the whole world and enslave its peoples will never change.** The experience of the peoples of the world in their struggle against imperialism since the Second World War has also proved again and again that **no unrealistic illusions must be entertained about this most vicious enemy, U.S. imperialism, and that a struggle directed squarely against it must be waged.** We must have the courage to

Chairman Lleshi Visits China

THE Chinese people who have a tremendous admiration for the heroic Albanian people, greet Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, now on an official visit to China with open arms.

When Chairman Lleshi and members of his party arrived in Peking on June 2, they were personally greeted at the airport by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairmen Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government and mass organizations. Amidst the beating of cymbals and drums and the waving of colourful banners, thousands of holiday-attired welcomers cheered the envoys of fraternal Albania to the echo.

On June 3, Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a grand state banquet at the Great Hall of the People honouring Chairman Lleshi. Before 500 distinguished guests, Chairman Liu Shao-chi warmly acclaimed the Albanian people's great achievements and hailed Sino-Albanian unity which he said "is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and can never be sundered." He sharply condemned U.S. imperialism for its aggression against the Soviet Union, its wrecking of the four-power conference of government heads and its criminal activities all around the world. Paying deep respect to the Albanian guests, he expressed the conviction that their visit "will contribute to the further promotion of mutual assistance, co-operation and fraternal friendship between our two peoples."

Chairman Lleshi in his reply warmly saluted Sino-Albanian friendship. The Albanian people treasured their friendship with the fraternal Chinese people, he said, because they knew that this friendship, tested in the most difficult days of the two peoples and strengthened by their Marxist-Leninist parties, was an important factor for peace. "We are proud that our countries are both members of the mighty invincible socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and we are overjoyed at the daily expanding influence of the socialist camp in the world, which is in the interest of all progressive mankind and the safeguarding of peace," he added.

"Led by our respective Marxist-Leninist parties and inspired by our common ideal and the sacred goal of

defending peace," he went on, "our two peoples will fight for the further consolidation of the steel-like unity of the two countries, and be ever ready to deal blows at the imperialists and their lackeys—the modern revisionists—who attempt to weaken our united socialist camp and seize the fruits of our victory."

Chairman Lleshi pointed out that "the intimate friendship between the socialist countries and the unity of the mighty socialist camp is as solid as steel and no force can break it. Just as U.S. imperialism's intrusion into the territorial air of the Soviet Union for espionage purposes has met with ignominious defeat, all imperialist schemes to sabotage peace are bound to fail. The U.S. Government's wrecking of the summit conference is new evidence of its policy of aggression and 'positions of strength.'"

Chairman Lleshi noted that the current situation was characterized by the fact that imperialism was trying its utmost to heighten international tension. "In these circumstances, the Albanian people will continue to support the just peace policy of the Soviet Union, sharpen their vigilance and spare no effort to contribute to the cause of defending peace. They will continue to support the People's Republic of China in liberating its sacred territory of Taiwan and regaining its rightful seat in the United Nations."

Premier Chou En-lai also spoke at the banquet. He proposed a toast to the brilliant achievements of the Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour and Government, to the victory of the foreign policy of peace of the Albanian Government, to the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and to world peace and friendship among all peoples.

The Chinese press has expressed warm welcome to the Albanian guests. The day Chairman Lleshi arrived, the leading Peking papers featured his biography and articles describing the Albanian people's achievements in socialist construction.

The Albanian visitors are continuing their stay in Peking. Everywhere they have been greeted by enthusiastic crowds. As we go to press, word comes that the capital will hold a mass rally in their honour.

rebuff U.S. imperialism and not be cowed by it when it threatens or launches aggressive war; we must be adept at seeing through and exposing its deceitful tactics and not be taken in when it plays with schemes of "peace." Only so can we effectively put down the aggressive arrogance of U.S. imperialism. 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." We are firmly

convinced that, with the rising level of consciousness of the people of the world and the extension of the anti-imperialist united front, the activities of aggression and war preparations carried out by the imperialists headed by the United States will be defeated one after another. No matter what new plots U.S. imperialism may still concoct, it is inevitably doomed to defeat.

The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union stands always as a strong bulwark in defence of world peace.

We socialist countries have always persevered in a foreign policy of peace, advocated peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and made untiring efforts for the relaxation of international tension. We socialist countries absolutely will not, cannot and should not carry out aggression against any country. But if imperialism should mistake the sincere desire of the socialist countries for peace for a sign of weakness and dares to take provocative actions against any one of the socialist countries, it will surely meet with a determined rebuff from all the socialist countries acting as one. The Chinese people, together with the peoples of the other socialist countries, resolutely support Comrade N.S. Khrushchov's May 16 statement in Paris and the just struggle of the Soviet people against U.S. imperialist aggression and provocations, and consider this struggle to be of great significance in exposing the true nature of U.S. imperialism and inspiring the people of the world in their struggle in defence of peace. The Chinese people will stand for ever together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with all the other peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world and carry out unremitting struggles to oppose the policies of war and aggression of the imperialist countries headed by the United States and to safeguard world peace.

Although U.S. imperialism and its chieftain Eisenhower have single-handedly wrecked the four-power conference of government heads in which the whole world was interested and are posing a grave threat to world peace, we hold, as always, that all international disputes should be settled by means of negotiation without resorting to force. We hold, however, that all international negotiations must be conducted on the basis of equality and with non-infringement on each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as the minimum condition. Experience shows that the imperialists, and first of all the U.S. imperialists, are devoid of all sincerity for peace and totally faithless in international dealings. They will not accept negotiations unless they have absolutely no other way out, and even when forced to accept negotiations they still try by every means to obstruct and sabotage them. Even if agreements are reached in negotiations, they can go back on these agreements and tear them up at any moment. Therefore, in order to realize the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in order to realize the desire of the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world for relaxation of international tension, the peoples of the world must carry on persistent struggles against U.S. imperialism, strike incessant blows against its scheming activities to sabotage peace and isolate it to the greatest possible extent. Only thus is it possible to force the U.S. imperialists to sit down and enter into negotiations with us, put off and even stop their plan for launching a new war, and provide a reliable guarantee for world peace.

China and Albania are closely united fraternal countries, our unity is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and can never be sundered. During the past ten years and more, our two countries have always co-operated closely and supported each other in our common struggles to oppose imperialism, to oppose modern revisionism and to build socialism. We are confi-

dent that this visit of Comrade Lleshi and Comrade Belishova will surely contribute to the further promotion of mutual assistance, co-operation and fraternal friendship between our two peoples.

Comrades and friends, I propose that we raise our glasses for a toast

To the prosperity and well-being of the People's Republic of Albania,

To the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and Albania,

To the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union,

To world peace,

To the health of Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu and the other leading comrades of the Party and Government of Albania, and

To the health of Comrade Chairman Lleshi, Comrade Belishova and the other comrades — our distinguished guests from Albania!

THE VICTORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN CHINA

Liu Shao-chi

This 17,000 word article by the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, was written for the journal *World Marxist Review* (Problems of Peace and Socialism), in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is an analysis of the great achievements of the Chinese people in the past ten years as a victory for Marxism-Leninism in China, a victory for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and for its policies during the bourgeois democratic revolution, and in socialist revolution and construction. 39 pp.

★

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

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

Premier Chou En-lai's Visit to Mongolia

PREMIER Chou En-lai's visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia which ended on June 1 was a warm demonstration of Sino-Mongolian friendship. In the words of U. Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, "the days he has spent together with us have become a real festival of the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples." The talks which took place between the Party and government leaders of the two countries and the conclusion of a new treaty and agreements have further strengthened the unbreakable Sino-Mongolian unity and made new, great contributions to peace in Asia and the world.

In our last issue, we already reported the warm welcome accorded Premier Chou En-lai on his arrival in Ulan Bator. On May 28, the second day of his visit, a grand state banquet was given in his honour. Both Chairman Tsedenbal and Premier Chou En-lai in their speeches expressed confidence that Sino-Mongolian friendship built on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would be further consolidated and developed. They sharply denounced the aggressive and war policy of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States.

Cordial talks were held between the Chinese and Mongolian Premiers.

On May 28, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi visited a shoe-making factory and a woollen textile mill, two newly built plants of an industrial combine. On learning of the Chinese Premier's impending visit, the workers there launched an emulation drive to greet their Chinese guests. The workers of the textile mill, many of whom acquired their skill in Shanghai, China, fulfilled their production target for May by 103.6 per cent in 23 days. Meeting the Chinese technicians working in the mill, Premier Chou En-lai urged them to pass on their skill to the young Mongolian workers in such a way as to ensure faster and better results.

Premier Chou En-lai and his party spent the following day with herdsmen and farmworkers on the grasslands of Ubur Khangai Province where he visited the Harkhorin State Farm, the Khuzhirt Sanatorium and machine stations serving livestock farms. A mass rally of welcome held at the farm was attended by over 2,000 farmworkers and their families, Chinese technicians and workers, and Soviet and Hungarian experts working there. Many herdsmen rode in to the rally on horseback from great distances. Addressing the rally, Premier Chou said the Harkhorin State Farm was a typical example of how the Mongolian people have succeeded in developing agriculture, animal husbandry and industry by relying chiefly on their own resources. Chairman Tsedenbal in his speech paid tribute to the Soviet Union and China, as it was with their help, he said, that his people had turned the site of the ancient city of Harkhorin into a major town for agricultural production. Today, more than 2,000

Chinese workers and technicians are building a water conservancy project at the farm. Chairman Tsedenbal expressed hearty thanks to the Soviet, Chinese and Hungarian comrades working there.

On May 30, cordial talks were held between Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Comrade Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

On May 31, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Tsedenbal signed the Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance, Agreement on Economic and Technical Aid and a Joint Statement of the two Governments.

According to the agreement on economic and technical aid, the Chinese Government will provide the Government of the M.P.R. with 200 million rubles in a long-term loan, and will help it build certain industrial enterprises, water conservancy projects and public utilities.

Meanwhile, a protocol concerning the agreement on China's economic and technical aid to Mongolia, an agreement on technical aid using the balance of the funds provided under the 1956 Sino-Mongolian economic and technical aid agreement and an agreement on scientific and technological co-operation were signed by Chinese and Mongolian delegates.

Following the signing of the documents, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Tsedenbal attended a grand Mongolia-China friendship rally at the Sukhe-Bator Square where some 80,000 working people gathered to welcome the Chinese guests and celebrate the new development of Sino-Mongolian friendly relations. Forests of red flags and multi-coloured pennons were flying all over the square. When the Chinese and Mongolian leaders appeared on the rostrum, the whole square resounded to thunderous applause and cheers. In their addresses the two Premiers pointed out that the Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance would further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries and promote their cause of socialism. Chairman Tsedenbal warmly praised the Chinese people's achievements in their high-speed socialist construction, declaring that they are making invaluable contributions in the race between socialism and capitalism and the struggle to outstrip capitalism. He pointed out that imperialism headed by the United States was aggravating tension, continuing the "cold war" and the policy of fanatical arms expansion and war preparations. He declared that it was necessary to expose the conspiratorial schemes of the warmongers, further unite all forces struggling for peace and democracy and constantly strengthen and consolidate the unity of the peoples of the mighty socialist camp. Premier Chou En-lai in his speech (see p. 15) called on the peoples of the

two countries to closely unite and make unremitting efforts to fight imperialist aggression and win a lasting world peace.

Representatives of Mongolian workers, herdsmen and intellectuals also took the floor, paying their respects to

Premier Chou En-lai. The gathering was a mighty demonstration of the fraternal feelings between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples, who, as Premier Chou En-lai said in his farewell speech at the Ulan Bator airport, "will always closely co-operate and advance hand in hand in the big socialist family headed by the Soviet Union."

Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance

Following is the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance Between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia signed in Ulan Bator on May 31, 1960.—Ed.

THE Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia,

Being eagerly desirous of further developing and strengthening the unbreakable fraternal relations of friendship and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and of mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit,

Determined to make every effort to contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of Asian and world peace and to the safeguarding of the security of all peoples,

And deeply convinced that the development and consolidation of the relations of friendship and mutual assistance between China and Mongolia accord with the vital interests of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples and at the same time, also with the interests of all peoples of the world,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude this Treaty and appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council,

The Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia: Umjagin Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The plenipotentiaries of the two Parties, having examined each other's credentials and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The Contracting Parties will make every effort to safeguard Asian and world peace and the security of all peoples.

Article II

The Contracting Parties will consult with each other on all important international questions of common interest to the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Article III

The Contracting Parties will render each other every possible economic and technical aid in the cause of peaceful construction of the two countries.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties reiterate that they will continue to consolidate and develop economic, cultural, and scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries in accordance with the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation signed by the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia on October 4, 1952.

Article V

The present Treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the day of exchange of instruments of ratification, which will take place in Peking.

The present Treaty will remain in force until the Contracting Parties agree to amend or terminate it.

Done in duplicate in Ulan Bator on the thirty-first day of May, 1960, in the Chinese and Mongolian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

(Signed)

CHOU EN-LAI

Plenipotentiary of the
People's Republic of
China

(Signed)

UMJAGIN TSEDENBAL

Plenipotentiary of the
People's Republic of
Mongolia

Joint Statement of the Chinese and Mongolian Governments

Following is the text of the Joint Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia signed in Ulan Bator on May 31, 1960.—Ed.

AT the invitation of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia U. Tsendenbal, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia from May 27 to June 1, 1960. He was accompanied on this visit by Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi and others.

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai and his party visited Ulan Bator, capital of the People's Republic of Mongolia, and other places, acquainting themselves with the life of the Mongolian people; they visited many industrial enterprises, farms, construction sites and cultural institutions, and met with workers of factories and state agricultural and animal husbandry farms, members of agricultural and animal husbandry co-operatives and representatives of intellectuals, holding cordial conversations with them.

The Mongolian people accorded the distinguished guests from the People's Republic of China a sincere fraternal reception.

During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai called on Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural Z. Sambu. Friendly talks were held between Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia U. Tsendenbal.

Taking part also in the talks on the side of the People's Republic of China were: Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission Liu Ming-fu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Mongolia Hsieh Fu-sheng, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, Deputy Director of the Office of the Premier of the State Council Lo Ching-chang, Director of the Second Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chen Shu-liang, and Head of the Department of Complete-Set Equipment of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Chang Yen-ching.

Taking part also in the talks on the side of the People's Republic of Mongolia were: First Vice-Chairman

of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia D. Molomzhamts, Minister of Foreign Affairs P. Shagdarsurun, Chairman of the State Planning Commission T. Ragchaa, Minister of Industry P. Damdin, Minister of Foreign Trade D. Gombozhab, Chairman of Foreign Economic Relations Committee G. Balzhid, Chairman of Municipal Executive Committee of Ulan Bator S. Bataa, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the People's Republic of China D. Sharab.

During the talks, the two parties discussed the specific question of further consolidating and developing fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation between the two countries and exchanged views on important international questions.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and completely identical views were reached by the two parties on the various questions they discussed in the talks.

BOTH parties expressed the firm desire that they would in the future continue to exert their utmost efforts to further develop and expand fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation between the two countries, consolidate the monolithic unity of the peoples in the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union, and safeguard world peace and the security of all peoples.

Both parties pointed out with satisfaction that the Chinese and Mongolian peoples consistently encouraged and supported each other in their struggle against Japanese imperialist aggression, and, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, were smoothly developing truly fraternal relations of friendship and mutual assistance on the basis of the great principle of proletarian internationalism. The Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation signed between the two Governments in 1952 and the agreements on free aid and long-term credit given by the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Mongolia signed in 1956 and 1958 were of great significance to the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and mutual assistance between the two peoples and the promotion of the common economic and cultural upsurge of both countries.

In order to further consolidate and expand the unbreakable friendship between the two peoples and the fraternal co-operation between the two countries, delegates of the two Governments signed in Ulan Bator on May 31, 1960, the "Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance Between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia," the "Agreement Between the Governments of the People's Republic of

China and the People's Republic of Mongolia on Economic and Technical Aid Given by the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia" and the "Agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation Between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia."

In accordance with the Agreement on Economic and Technical Aid, the Government of the People's Republic of China will, in the period between 1961 and 1965, give the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia a long-term loan of 200 million rubles, and help the People's Republic of Mongolia build a number of industrial enterprises, water conservancy works and public utilities. The Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia expressed its heartfelt gratitude to the Chinese people for their many-sided assistance to the Mongolian people in their socialist construction.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia U. Tsendenbal noted with sincere joy that the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Government of the People's Republic of China, were successfully achieving big leaps forward on the road of socialist construction, thereby making great contributions to the strengthening and prosperity of the entire socialist camp.

Premier Chou En-lai warmly praised the brilliant successes achieved by the Mongolian people in their socialist construction under the leadership of the glorious Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia, and expressed heartfelt thanks to the fraternal Mongolian people for their wholehearted support to the Chinese people in their cause of building socialism, opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and safeguarding Asian and world peace.

BOTH parties pointed out with satisfaction that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union had become mightier and more united and consolidated than ever before. The socialist countries had continuously achieved new brilliant successes in industry, agriculture, science and technology. Recently, the launching of a space ship by the Soviet Union once again showed that the Soviet Union had long left U.S. imperialism far behind in the most important fields of science and technology. The policy of the socialist countries of opposing imperialist aggression and war and striving for a lasting world peace had made an increasingly deep impression on the minds of the people and exerted ever greater influence for the safeguarding of world peace and promotion of human progress.

Both parties expressed full support for the unremitting efforts of the Soviet Union to ease international tension and safeguard the security of all peoples and its peace proposals for general and complete disarmament, discontinuance of the manufacture, test and use of nuclear weapons, peaceful settlement of the German question, and on other major international issues.

Both parties pointed out with indignation that while the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries

were unremittingly and steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace to consolidate peace and safeguard the security of peoples, the aggressive reactionary bloc headed by U.S. imperialism was still continuing to carry out arms expansion, pursue a policy of aggression, arm West German and Japanese militarism with guided missile nuclear weapons, strengthen by all means the aggressive military blocs of NATO, SEATO and CENTO, and conduct disruptive activities against the socialist countries. The dispatching by the United States of espionage aircraft to intrude into the territorial air of the Soviet Union to carry out provocation was another big exposure of the aggressive activities of the reactionary imperialist forces against the peace and security of all peoples. The U.S. Government not only failed to punish the culprits responsible for this provocation threatening world peace, but shamelessly declared that it would continue these aggressive acts in the future. Such bandit actions on the part of U.S. imperialism have aroused the extreme indignation of the peoples of the world, the Chinese and Mongolian peoples included.

The People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia resolutely condemned the aggressive policy and provocative acts of the U.S. ruling circles which wrecked the four-power conference of government heads. Both parties held that the U.S. Government should bear full responsibility for wrecking this conference.

The People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia expressed their unanimous support and welcome for the firm and just stand of the Soviet Government in safeguarding world peace, and the statement made by Comrade N.S. Khrushchov on May 16 in Paris at the preliminary meeting of the four-power conference of government heads exposing the true nature of the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism.

Both parties deemed that, in order to oppose the schemes of the reactionary bloc headed by U.S. imperialism to aggravate international tension and thus launch a new war, all peoples must constantly heighten their vigilance, incessantly expose the treacherous schemes of the warmongers, unite all the forces fighting for national independence, peace and democracy, and further strengthen the unity of the socialist camp.

The Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia expressed full support for the Chinese people's just struggle for the immediate and complete withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from China's territory Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits.

Both parties expressed full support for the legitimate aspiration of the Korean, Vietnamese and German peoples for the reunification of their motherlands along peaceful and democratic lines.

Both parties resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese ruling circles of reviving Japanese militarism and the so-called Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" which directly threatened Asian and world peace. They expressed warm support for the Japanese people's heroic struggle for the abolishing of this aggressive treaty and for national independence, peace and democracy.

The Governments of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia expressed firm support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' just struggles against colonialism and imperialism and for freedom and political and economic independence.

Both parties were firmly convinced that the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held not long ago in Conakry would further strengthen the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and promote the realization of the great Bandung principles.

Of late, the just patriotic struggles waged by the broad masses of people in south Korea, Japan and Turkey against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys show that anti-imperialist storms of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will rise with even greater vigour. The days of imperialism are numbered.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia U. Tsedenbal pointed out that the visits paid by Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai to Burma, India, Nepal, Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of Viet

Nam not long ago were important contributions to the cause of friendship and co-operation among peoples.

Both parties were deeply convinced that the talks between the two Governments held during the friendly visit of Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai in the People's Republic of Mongolia, and the treaty and the various agreements concluded between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia would greatly contribute to the further consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and close co-operation between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples, to the strengthening of the unity of the countries in the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union, and to the safeguarding of Asian and world peace.

(Signed)

CHOU EN-LAI

Premier of the State
Council of the
People's Republic of China

Ulan Bator, May 31, 1960

(Signed)

U. TSEDENBAL

Chairman of the Council
of Ministers of the Peo-
ple's Republic of Mongolia

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Mongolian State Banquet

Following is the text of the speech made by Premier Chou En-lai at the state banquet given in his honour by the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic on May 28, 1960.—Ed.

**Dear Comrade Chairman Tsedenbal,
Dear Comrades and Friends,**

We are very honoured and happy that Chairman Tsedenbal is giving such a grand and cordial banquet for us tonight, enabling us to be together with you comrades and friends. Allow me, on behalf of Comrade Chen Yi and in my own name, to express heartfelt thanks to the host of the banquet, and to extend greetings to the comrades and friends here present.

Nearly six years have elapsed since my first visit to your country in July 1954. During this period, great changes have taken place both in the socialist construction of our two countries and in the entire international situation. Under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian Government and Comrade Tsedenbal, the industrious and honest Mongolian people have, in the past six years, made enormous achievements in socialist construction and socialist transformation. The co-operative movement has almost been completed in the field of animal husbandry, the main sector of Mongolia's national economy. In agriculture, the area under cultivation has continued to expand, and bumper harvests have been reaped. New factories and enterprises have mushroomed. As socialist construction develops day by day, the material and cul-

tural life of the Mongolian people has improved markedly. Especially since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which adopted the policy of speeding up socialist construction by relying mainly on Mongolia's own resources, a new atmosphere of vigour has emerged in all fields in Mongolia. We are confident that the fraternal Mongolian people will certainly continue to make brilliant achievements in realizing the great task of fulfilling the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have also speedily completed the socialist transformation of their national economy and scored enormous successes in socialist construction. Particularly since 1958, when the Second Session of the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, on the initiative of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, put forward the general line for building socialism, socialist construction in our country has further developed by leaps and bounds. Now, holding high the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the Chinese people are striving to build our country in a not very long period into a socialist country with a highly developed modern industry, agriculture, science and culture.

As socialist construction in our two countries leaps forward, there has been an all-round development in the friendly relations between our two peoples. Mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries in the economic and technical fields have become still closer

and broader in scope. Here, I would like to mention in particular the two friendly visits of Comrade Tsedenbal to our country, which contributed in a significant way towards strengthening the fraternal friendship of our two peoples. I believe that, by the joint efforts of our two Governments and peoples, the great friendship of our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will assuredly be able to achieve further consolidation and development.

IN the past few years, due to the common efforts of the peoples of the world, the entire international situation has developed in a direction more and more favourable to socialism, the national independence movement and world peace. The superiority of socialism has become ever clearer. The system of colonialism is rapidly disintegrating. The imperialists and the reactionaries find the going tougher and tougher with each passing day. It can be said that the situation with regard to the struggle for world peace and human progress has never been so favourable as it is now. But the nature of imperialism will never change; the imperialists will not withdraw from the historical arena of their own accord. Precisely because they are faced with an adverse situation, the imperialists are putting up a frenzied, desperate struggle. The imperialist aggressive bloc headed by the United States has never for a moment relaxed the activities for armaments expansion and war preparations. The imperialists have concluded a series of aggressive military alliances. They have set up military bases everywhere. They are actively reviving West German and Japanese militarism. They have colluded with the reactionaries of various countries to suppress the national liberation movements and the revolutionary struggles of the people. When U.S. imperialism was compelled to agree to the convocation of the four-power conference of government heads, it tried for a time to cover up its policy of aggression and war with the camouflage of peace. However, burning flames can never be wrapped in a piece of paper. Recently, U.S. imperialism committed flagrant aggression and provocation against our great ally, the Soviet Union, and torpedoed the four-power conference of government heads. Thus it has once again exposed its ferocious imperialist features. Such actions on the part of U.S. imperialism are by no means fortuitous; they are determined by the nature of imperialism. Such actions in no way indicate the strength of U.S. imperialism, but rather show that it is on its last legs.

China and Mongolia are close comrades-in-arms and brothers in the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union. We firmly support the just and resolute measures taken by the Soviet Government against the crime of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism. The just struggle carried out by the Soviet Union against U.S. imperialism has dealt a powerful blow to the arrogance of imperialism and inspired the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. Like their brothers, the Mongolian people, the 650 million Chinese people will continue to unite with the great Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries and with all other peace-loving peoples of the world to fight resolutely against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialist bloc

headed by the United States, to support the just struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national independence and democratic freedoms and to strive for a lasting world peace and human progress.

Comrades and Friends! We have already been in your country for two days, during which we have been living among the warm-hearted Mongolian people. We feel such close affection and are as happy as if we were at home. We are grateful from the bottom of our hearts for the warm welcome and kind hospitality you have accorded us; we regard this as a manifestation of the noble friendship cherished by the Mongolian people for the Chinese people. I hope that our present visit will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship between our two countries.

Let us link arms still closer and advance together in close co-operation in the cause of building socialism and safeguarding world peace!

I now propose a toast

To the prosperity of the Mongolian People's Republic,

To the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples,

To the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union,

To world peace, and

To the health of the Mongolian leaders headed by Comrade Tsedenbal!

PEKING REVIEW

The weekly magazine of Chinese news
and views in English

*PEKING REVIEW is airmailed to all subscribers
the world over and brings you:*

Up-to-date, authoritative coverage of China.

Views on international developments.

Theoretical articles.

Texts of major policy statements and documents.

Cultural trends.

Subscribe or renew NOW

Inquire at your local bookstore or write direct
to our chief distributor GUOZI SHUDIAN
P. O. Box 399, Peking, China

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Rally

Following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech given at the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Rally held in Ulan Bator on May 31, 1960.—Ed.

**Dear Comrade Chairman Tsedenbal,
Dear Comrade Mayor Bataa,
Dear Comrades and Friends,**

We are very glad to have this opportunity today of attending such a grand rally together with the people of all sections in Ulan Bator. This is a rally at which the Mongolian people are showing their genuine friendship for the Chinese people, and is an embodiment of the great friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples. Allow me, on behalf of the Chinese people, to extend highest respects to the fraternal Mongolian people.

THERE is a tradition of profound friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples. In our revolutionary struggles in the past, we always sympathized with and supported each other. In 1945, with the support of the heroic Soviet Red Army, Marshal Choibalsan personally led troops to join with the Chinese people's forces to defeat Japanese imperialism. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the friendly relations between our two countries have greatly flourished on a new basis. In the big socialist family headed by the Soviet Union, we are united as one, closely co-operating, helping each other to steadily promote the development of the cause of socialism in both our countries. There has been close co-ordination between us in international affairs for the sake of opposing imperialist aggression and striving for world peace. Having Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as its basis, our friendship is unbreakable. The Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance concluded between China and Mongolia today will further strengthen the brotherly relations between our two peoples and further promote the growth of the socialist cause of our two countries and we believe that the conclusion of this treaty will also be of great significance to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world.

While celebrating the ever growing friendship between China and Mongolia, we congratulate with the same joy the fraternal Mongolian people for their tremendous successes in the construction of their motherland. We are glad to witness, during our current visit, the fact that the industrious labour of the Mongolian people has borne bountiful fruits. On your vast land new industries and agriculture are flourishing and expanding in an uninterrupted way. The co-operative movement has been rapidly completed in the field of animal husbandry, which was formerly on a scattered and individual basis. With the development in socialist construction and victory

in socialist transformation, the face of the Mongolian People's Republic has undergone great changes. You have turned your country from one engaged solely in livestock breeding into a country engaged in simultaneous development of agriculture and animal husbandry, and industry. Inspired by the policy laid down by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to speed up socialist construction by relying chiefly on Mongolia's own resources, the Mongolian people have now started a new enthusiastic movement of construction and are engaged in industrious labour to fulfil ahead of schedule the Three-Year Plan. We are confident that under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian Government and Comrade Tsedenbal, and with the support of the great Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the Mongolian people, relying on their own diligent hands, will certainly be able quickly to make new and greater achievements.

Led by the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese People have, in recent years, held high the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune and are building their motherland with unparalleled enthusiasm and selfless labour. The main targets of our Second Five-Year Plan had been fulfilled three years ahead of time in 1959. We are determined to catch up with and outstrip Britain in the output of principal industrial products in less than ten years. We are also confident that we can build our country at a relatively faster tempo into a socialist state with a highly developed modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture.

In building socialism, both China and Mongolia have received aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. Our victories are inseparable from the fraternal mutual aid and co-operation of all the socialist countries. The Chinese people have consistently held that the unity and growing might of the socialist camp are the reliable guarantees for our realizing the great ideals of socialism and communism, and the main pillar of lasting world peace and human progress. The Chinese people have always held as their sacred internationalist duty to consolidate and strengthen continuously the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The efforts of the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries to sow dissension among our fraternal countries will always be in vain.

NOW the camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union is already invincibly strong. The policy of all socialist states against imperialist aggression and war and for a lasting world peace is more and more winning the hearts of the people. People throughout the world see even more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of world peace. Not long ago, covering itself with

a sheep's skin, the Eisenhower government of the United States spread a smokescreen of peace in an attempt to benumb the people of the world and demoralize them in their struggles for peace, independence and democracy. But sooner or later the fox's tail will out. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. Even when U.S. imperialism put on a camouflage of peace, it never stopped for a moment its frenzied activities of armament expansion and war preparations. Recently, the U.S. Government, after its spy plane intruding into the Soviet territory was shot down by the Soviet Union, flagrantly rejected the protest and entirely justified demands of the Soviet Government in regard to this act of U.S. aggression, thereby wrecking the four-power conference of heads of government which had attracted the attention of the whole world. After that, the Kishi government in Japan, at the direction of U.S. imperialism, has forced the Japanese Lower House illegally to pass the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. In the past year and more U.S. air force and navy have ceaselessly violated the territorial air and waters of China. The number of such violations had come to 100 recently. This series of crimes of aggression undermining world peace have once again fully exposed to people throughout the world the despicable features of U.S. imperialism in actively preparing for wars of aggression. These facts have enabled the people of the whole world to see more clearly the essence of U.S. imperialism and to further recognize the features of those lackeys of imperialism who have all along set themselves up as being impartial. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just and resolute measures taken recently by the Soviet Government against the provocative crimes of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have consistently held that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is an integrated whole with flesh and blood ties. Aggression by U.S. im-

perialism against any socialist country is aggression against the 650 million people of China, against the entire socialist camp, and will be dealt doubly powerful counterblows by the iron fist of the mighty socialist camp.

COMRADES and Friends, we are now in a new, great era in which imperialism is approaching its collapse and the people of the world are continuously growing in strength. The main feature of the era is that the forces of socialism have surpassed those of imperialism, the progressive forces have surpassed the reactionary forces and the forces for peace have surpassed those for war. The time when the imperialists could ride roughshod and work their will on others has gone for ever and they cannot block the wheel of history from turning forward or prevent the people of the world from rising to take their destiny into their own hands. The anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist storm of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is daily becoming more violent. The struggle of people all over the world for peace is surging and swelling. The just struggles of the peoples of south Korea, Turkey and Japan are growing and the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is developing vigorously. The days of imperialism are numbered. So long as the people of all countries unite still more closely, form a united front against imperialism, primarily against U.S. imperialism, and carry on resolute struggles, they will certainly defeat the imperialists' policies of war and aggression.

Let the peoples of our two countries unite closely together and strive steadfastly and unremittingly against imperialist aggression and for a lasting world peace.

Final victory belongs to the peace-loving people throughout the world!

National Conference

Outstanding Workers in Culture and Education Meet

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE national conference of outstanding groups and workers in education, culture, health, physical culture, and journalism opened on June 1 in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Convened jointly by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, it is the biggest conference of labour heroes in the fields of culture and education ever held since the birth of New China. From all parts of the country, over 6,000 delegates have gathered here in the capital to review the tremendous achievements made as the cultural revolution surges forward. They also come together to commend the advanced, swap experience, strengthen unity, summon up revolutionary drive, so as to carry the cultural revolution to new heights.

Over a half of the delegates represent outstanding groups and nearly a quarter are women. They come from many nationalities including the Hans, Mongolians, Huis, Chuangs, Uighurs and Tibetans. The delegates represent more than seven million professionals and 30 million doing spare-time educational and cultural work throughout the country. While the oldest among them is well over 80, the youngest is a Young Pioneer in his early teens.

The magnificent Great Hall of the People with its galaxy of lights wore a festive air when these standard-bearers in education and culture got together at the inaugural meeting. It resounded with applause as the delegates rose to greet Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu and other leaders

of the Party and the Government when they took their seats at the flower-decked rostrum before a huge portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung flanked by ten giant red flags.

Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Party's Political Bureau and Vice-Premier, delivered the message of greetings (for full text, see p. 18) on behalf of the conference's co-sponsors. He pointed out that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, an army of cultural and educational workers, with intellectuals of the proletariat as its backbone, has begun to be formed; China's cultural revolution has begun to show great success and is surging forward in full spate. His speech was marked time and again by prolonged applause.

The composition of the delegates itself attests to the truth of the Vice-Premier's statement. At this conference, most of the delegates are of worker or peasant origin. Many of them are former illiterates who have become outstanding writers, poets, artists, educationalists, doctors and journalists. To cite a few examples, there is Hu Wan-chun, formerly a semi-illiterate steelworker and now a well-known writer. He has written more than 700,000 words during the past few years and published four anthologies of short stories. It was he who wrote the scenario for the popular new colour film *A Family of Steelworkers*. There is Shih Chang-yuan, a peasant of Shansi who, not long ago illiterate, now has more than 200 popular songs to his credit. There is also Li Lien-jung, a former miner with only three and a half years of schooling in the old society. He studied hard after liberation and is now a teacher of history of the Chinese Communist Party at Hupeh University. The Tibetan delegates include men and women who were former serfs and who are now free, outstanding builders of socialism.

Great Goals

The inaugural meeting also heard a report by Lin Feng, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. After reviewing the ten years' achievements in culture and education, he pointed out that the fundamental task is to carry to final victory the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, to thoroughly eliminate bourgeois political and ideological influences, greatly enhance the communist consciousness and moral qualities of the whole



At the inaugural meeting of the Conference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Culture and Education

people, popularize and improve education for the whole nation and actively strive to eliminate the differences between worker and peasant, town and country, and between mental and manual labour.

Lin Feng urged an all-out effort in the cultural revolution aiming to turn intellectuals into men and women of the labouring people and to enable the worker and peasant masses to become well educated. He stressed that intellectuals should take part in physical labour, become one with the worker and peasant masses, remould their ideology, adopt the Marxist-Leninist world outlook to become true intellectuals of the proletariat, and form the habit of regarding labour as a first necessity in life.

These are the great goals set by the Party for China's cultural and educational workers. They are, of course, not easily attainable. But from the speeches and conversations of the delegates, one can sense the confidence there is today in China's cultural and educational circles that, in unity with the people, these goals will be achieved. That sense of confidence does not surprise one when you learn more about the delegates. Each one of them has a story of successful endeavour to tell—in many cases of the overcoming of seemingly impossible difficulties to achieve success.

This confidence also stems from the massive achievements in every field of their work. In the past ten years in the field of education—and delegates in this field take up 65.4 per cent of the total number — illiteracy has been wiped out among 100 million illiterates. On the other end, in the field of higher education, a new all-time high of 810,000 has been reached in the enrolment of full-time university students; this is 5.2 times the 1947 pre-liberation peak figure. Students in full-time secondary schools and secondary specialized schools now number 12,900,000, which is 6.8 times the 1946 pre-liberation

peak figure; over 80 per cent of school-age children are in school. The part-time study, part-time work agricultural middle schools have made rapid advances. This is also true of spare-time schools of all types and levels.

Successes in the cultural field have also been immense. China now has more than 470 types of local drama. Most of these were revived or re-created after liberation. Literature, art and cinema have given powerful expression to the new socialist age in which we live.

In the field of health, there are now more than 390,000 hospitals, clinics and health centres; this is 107 times the pre-liberation figure. A medical and health network with the commune as a basic unit is being formed throughout the country. Smallpox and kala azar, the worst enemies of the health of the people, are wiped out in the main. The incidence of schistosomiasis and certain other parasitic diseases common in the south of China has been greatly reduced.

The Delegates Report

On the next and following days, many delegates took the floor to report on the achievement in their respective fields. Liu Ning-I, speaking on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, urged cultural and educational workers to be tireless promoters of progress and to work hard and create productively under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's teaching.

Thunderous applause greeted Shih Chan-chun, leader of the Chinese mountaineering expedition which reached the top of Mount Jolmo Lungma. Here indeed was proof that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, there is no height the Chinese people cannot scale, be it Jolmo Lungma, or any towering peak in science, technology or any other field!

At general meetings and small group discussions, speakers have described the experience acquired in the

course of their work. In this busy swapping of experience, one fact stands out most prominently. Though their successes vary according to their actual professions and circumstances, they all have one thing in common: a great spirit of selfless devotion, of work without any consideration of reward, and of communist co-operation, of giving "the easy" to others while keeping "the difficult" for oneself.

The meeting is scheduled to last nine days. During the time leaders of the Party and the Government will continue to acquaint the delegates with conditions in the country and the future direction of China's endeavours. As we go to press, the conference is still in session, but there can be no doubt that when it adjourns, these banner-bearers will raise their standards still higher, rallying still greater numbers of people around them, to create ever more brilliant records to meet the needs of the big leap forward in industry and agriculture, the commune movement in the urban and rural areas, the movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution that is developing throughout the country to speed the building of socialism.

A Prediction Comes True

Standing in the midst of these guiding spirits of the times in the magnificent Great Hall of the People, one involuntarily recalls the prediction made by Chairman Mao Tse-tung some 11 years ago in a Peking that still bore the marks of war-torn China: "The time has gone when the Chinese could be looked upon as an uncivilized people. We shall emerge in the world as a nation with a high degree of culture."

This prediction is now coming true. It is the result of the concerted efforts of the vast number of such people as are represented here at this conference working purposefully and in high spirits under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Chinese Communist Party and the State Council Greet the Conference

Following is the text of the message of greetings delivered on June 1, 1960, by Comrade Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Individuals in Socialist Construction in the Fields of Education, Culture, Health, Physical Culture and Journalism. — Ed.

Delegates and Comrades:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Re-

public of China, I send heartfelt greetings to the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Individuals in Socialist Construction in the Fields of Education, Culture, Health, Physical Culture and Journalism, and through you, to the more than 7 million professional cultural and educational workers and the more than 30 million doing spare-time cultural and educational work throughout the country.

The emergence of many outstanding groups and individuals on the cultural and educational front indicates that the cultural revolution in our country has begun to achieve tremendous successes and that an army of cultural and educational workers with proletarian intellec-

tuals as its backbone has begun to be formed. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of China consider it necessary to call such a conference to commend the advanced, exchange experiences, strengthen unity, give revolutionary energy full play, so as to raise our country's cultural revolution to new heights in line with the big leap forward in our industrial and agricultural production, the people's commune movement in the countryside and cities and the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, thus greatly promoting our socialist construction.



Delegates cheering leaders of the Party and the Government

New China's culture and education is characterized, in the first place, by the fact that it is anti-imperialist and is diametrically opposed to imperialist "civilization." As is well known, it was precisely because of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism that our great motherland with its long-standing cultural tradition and one-fourth of the world's population was turned into a country, "poor and blank" and extremely backward in culture and education. The imperialists make every effort to disseminate what they call "civilization," "Western culture," "liberty, equality and fraternity," and "democratic individualism." They have no other object but to benumb the labouring people in the imperialist countries, make them accept the existing state of affairs, endure exploitation and refrain from revolution; to benumb the people of the colonial and semi-colonial countries throughout the world, make them resigned to their backwardness, tolerate aggression and do nothing to overthrow imperialist and colonialist rule. As far as the oppressed nations and the broad masses of the labouring people throughout the world are concerned, all these stuffs are despicable, bare-faced deceptions and endless calamities. The imperialists and their lackeys perpetrated towering crimes against our people but they slandered us as an "inferior race," and the "sick man of East Asia," saying that we should endure their brutal and inhuman plunder and exploitation and should not rise in resistance and revolution. It was not until the Chinese people had suffered all the evils of imperialist "civilization" that they accepted the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, overthrew the vicious rule of imperialism and its lackeys and founded the People's Republic of China led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance. Revolution and only revolution has enabled the Chinese people to stand up politically, economically and culturally.

Our experience demonstrates to the people throughout the country, to all our cultural and educational workers and to the oppressed nations and their intellectuals the world over that the contradiction between the oppressed nations and imperialism is a life-and-death contradiction. "Friendly co-operative" relations of "active coexistence" of "live and let live" do not exist and never will exist between the oppressed nations and imperialism. The

Yugoslav revisionist clique headed by Tito prettifies imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism and its chief-tain Eisenhower and asserts that this is "creative development of Marxism-Leninism," and anything to the contrary is "rigid dogmatism." This is rank nonsense; it is an extremely shameless calumny of Marxism-Leninism. The "theory" of the Tito revisionist clique is very similar to the language used by the Chinese comprador bourgeoisie; it is the "theory" of the lackeys of imperialism.

New China's culture and education is also characterized by the fact that it is led by the proletariat and not by the bourgeoisie. Historical facts demonstrate that in the socialist countries, leadership in culture and education can still be seized by the bourgeois intellectuals who copy educational and literary theories as well as other things from the bourgeoisie and pass them off as socialist items to befuddle the people and particularly the younger generation, impede the development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and create the conditions for the restoration of capitalism. The imperialists headed by the United States hope that with the elevation of the people's cultural attainments bourgeois ideas will prevail in the socialist countries. In addition to utilizing every means of propaganda to disseminate reactionary imperialist culture to the socialist countries, the imperialists also hope that we will, through the mediums of literature, the cinema and the other arts and propaganda publications, spread bourgeois pacifism to benumb the people's vigilance against the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression, thus causing the broad masses of people to relax the mass struggle for peace and, in the event imperialism launches a war, be caught mentally unprepared, and enabling imperialism to reap the advantages of surprise attack. The imperialists also hope that we will abandon the Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis, spread the fallacy of bourgeois humanism and the erroneous notion that bourgeois culture is perfection itself and so advanced as to be unattainable, so that our people will bow before

bourgeois "civilization," be satisfied to lag behind and weaken their revolutionary will. Our cultural and educational workers must pay serious attention to this vast intrigue of imperialism to disintegrate our fighting will and effect a "peaceful evolution" of socialist society to capitalism. In order to smash this intrigue of the imperialists headed by the United States, we must build, consolidate and strengthen the leadership of the Communist Party in our cultural and educational work. In the past 11 years, the process of development of our cultural and educational work has been a process of the struggle for leadership between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This struggle has been reflected in the work of education, culture, journalism, health and physical culture. The struggle against the bourgeois rightists in 1957 and the struggle against the right opportunists within the Chinese Communist Party in 1959 were acute class struggles on the political and ideological fronts. It is because our Party and the people throughout the country, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, smashed the frenzied attacks of the bourgeois rightists and the right opportunists within the Party that it has been possible for the big leap in industrial and agricultural production, the rural and urban people's communes, the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution and the big leap in cultural and educational work to emerge in our country.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung told us in 1957: following the basic completion of the socialist revolution on the economic front, "it will take a considerable time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country. This is because the influence of the bourgeoisie and of the intellectuals who come from the old society will remain in our country as the ideology of a class for a long time to come." Our country's cultural revolution is only at its beginning. There is no end to cultural revolution. So long as human society exists it will go on without interruption. Until a communist society is built, the main content of the cultural revolution is the struggle in the field of ideology between socialism and capitalism to decide which will win.

The realization of communism requires a great abundance of social products; it also requires that the level of communist ideology and consciousness of the whole people as well as their moral qualities be greatly raised and that education be made universal among the whole people and its quality elevated. To enable the whole people to greatly raise their level of communist ideology and consciousness as well as their moral qualities it is necessary to eliminate root and branch bourgeois political and ideological influences among them. To make education universal among the whole people and elevate its quality, not only does it require the elimination of illiteracy, universal secondary and primary school education but also universal higher education. Such are the very arduous and glorious tasks of all our cultural and educational workers. We must carry out these great tasks by prolonged, down-to-earth and unremitting

efforts under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Cultural revolution means that the masses of workers and peasants become well educated and the intellectuals become labouring people. The viewpoint that cultural revolution means only that the masses of workers and peasants become well educated, with no need for the intellectuals to become labouring people is one-sided and therefore erroneous. A new atmosphere has appeared in our cultural and educational work since the policy that writers and artists should take part in physical labour and education must be combined with productive labour was implemented only two to three years ago. Most of those who adopted a dubious attitude on this question have been convinced by facts. We must continue to implement this policy in the future. Our cultural and educational workers must understand that all social wealth is created only by man's physical labour. This is true at present and will remain true in the future as it has always been in the past. The exploiting classes despise physical labour and those who do physical work. We must regard physical labour as the primary necessity of human life. We must enable the whole people to become labouring people with socialist consciousness and culture.

All our cultural and educational workers must seriously apply themselves to the study of Marxism-Leninism and the works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and ceaselessly carry out ideological remoulding. The movement to study the works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and dialectical materialism that is unfolding on a broad scale throughout the country is a great communist movement on the ideological front and has extremely far-reaching significance; we must actively support and continue to further this movement.

In our country, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, an army of cultural and educational workers with proletarian intellectuals as its backbone has begun to be formed and a high tide of cultural revolution has come. Our outstanding workers have the responsibility to unite all those with whom it is possible to unite to raise the cultural revolution to new heights. We must wage a resolute struggle against imperialism and its lackeys including the modern revisionists. Among the people themselves, we must use the method of unity — criticism — unity, the method of active assistance, to correctly solve contradictions. In the realm of literature, art and academic studies, we must firmly adhere to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." While going all out and aiming high we must pay attention to the principle of combining work with adequate rest. While thinking, speaking and acting boldly we must be sure that everything we do has been tested in practice by experimentation. We must have lofty aims and great ambitions and at the same time a down-to-earth working style.

All cultural and educational workers, unite under the banner of the teachings of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the cultural revolution!

The Final Assault on the World's Highest Peak

by KUO CHAO-JEN

On May 24 and 25, three Chinese mountaineers, Wang Fu-chou, a young geologist from Peking, Chu Ying-hua, a lumberjack from Szechuan, and Gonpa, a Tibetan P.L.A. man, in a magnificent effort forced their way up the summit of Mount Jolmo Lungma from the north face — a feat without precedent. Here is the story of this final assault on the peak. The first instalment of the full story of the expedition follows on page 23. — Ed.

ON May 17, members of the Chinese mountaineering expedition led by deputy leader Hsu Ching, began their fourth march — the final assault on the peak itself.* After seven days of difficult climbing on May 23, the 14-member party reached 8,500 metres above sea level and established their Camp VIII on a snow-covered slope. This was their last camp — the "Final Assault Camp" below the 8,882-metre peak.

At ten o'clock that evening, they saw a meteorological signal flare from Camp III at 6,400 metres. Its message was: "Good weather on the 24th." It was heartening news.

At 09:30 hours (Peking time) in the morning of May 24, a four-man group made up of Wang Fu-chou, Chu Ying-hua, Gonpa and Liu Lien-man, a fireman from Harbin, with Wang in the lead set out with their equipment: rucksacks, ice-axes, oxygen apparatus, etc. Hsu Ching, the deputy leader, stayed at the "Final Assault Camp" to direct the operation. All the others withdrew to Camp VI at 8,100 metres to make preparations for support in case of need.

"Second Step" — The Last Obstacle

After about two hours climbing, the quartet had ascended only some 70 metres. Then they arrived at the famous "Second Step" on the northeast ridge of Mount Jolmo Lungma. This blocked their advance like a barricade. It is a steep cliff about 30 metres high across the ridge, ascending from 8,570 metres to 8,600 metres above sea level. The average gradient of its slippery rock wall is between 60 and 70 degrees. It seems to be bereft of any supporting point for a climber. It was here that those two experienced British alpinists Leigh-Mallory and Irvine lost their lives.

The Chinese climbers tried to make a detour around the "Second Step" and climb up to the peak along the northeast ridge. But it turned out that this was even steeper and more difficult to tackle. So they would

their way up in a direction parallel to "Second Step." Finally half way up the "Second Step" they found a vertical chimney and decided to ascend it.

It was bitterly cold — more than 30 degrees below zero, centigrade. The rock wall was so slippery that the climbers could only inch their way up, using every available hand and foot hold. Even the specially designed boots with crampons could hardly keep a firm hold. Chu Ying-hua, the lumberjack from Szechuan led the way; he slipped many times, but pressed on doggedly.

The last three metres to the top of the "Second Step" is a sheer vertical rock slab. Master of Sports Liu Lien-man moved ahead to blaze the trail. He gripped tiny cracks in the rock and inched his way up by sheer strength. But four times he fell back, exhausted.

He then decided to use the "courte echell" (short ladder) technique. He crouched down and offered his companion a leg up. Slowly he stood up and lifted him. At such an altitude, the slightest movement is a tremendous effort. Liu Lien-man's legs trembled and he breathed laboriously. He first lifted up Chu Ying-hua and then Gonpa. Then the two pulled Liu and Wang Fu-chou up the rock slab. Only when all of them were safely over the "Second Step" did they discover that it had taken them more than five hours to climb it and that the last three metres had taken them a full three hours.

As they moved slowly forward, dusk fell and a piercing icy wind rose. The climbers pressed on. But owing to over exertion, the pressure gauges of their oxygen apparatus indicated that their reserves were running low. After his extreme exertions Liu Lien-man was very weak. Every one or two steps forward he would fall, then slowly regain his feet and continue to move forward.

A Party Group Meeting

When the quartet reached 8,700 metres above sea level, the advance became more difficult. They halted, and the three members of the Chinese Communist Party, Wang Fu-chou, Chu Ying-hua and Liu Lien-man, held a brief Party group meeting. Wang Fu-chou, the young geologist said: "To climb up to the summit is a task entrusted us by the Party. We'll press on even without oxygen!" The others shared his view and they decided to continue the advance. Considering the physical condition of Liu Lien-man and to gain time, it was decided that he should remain behind.

After the three others left, Liu Lien-man lay down by a rock. He was semi-unconscious. A deeper breath of oxygen brought him to and he thought of his comrades still battling their way up. He switched off his oxygen

* Previously, the expedition had made three acclimatization marches.

apparatus in a heroic, self-sacrificing effort to save the precious remaining oxygen for them. He tore a page from his diary and scribbled a note to this effect and then fell asleep.

In the meantime, the other three continued their advance along the snow-covered slope. It became steeper and very slippery. So they made a detour to the rocky slope on the northeast and continued this way. After negotiating two rocky slopes with gradients of more than 60 degrees behind them they began to tackle another steep slope. Gonpa, the Tibetan soldier, was in the lead. But he was tired out. So Chu Ying-hua took the lead. After only a few steps up he slipped back to where he had been. Finally Wang Fu-chou tried his hand and blazed a trail forward.

It was getting darker and darker. The Jolmo Lungma massif became obscured, only the summit showed its formidable outline. To avoid accidents in the dark, Wang Fu-chou, Chu Ying-hua and Gonpa crawled on all fours, making their way forward by the dim light reflected by the snow.

In the deep of the night, almost total darkness descended. The only light came from the stars twinkling in the sky. The shadow of the summit looked dwarfed and lower.

Alarmingly when they reached 8,830 metres, their oxygen reserves ran out completely. But the wind had subsided. They were favoured for the climb to the summit. They stopped and remained silent for a moment. Wang Fu-chou spoke first: "Comrades, the three of us shoulder the task of the assault on the summit. Our oxygen has run out. It will be dangerous to continue our advance. But can we withdraw?"

"Press ahead!" was the unanimous answer from Chu Ying-hua and Gonpa.

The trio discarded their oxygen apparatus to lighten their burden and started on what must count among the most arduous and hazardous adventures in mankind's history — climbing above 8,830 metres without artificial oxygen.

Now each step forward meant a gigantic effort. Acute headache, troubled vision, excessive panting and feebleness tortured them cruelly. It took them more than half an hour to tackle a one-metre-high rock and long halts were needed between each step. They endured all this and kept pressing ahead.

The Unforgettable Moment

After crossing a rocky slope dotted with accumulations of snow, the three finally reached a place at the boundary line between rock and snow — the summit! Looking round, they saw in the pre-dawn light the array of mighty peaks of the Jolmo Lungma massif now shrunk to dwarf size far below. Nothing in the world stood higher than

where they stood. They had accomplished an unprecedented achievement in mankind's history — reaching the summit of 8,882-metre Mount Jolmo Lungma from its north face.

They looked at their watches, it was 04:20, Peking time, May 25.

To the south of Jolmo Lungma's peak, there was thick accumulated snow and to the north, grey rocks. Between them, there was an oval shaped space. This was the summit — the dreamland of the world's mountaineers.

Despite a struggle of nearly 19 hours and extreme fatigue, the heroes Wang Fu-chou, Chu Ying-hua and Gonpa were excited and happy.

Gonpa, the Tibetan soldier, took out from his rucksack the five-star national flag of China and a small plaster bust of Chairman Mao Tse-tung with which the expedition had entrusted him. Carefully he secured them with stones on a great rock to the northwest of the summit.

Wang Fu-chou produced his "athlete's diary" and pencilled the words:

"Wang Fu-chou *et al*, three men, conquered Mount Jolmo Lungma.

"04:20, May 25, 1960."

It was still dark and Wang's hands were frozen stiff. It took him about three minutes to finish writing these words. Then Gonpa came forward to help him tear the sheet of paper from the diary. The message was put in a white woollen glove and secured by a heap of small stones. As a souvenir, they picked nine rock specimens for Chairman Mao.

They stayed on the summit for about a quarter of an hour and began to descend at 04:35 Peking time.

They had a small cine-camera with them. But it was still too dark to take any shots. When they descended to 8,700 metres, it became lighter. They turned around and took a few shots.



A ladder was used in climbing to North Col

When Liu Lien-man woke up from his sleep, he saw footprints on the snow-covered slope leading to the summit. He knew his comrades had succeeded.

Heartened, he struggled to his feet. When the three returned safely, the first thing Liu did was to offer them the remaining oxygen he had saved for them. The three hardy heroes were moved to tears.

The Full Account of the Expedition (I)

The Climb to the Top of the Earth

by KUO CHAO-JEN

THE three Chinese mountaineers who battled their way up to the summit of Mount Jolmo Lungma on May 25, added a brilliant page to the annals of world mountaineering. They exploded the myth about the "inaccessibility" of the world's highest peak from its north side.

Majestic Jolmo Lungma, soaring 8,882 metres above sea level, defied seven attempts by foreign climbers between 1921 and 1938. Famed British alpinists Leigh-Mallory and Irvine reached around 8,500 metres above sea level in 1924 — just about the highest point ever reached by Western mountaineers from the north. But they never returned from that expedition. The last few hundred metres of the peak's north face with its continuous series of sheer rock faces and outward-dipping ledges were believed by many experts to be unscalable. But the three young Chinese climbers — Wang Fu-chou, 25-year-old graduate of the Peking Geological Institute, Master of Sports and member of the Chinese Communist Party; Gonpa (Tibetan), 27-year-old P.L.A. man, first grade sportsman; and Chu Ying-hua, 25-year-old lumberjack from Szechuan Province, Master of Sports and member of the Communist Party — accomplished the feat at their very first attempt. Another 25 members of the Chinese expedition reached heights 8,100 metres and above — no small achievements considering the number of persons involved and the fact that China has only had a history of five years in modern mountaineering. Battling blinding snowstorms and rarefied air, negotiating steep glaciers, traversing areas of snow and ice avalanches and scaling sheer cliffs, the Chinese mountaineers covered "the longest mile in the world" and reached the summit in a little more than two months.

At the Base Camp

On March 19, the expedition reached the foot of Mount Jolmo Lungma. It was made up of factory workers, lumberjacks, soldiers, scientific research workers and college students from many parts of the country and newly emancipated Tibetan serfs. It was led by Shih Chan-chun, well-known 32-year-old Master of Sports, a pioneer in Chinese mountaineering who had conquered many peaks both in China and the Soviet Union.

The quartet made their descent together. News of their triumph spread rapidly to the base camp, to the whole country, and the whole world and brought great rejoicing.

At 13:30 hours Peking time on May 30, together with the rest of the expedition, the quartet returned safely to the base camp at 5,120 metres above sea level.

The elements displayed their inhospitality that very same day. A heavy snowstorm raged in the area of the Jolmo Lungma massif. Piercing, shrieking winds churned up curtains of sand sky high. The valley rumbled with the thunder of great avalanches of ice. Whirling granular snow dimmed the view of the stupendous mountain and made it appear even more formidable and unclimbable.

The Chinese mountaineers, undaunted by this display of natural violence, set up their base camp in a valley 5,120 metres above sea level. The clearing in which the tents were pitched is the bed of what was once a glacier, flanked by moraines carried down by the glacier during the centuries of its existence.

In high spirits, they cleared away rocks, set up their felt tents, planted a flag pole and hoisted China's five-star national flag for the first time in this faraway corner. They put up a symbolic "arch" adorned with pieces of red cloth, and plastered their tents with slogans written on brightly coloured papers. One of the slogan-verses read:

*The peak of Jolmo Lungma soars taller than heaven,
But it can't daunt the will of heroes!
Across the snow and ice and over sheer cliffs,
We vow to plant the red flag atop the summit!*

Jolmo Lungma, on its part, seemed set on venting its full capriciousness on its challengers. Hurricanes often tore down their tents and during the night the mountaineers had to get up and set their billets to rights again in lashing wind and bitter cold with the mercury standing at 20 degrees below zero. Snowstorms sometimes confined them to their tents for long stretches at a time.

Despite everything the expedition went ahead with its work. Its members set up their meteorological observatory, radio station, clinic and provisions depot. The doctor and nurses busied themselves giving regular check-ups to the members and treating cases of mountain sickness. The supply personnel checked in a stream of high quality modern equipment and a rich assortment of the choicest concentrated foods and beverages from various parts of the country.

In the meantime, leaders of the expedition together with the rank and file, made further studies of the data about the mountain and worked out, in the light of the experience accumulated over the past years, a general plan for the ascent. In view of the immensity of the task, and so that the climbers could be thoroughly acclimatized, the plan envisaged that the battle for the peak would be completed in four successive operations.

Operation No. 1—The climbing party to set out from the base camp to reach 6,400 metres and then return to recuperate;

Operation No. 2—Another ascent from base to gain 7,600 metres and then return to rest;

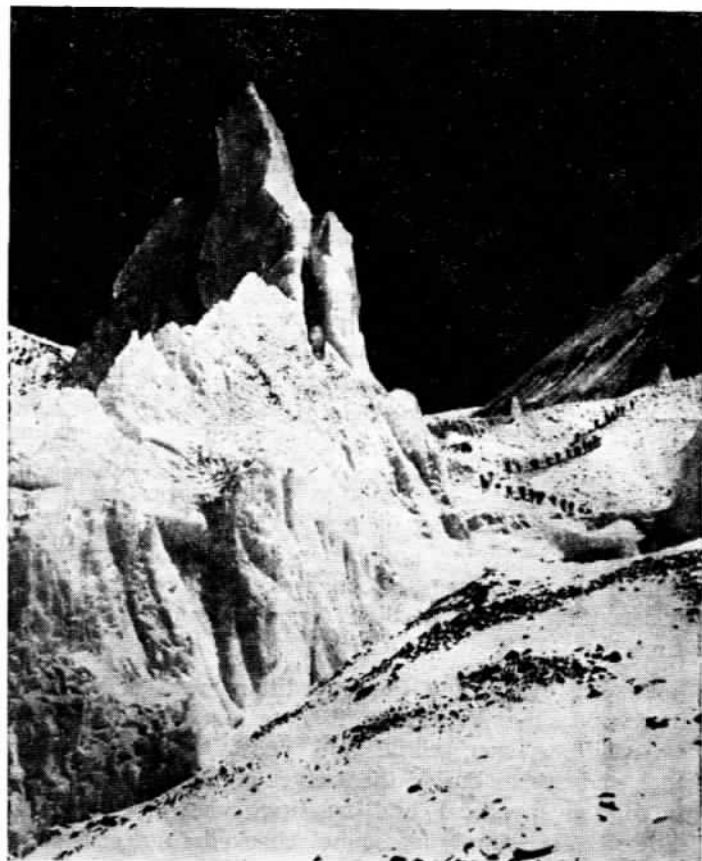
Operation No. 3—A third climb to reach 8,300 metres and again return to base to rest.

During these three acclimatization marches, the climbers would set up a string of camps at different altitudes and make preparations for the final assault. When all this has been done, the climbers set out from the base camp on the last operation—No. 4—to establish a "final assault camp" at 8,500 metres, from where the supreme effort is launched to storm the peak.

This plan was adopted at a plenary meeting of the entire expedition, after thorough discussions and careful revisions on March 24.

The First March

On March 25, the persistent snowstorms died down and the pall of haze shrouding the mountain began to



The Chinese expedition (middle right) negotiates a glacier on the lower slopes of Jolmo Lungma 5,800 metres above sea level. Menacing seracs tower above them

disperse. The sun rose in a crystal blue sky, casting a magnificent glow on the snow-covered slopes.

This was the day chosen on the basis of accurate weather forecasts for the expedition to set out on its first acclimatization march.

At noon that day, all members of the climbing party stood ready in the clearing of the base camp, rucksacks on back and ice-axes in hand. The national flag moved aloft up the flag pole to the strains of the national anthem, marking the solemnity of the occasion. Then, leader of the expedition Shih Chan-chun issued the order: "The Chinese mountaineering expedition begins its march on the world's highest peak!"

The climbers advanced along the east Rongbuk Glacier, one of the valley glaciers descending from Mount Jolmo Lungma. By the time the evening mist rose from the valley, the party had reached Camp I—a slope 5,400 metres above sea level.

Under the ledge near the camp, the climbers found the remains of a camp site cordoned off by heaps of rock, with rusting empty tins and darkened mountain boots bearing blurred English trade marks scattered around.

As they started out again at daybreak the next morning, they came upon a wondrous world of glittering ice and snow just beyond a steep rocky slope—the tongue of the east Rongbuk Glacier. Sharp pointed seracs rose before them from the surface of the glacier like crystal stalagmites.

From there onwards, the route became more and more difficult. The climbers often had to wedge a way through the narrow gaps between seracs. Under the blazing sun, steam rose from the ice face and explosions echoed among the seracs as protruding parts of the ice towers broke off. Huge lumps of ice splintered into fragments, shooting in all directions.

At a bend in the glacier, the climbers came up against an ice barricade formed by several seracs so close together that they completely blocked the advance. To wedge through the seracs would be too risky. As the climbers stopped to look for a safer route, they found a note stuck in the crack of a rock. It had been left there by the reconnaissance party led by Hsu Ching, deputy leader of the expedition and a Master of Sports. It warned them of danger in the area of avalanches and directed them forward up a slope on the right along a series of steps the scouting party had cut with ice-axes. Taking this route, the party reached Camp II at 5,900 metres.

On the third day, the climbing party crossed the tongue-shaped area of the east Rongbuk Glacier and moved on to the glacier's huge snow basin—a vast terrain of ice and snow. Here the icy surface was rugged and steep, with deep crevasses that criss-crossed the terrain like a cobweb. The crust of the ice was so hard that it offered little purchase even to steel-nailed mountain boots.

In the afternoon the weather broke suddenly. The sun was shut out by foaming clouds. Blizzards tore at the climbers. Dense granular snow swirled in the air, reducing visibility to a few metres. The temperature dropped to 20 degrees below zero. The climbers formed rope parties and continued their ascent against a head wind.



Near the North Col

Crossing a stretch of snow-covered ground under a slope, the climbers stopped short. A dark object lay by the route. It was the corpse of a man. Its shredded and faded green down garments were of British make. The corpse had stiffened and shrunk and the features were beyond identification. Owing to the cold the body had not completely decomposed. The indications seemed to show that it was the body of a British mountaineer who had died a score of years ago. Despite their exhaustion towards the end of their day's climb and the bitter weather, the climbers dug a grave in the snow and buried the corpse.

When dusk set in, the snowstorm rose in intensity. The climbers pulled on their down garments and hoods and pushed on across the vast terrain of ice and snow. On March 27, they reached the appointed Camp III, 6,400 metres above sea level. The first acclimatization march was accomplished in the time expected. On the next day, the entire party returned safely to the base camp.

The Ascent of North Col

Then came the first real test for the Chinese mountaineers—to open a route to the North Col.

North Col, an undulating precipitous, glassy ice slope extending about 400 metres is so named because it is hemmed in between the highest peak and its sister peak to the north (7,538 metres above sea level). It rises 7,007 metres above sea level with an average gradient of about 60 degrees. Standing as it does athwart the only route leading from the east Rongbuk Glacier to the summit it has been described by mountaineers as the "gateway" to Jolmo Lungma.

The steep, treacherous slope of North Col is covered by unfathomable névé. Numerous traces of ice and snow avalanches indicate that this is one of the most dangerous areas in the Jolmo Lungma massif. Colossal avalanches occur almost every year. Thousands of tons of ice and snow cascade down the mountain side like the eruption

of a volcano. The rumble can be heard many kilometres away. British expeditions which attempted to scale the peak from the north in the 20s and 30s were many times attacked by avalanches. Seven people were lost in an avalanche in 1922.

According to the Chinese expedition's plan, the route to North Col was to be explored during the second acclimatization march. To save time, the expedition decided to send a reconnaissance party to explore the route immediately the first march was accomplished. This six-man scouting party led by Hsu Ching set out on March 28 just as the climbing party was leaving Camp III to return to the base camp.

A blizzard was raging across the Jolmo Lungma massif. North Col was shrouded in dense fog. Tornadoes tore past the slopes and churned up huge columns of snow.

Members of the reconnaissance party clamping on their crampons and roped together with nylon climbing ropes, struggled up the icy slope of North Col. Relying on their sharp sense of judgment and excellent mountaineering, they inched their way up, cutting each step forward with their ice-axes. Danger lurked at every step. A slip might send them hurtling down the ice wall to the bottom hundreds of metres below. A moment's slackness could cause a fall into a deep crevasse. All this in the midst of blinding sheets of snow, searing cold that cut to the marrow and rarefied air gave the climbers headaches and set them panting laboriously. Yet the members of the scouting party pressed on, helping and encouraging each other. After seven or eight hours, they reached 6,800 metres above sea level and came upon an ice chimney with a gradient of 70 degrees which the climbers jokingly called the "Ice Alley of Jolmo Lungma." The top of North Col could only be reached by climbing up this chimney.

After a short rest, Masters of Sports Hsu Ching, Liu Ta-yi and Peng Shu-li went ahead to blaze the trail. They boldly used the complicated mountaineering of combining snow and ice climbing and rock climbing techniques. Pressing their backs against one wall and planting their feet on the other they worked themselves up inch by inch. A few minutes of this and they were pretty exhausted and soaked with sweat. By the time the whole reconnaissance party had clambered to the top of North Col, it was turning dark. But after more than ten hours of grappling with severe cold, ice and snow, a safe route had been found through the gateway to Jolmo Lungma. Although this route was free from possible ice and snow avalanches, it lay across four ice crevasses and four stretches of steep ice slope. To ensure a safe passage for the main climbing party Hsu Ching set out again with a group of mountaineers, on the decision of the leadership of the expedition, to build a "road" to North Col. They cut steps on the steep icy slope, spanned the crevasses with

rope bridges and rigged up ladders of light metal on perpendicular ice walls, so opening up a safe passage on the ice wall of North Col.

Beginning on April 6, the entire climbing party led by Shih Chan-chun left the base camp in separate groups on their second acclimatization march.

On April 11, the party set out for North Col from Camp III at 6,400 metres, the highest point they had gained on the first march.

At 11:00 hours, a fierce northwest wind began to pommel the highest peak and the one to its north, roaring, swirling and letting loose a storm of hail and granular snow.

The climbers proceeded up the icy slope of North Col with the help of ice-axes and cramponed climbing boots.

As the altitude and steepness of the slope increased, climbers found breathing hard and their advance slackened. Some of them had to halt every few steps.

The snowstorm increased in strength and the advance slowed down to a snail's pace. Shih Chan-chun, who led the way, halted. He turned and looked at the

tired faces of his colleagues. Smilingly he encouraged them: "Come on, comrades! Keep going and we'll win! For heroic Chinese mountaineers, steeled fighters of Mao Tse-tung's era, there is only one slogan: Forward! Always forward! The North Col can't stop us; Jolmo Lungma can't hold us back! We're out to win and we shall!"

With his encouragement the other climbers took fresh heart. They quickened their steps.

Master of Sports Liu Lien-man, a fireman from Harbin, was the first to reach the top of North Col through the "Ice Alley." He refused to rest even after the day's exertion. Driving his axe into the ice to give himself a purchase, he paid out the climbing rope to help his comrades up the "chimney."

In this way, the climbing party safely negotiated the icy slope of North Col and reached a height of over 7,000 metres. A searing blizzard now blew up so the main party did not proceed any further. A reconnaissance group, however, reached 7,300 metres above sea level. Thus concluded the second acclimatization march.

(The concluding instalment will appear in our next issue.)

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Prospects of the Current Political Situation in Japan

Following is a slightly abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of May 29, 1960.—Ed.

THE course of events always runs directly counter to the wishful thinking of the reactionaries. Faced with the continuing and triumphant advance of the national and democratic movements of the Japanese and Asian people, U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Nobusuke Kishi, felt that they were landing themselves in ever greater isolation and difficulties. It was in an attempt to extricate themselves from this situation that they hurriedly concluded the Japan-U.S. military alliance so as to prepare conditions for launching a new, large-scale war of aggression in Asia. To do this, they first unleashed a ferocious attack against the Japanese people; they did not scruple to tear up thoroughly their mask of bourgeois democracy; they illegally forced through the "passage" of the aggressive treaty of Japan-U.S. military alliance and unilaterally decided to prolong the Diet session for 50 days. The events of the past week and more, however, have shown that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have not improved their situation one jot. On the contrary, as a result of their outrageous activities, they have landed themselves in still greater isolation and difficulties. The Associated Press had to admit that "passage of the treaty has put Kishi on the toughest spot of his political career." Following on the overthrow

of Syngman Rhee's reactionary rule by the south Korean people and the collapse of the traitorous Menderes government in Turkey, the Japanese people are pressing ahead vigorously with their struggle to throw off Kishi's reactionary rule.

The fascist outrage of the Kishi clique in illegally forcing through the "passage" of the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty has served as a lesson by negative example to the Japanese people. It has greatly enhanced their level of consciousness and, furthermore, stirred up in Japan a nationwide torrent of anger against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Kishi. The following outstanding characteristics mark the struggle which the Japanese people have been waging since May 20:

Firstly, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have taught the Japanese people a clear lesson by this incident so that the Japanese people's fight to abolish the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, overthrow Kishi and get the Diet dissolved is merging ever more closely with their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and U.S. President Eisenhower's visit to Japan and their demand that U.S. troops quit their country. As Akahata, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, aptly declared in its May 26 editorial condemning U.S. Ambassador to Japan MacArthur II's meddling in the country's internal affairs: "We firmly believe that the popular struggle for the Kishi

government's resignation and dissolution of the Diet will develop into a mammoth struggle against U.S. imperialism." And this is exactly the direction which events have taken. In the mass demonstrations held by two million people throughout Japan on May 26, and particularly the demonstration of 200,000 in Tokyo, there was a public voicing of slogans directed against U.S. imperialism. Ninety thousand workers advanced on the U.S. Embassy, shouting: "Eisenhower, don't come to Japan!" "U.S. troops, get out and go home!" and "Recover Okinawa!" Along with opposition to the fascist outrages of the Kishi clique, a gigantic, nationwide struggle of the Japanese people against Eisenhower's visit to their country is rapidly gathering momentum.

Secondly, as a result of the lesson by negative example which Kishi has once again given to the Japanese people, the Japanese patriotic democratic front has become more militant in spirit, more united in action and its ranks have broadened. On the very first day following the incident, various Japanese political parties and organizations successively issued strong statements, resolutely protesting against the crime of the Kishi clique. The "National Council for Prevention of the Revision of the Security Treaty," formed by 140 political parties and organizations including the Japanese Communist Party, Socialist Party, and SOHYO (the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions), declared that it would speedily strengthen popular united action against the "Security Treaty" and that it would do its utmost to make preparations for the workers to launch a large-scale general strike. The Japanese Communist Party called on the whole Japanese people to step up their struggle and press forward for nothing short of the overthrow of the Kishi government, dissolution of the Diet and smashing of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." It further pointed out that the real struggle had now just begun. In its statement, the Japanese Socialist Party declared: We refuse to acknowledge that the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" has been ratified and shall never cease to reject it; we pledge ourselves to continue the struggle till final victory is won. Even the Democratic Socialist Party stated on one occasion that the new "Security Treaty" and the resolution on the prolongation of the Diet session "passed" by the House of Representatives were null and void. All this shows that the outrage perpetrated by the Kishi clique has added fresh fuel to the flames of anger of the Japanese people, greatly strengthening their determination to carry on the struggle and their confidence in it.

In this struggle, as is also quite plain, the steps of the Japanese people are better concerted and their ranks have been broadened. Japanese trade unions of different backgrounds have formed a united front in the course of this struggle to overthrow the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The Congress of Industrial Organizations at one time assumed a negative attitude and refused to take joint action with the Socialist Party and SOHYO against the treaty; on May 23 it decided to launch joint struggle with the Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, SOHYO, the All-Japan Congress of Labour Unions and the Independent Trade Union Federations centred on the demand for Kishi's resignation, dissolution of the Diet and opposition to Eisenhower's visit to Japan. The All-



Ike: I was told that the Diet has ratified it. . . .
Kishi: Well, yes, but I daren't leave the premises!

Cartoon by Chiang Fan

Japan Congress of Labour Unions had also once before rejected SOHYO's proposal for joint action against the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" but on May 25, rank and file members of the various trade unions affiliated to it also came out in a noteworthy action, supporting a joint struggle with SOHYO; 800,000 workers in various parts of the country held meetings at their work places, demanding the resignation of the Kishi government and the dissolution of the Diet. Meanwhile, constantly broader strata of the population are joining the struggle. Japanese Christians opposing ratification of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" issued a statement on May 21 refusing to recognize the new "Security Treaty" forced through by the Kishi clique and demanding that the Kishi government resign en bloc and the Diet be dissolved. On May 24, professors of 20 Japanese universities, including Tokyo, Waseda, Hosei and Meiji, scientists from ten research institutes including the Atomic Research Institute, as well as other members of the cultural world, to a total of 1,500, paraded and demonstrated on Tokyo streets, stating that they would do everything within their power to overthrow the Kishi government, get the Diet dissolved and prevent the ratification of the new "Security Treaty." This was the largest in scale among the many activities organized by the university professors against the new "Security Treaty." On the following day, 15,000 women in Tokyo demonstrated, shouting "Never again send our sons, husbands and loved ones to war!" "Down with the Kishi government!" and "Scrap the Security Treaty!" On May 26, 300 peasants from various Japanese counties came to Tokyo and demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy; they opposed Eisenhower's visit to Japan and handed in a letter of protest. Many shops in Gunma-ken closed their premises for half a day on May 26 as a protest against the illegal forced "passage" of the new "Security Treaty" by the Kishi government. All these instances are quite unusual events; they show that fol-

lowing the incident, the patriotic and democratic united front of the Japanese people has been further consolidated and expanded. And this will be their most important source of strength for overthrowing the traitorous Kishi government.

Lastly, since the whole nation is unanimously opposed to the fascist outrages of the Kishi clique, Japanese public opinion, including the press representing the big Japanese bourgeoisie, has also unanimously denounced Kishi's outrageous measures. The three leading bourgeois papers in Japan all published editorials on this matter on May 20. *Asahi Shimbun* said that Kishi had resorted to forcible measures which should not have been used and he deserved to be strongly denounced. *Yomiuri Shimbun* said that the treaty was ratified under circumstances where the Japanese people were sceptical and felt uneasy about it, and that, as far as the country and the Japanese people were concerned, there was nothing more unfortunate than this. *Mainichi Shimbun* condemned the Kishi clique and described its way of doing things as indisputably outrageous acts. The leading bourgeois newspapers such as *Asahi Shimbun*, *Mainichi Shimbun*, *Yomiuri Shimbun* and *Tokyo Shimbun* also published commentaries on May 21 unanimously and strongly demanding the resignation of the Kishi government and the dissolution of the Diet. Repudiating the absurd argument Kishi advanced on May 21 that the press and broadcasting firms did not represent public opinion, *Asahi Shimbun* on May 26 put out a special column entitled "Is This Not Public Opinion?" and it pointed out that according to statistics of the Japan Press Association, between May 21 and 23, 49 local newspapers wrote editorials, 33 of which strongly demanded the resignation of the Kishi government and the dissolution of the Diet. In addition to their editorials, various newspapers also organized special news columns and published letters from readers denouncing Kishi's outrages. Not a single newspaper approved the chaotic state to which the Diet was reduced.

WITH this continued upsurge of the Japanese people's struggle against the United States and Kishi, important changes have also taken place inside the Japanese ruling clique and among the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. To begin with, the waves against Kishi are rapidly mounting inside the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party. According to a report from the *Asahi Shimbun* of May 19, representatives of six of the eight factions in the ruling party met on the evening of May 18 to consult together on how to throw Kishi out of office. They were: the Miki-Matsumura faction, the Ishibashi faction, the Ishii faction, the Kono faction, the Ohno faction, and the Ikeda faction. The only two factions that did not take part were the Kishi faction and the Sato faction headed by Kishi's brother Sato Eisaku. Following the events of May 19, not a few people inside the Liberal Democratic Party have taken Kishi to task. Tanzan Ishibashi, a former Japanese Prime Minister, made a statement on May 20 urging Kishi to resign. He expressed "great dissatisfaction" with Kishi's act in forcing the Lower House to ratify the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance by bringing policemen into the Diet. Members of the Miki-Matsumura faction also "sternly criticized" Kishi's

violent methods. The Kono faction held a meeting in the afternoon of May 20 at which a section of them strongly demanded that Kishi resign. On the evening of May 26, these six factions met again and many of them held that to save the situation, Kishi should resign, otherwise the Liberal Democratic Party would lose its ground in the elections. One of the factors that are hastening Kishi's collapse is that so many of these people are against him. Of course, there are two elements in the campaign to overthrow Kishi now being launched inside the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan. One element in the situation shows that inside the party, there are some far-sighted people who are very much dissatisfied with Kishi because they object to his leaning so completely to the side of the United States. Another element in the situation shows that there are some people, who, taking advantage of the Japanese people's discontent with Kishi, hope to take his place. But whatever their motives, they are nevertheless at one on the question of overthrowing Kishi.

Next, the continuing upsurge of the Japanese people's struggle has caused grave anxiety and unrest to U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital about the Japanese political situation. A section of Japanese monopoly capital is pondering over the question of sacrificing Kishi in return for the establishment of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance so as to alleviate the discontent of the Japanese people. In face of the power of the people the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are outwardly strong but inwardly weak. A broadcast of the Japanese Shortwave Broadcasting Corporation said on May 26: "The attitudes of financial and industrial circles are almost identical on the difficult question of how to tide over the chaotic political situation, that is, to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Kishi under the prerequisite that the new Security Treaty be ratified." It added: "The anxiety of these financial and industrial circles seems to be that even if general elections are held now there is no certainty that the Liberal Democratic Party will win." The tone of these words reveals the serious uneasiness of Japanese monopoly capital about the present Japanese political situation. The struggle now being waged by the Japanese people is constantly opening breaches on the defence line held by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Finally, the Kishi clique continues to kick out frenziedly in an attempt to maintain its rule by a combination of harsh and mild methods: it is unwilling to quit the political arena of its own accord. But as the events of the past week and more have shown, these efforts of the Kishi clique have failed to produce results. After May 20, because members of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and even the Democratic Socialist Party boycotted the Diet and refused to take part in its meetings, the Diet has been thrown into an extremely abnormal state of "inaction." To extricate itself from this situation, the Kishi clique, basely taking advantage of the natural calamity caused by a recent tidal wave in Japan, asked the opposition parties to participate in Diet meetings. The opposition parties, however, exposed this intrigue and gave a flat refusal. Finally, in the absence of the Socialist, Communist, Democratic Socialist and independent members, the Kishi clique once again used

fascist methods to force the Upper House to illegally "pass" a resolution extending the Diet session for 50 days. The devilish face of the Kishi clique is once again exposed to the Japanese people. Now the Socialist Party has decided to ask its Diet members to go to their constituencies to launch a mass movement demanding the resignation of Kishi and dissolution of the Diet. It also made it clear that as a last resort, it would force dissolution of the Diet through resignation of all its Diet members. The Kishi clique up till now still professes to be calm and has repeatedly indicated that it will not submit to the people. At the cabinet meeting on May 24 Kishi said that he would never yield to the forces which are trying to prevent the revision of the "Security Treaty," and that he intended to save the situation without dissolution of the Diet and the resignation of the cabinet en bloc. Kishi is putting up a last-ditch struggle.

As said above, the drastic changes in the Japanese political situation during the past week and more demonstrate that the Kishi clique, in forcing the House of Representatives to illegally "pass" the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, is actually digging its own grave and speeding up its own doom. On May 23, the *Asahi*

Shimbun and other major Japanese newspapers surmised that Kishi's resignation was now only a question of time. There is every possibility that Kishi, discarded by the Japanese people, will follow Syngman Rhee and Menendez down the ignominious road of defeat.

In contrast to the predicament in which the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries find themselves, an excellent situation is shaping up for the Japanese people's struggle for independence and peace. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries again and again educate the Japanese people by negative example, constantly enabling them to get a deeper understanding of their real enemy—U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and thereby serving to mobilize the broad masses of the Japanese people to plunge into the uninterrupted struggle against U.S. imperialism and its Japanese lackeys. Of course the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will not resign themselves to defeat. U.S. imperialism will not lightly quit Japan because Japan is an essential strategic base set up by U.S. imperialism in the Far East in order to dominate the world. To solve the present grave contradictions between production and markets, the Japanese reactionaries on their part also feel an urgent need of entering into collusion with U.S.

All China Says:

"Never Again" to Japanese Militarism

All over China, the people are voicing support for the 17th round of popular united action against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty now engulfing the entire Japanese Islands. Following the development of the Japanese people's patriotic struggle with day-to-day attention, the Chinese people show in continued meetings and demonstrations that they are solidly behind their Japanese brothers against their common enemies—Japanese and U.S. reaction.

In Canton, when Hiroshi Noma, famous Japanese author and member of a Japanese writers' delegation just arrived in China, described the latest moves in his people's courageous fight against the traitorous Kishi regime, the more than a thousand in the audience responded with a tremendous ovation and shouts of support.

Similar sentiments are expressed in hundreds of thousands of letters which have poured in from all parts of the country to the editorial offices of Chinese papers. The noted Chinese historian Wu Han, in an open letter to the Japanese people published in *Renmin Ribao*, expressed the hope that like the Chinese people, they too would drive the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys out. Tracing the history of how Japan was forced to "open its doors" in 1854 under U.S. gunboat threats, how in 1858 it was forced to sign an unequal treaty with the United States, how Hiroshima lay smouldering in ruins after the U.S. atomic bomb was dropped and how U.S. occupation troops rode roughshod over Japan, he exposed the utter hypocrisy of current U.S. ballyhoo about "traditional Japan-U.S. friendship" on the centenary of the establishment of U.S.-Japan diplomatic relations. Noted scientist Tsien Hsue-shen in his letter referred to the high level of science and culture attained by the Japanese people, declaring that they could surely lead a happy and peaceful life were it not for the handful of U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have an insatiable greed for exploitation and aggression. Yeh Sheng-tao, famous Chinese educator and writer, recalling his own and other people's life-

time experience of suffering at the hands of the Japanese militarists, stressed: "Japanese militarism must not be restored; it must be rooted out completely. This is the lesson learnt by the Chinese and Japanese peoples from their sufferings and the blood they shed." And Liu Lien-jen, a Chinese peasant who was abducted by Japanese militarists for slave labour in Hokkaido and spent 14 harrowing years there, expressed his burning indignation that Kishi, the man responsible for his and large numbers of his fellow-countrymen's suffering and death, was once more colluding with the U.S. imperialists to plot another war of aggression. Now the head of a commune-run bacterial fertilizer plant in his home county of Kaomi, Shantung Province, he served warning to the aggressors: "We are not what we used to be, we are strong enough to finish off anyone who tries to lay hands on us."

Nor was Liu Lien-jen alone in recalling the ghastly crimes perpetrated by the Japanese militarists against the Chinese people. In Harbin, Northeast China, members of the Pingfang Urban People's Commune held several meetings in which they revealed the depth of inhumanity to which the imperialists could sink. Here in this area, the Japanese occupationists had set up a bacteriological plant where thousands of Chinese patriots, Mongolians, and Soviet citizens died as victims of germ warfare experiments. In 1945 large numbers of local people were contaminated when rats and other infected rodents escaped after the plant was blown up by the retreating Japanese army to cover its crimes.

Solidarity with the Japanese people against this monstrous Japanese militarism is no abstraction to the Chinese people. Their fighting words spring from bitter experience—they have been taught by life the nature of Japanese militarism and have learnt the lesson well. That is why they stand shoulder to shoulder with the embattled Japanese people and proclaim to the world "Never Again!"

imperialism and joining again in the scramble among the imperialists of the world for markets and sources of raw materials. Therefore, the collusion of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is closely connected with their present vital interests, and the Japan-U.S. military alliance is an embodiment of this spirit. They will not lightly give up this alliance and so the Japanese people's struggle will be protracted and arduous, a struggle with many battles. But that struggle is moving from one victory to another and a breach has already been made in the front of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Japanese people are now concentrating their efforts on forcing Kishi to

resign, striving for the dissolution of the Diet and defeating the plots of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to illegally establish the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. It is our firm belief that under the extremely favourable conditions where the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Kishi is raging throughout Japan and people throughout the world are struggling against U.S. imperialism, the goal of the Japanese people in their struggle to overthrow the traitorous Kishi government and smash the Japan-U.S. military alliance can be realized so long as they redouble their efforts and persist in that struggle.

Heroic Japanese People Fight On

Following are excerpts from a "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on June 3, 1960. — Ed.

SOON after concluding their 16th nationwide united action against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, the Japanese people on May 31 launched their 17th nationwide united action. The "National Council for Prevention of the Revision of the Security Treaty" decided that the concrete object of the current united action was to force Kishi to dissolve the Diet and resign, thus to achieve, in effect, the aim of abrogating the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The broad masses of Japanese people are now making strenuous efforts to advance the movement. There is no doubt that these efforts, following those of the 16th united action, will mete out still heavier blows to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries who are trying by every means to illegally validate the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance.

The continued upsurge of the Japanese people's struggle against the United States and its lackey, the Kishi clique, has driven them to the wall. Kishi is having a very tough time. Spokesmen for U.S. imperialism are extremely worried lest its plans for aggression in the Far East should meet setbacks.

At present, the Kishi clique is doing its utmost to carry on its last-ditch struggle. According to Japanese radio reports, the Kishi clique made a blatant decision on the evening of May 28 that the Upper House would begin "deliberations" on the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" within this week. To illegally validate the aggressive military treaty by force before June 19, it did not hesitate to shatter the pretense of bourgeois parliamentary democracy and was even prepared to conduct unilateral "deliberations" without the opposition parties. Meanwhile, it has started taking measures to suppress the people. The Kishi government has not only threatened to "severely punish" public functionaries, teachers, etc., who intend to take part in the general strike but has openly held meetings to work out schemes for suppressing the general strike.

U.S. imperialism which does not hesitate to completely unmask its ferocious features, is doing its utmost to interfere directly so as to validate the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. Eisenhower in disregard of

the firm opposition of the entire Japanese nation and the protest of the peace-loving people the world over has announced his decision to visit Japan as scheduled. The purpose of his visit is to make the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance a *fait accompli* before the end of June. In view of the fact that Syngman Rhee and Menderes were successively washed away by the anti-imperialist wave of the Asian people, U.S. imperialism finds it increasingly imperative to support the traitorous Kishi clique and realize the Japan-U.S. military alliance in order to pursue further its policy of war in the Far East. Before and after his visit to Japan, Eisenhower will go to south Korea, the Philippines and also to visit the Chiang Kai-shek clique. It is worth noting that the present foreign ministers' conference of SEATO in Washington has already counted the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" as a "central link in the collective defense system in the Far East" and placed it before the meeting as a central topic for discussion. Although Japan is not yet a member of SEATO, U.S. imperialism has long since decided its position in that organization, that is, to utilize Japan's militarist forces and economic potential and make Japan the core and backbone of that aggressive organization. It is very obvious that since the revival of Japanese militarism, the United States has been constantly intensifying its efforts to make Japan an instrument of its policy of aggression and turn it into a task force in a future war.

The Japanese people are now faced with an intense and fierce struggle. It must be fully realized that the enemies of the Japanese people, both at home and abroad, are very ferocious. The Kishi clique represents that sector of Japanese monopoly capital most intimately connected with the United States and most aggressive in nature; Eisenhower represents the world's No. 1 imperialism. The Japanese people are well aware that to defeat such enemies, it is necessary to mobilize the whole nation and rely on the struggle of the tens of millions of "ordinary people." Especially after Kishi's use of violence to illegally ram the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" through the Lower House, it is of decisive importance to mobilize the broad masses to wage struggles outside the Diet. Since the Diet is under the control of the Japanese reactionaries and is utilized as a tool to rape public opinion, the traitorous Kishi clique can only be finally defeated by resolutely launching extensive mass struggles outside

the Diet. The fight against the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" will, in the final analysis, be determined by the mass struggle outside the Diet.

In the 16th united action of the Japanese people, 20 million were mobilized within a short period of three weeks to participate in strikes, meetings, demonstrations and making petitions. This fully reflects the fact that the just and patriotic struggle of the Japanese people is rapidly expanding, penetrating deeper and turning the streets, factories and villages into the main battlefields in the fight against the Japanese reactionaries. This is a significant development in the struggle against the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." It is certain that the 17th united action will witness an even greater growth. The collu-

sion between Eisenhower and Kishi will only further arouse the staunch fighting will of the broad masses of the Japanese people in their struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

People throughout the world who love peace and uphold justice all stand at the side of the Japanese people. The Chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the Japanese people as their own and consistently given it firm support. History is made by the people and the awakened people will certainly take their destiny into their own hands. We are firmly convinced that with the support of the people of all lands, the heroic Japanese people will assuredly persist in their struggle and continue to forge ahead.

Speech at World Peace Council

Winning of World Peace Must Depend On the Struggle of Peoples

At the recent Stockholm session of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the Presidential Committee, was represented by Cheng Shen-yu. Following is the text of Cheng Shen-yu's speech delivered at the meeting on May 29. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

Dear Friends,

At this time when U.S. imperialism has single-handedly wrecked the four-power conference of the heads of government and increased international tension, the holding of this emergency meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council is of particular importance. I am glad to be here on behalf of Mr. Kuo Mo-jo to participate in this meeting. I am confident that our meeting will reflect the will of the peace-loving people of the whole world, will sternly condemn the U.S. imperialist crime in wrecking the four-power conference and threatening world peace, firmly support the just stand of the Soviet Union against U.S. aggression and provocation and call upon the people of the world to struggle for the defeat of the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression.

U.S. Crime Against Peace

On the eve of the scheduled four-power conference, the U.S. Government dispatched espionage aircraft to intrude into the territory of the Soviet Union and then brazenly rejected the just protest and reasonable demands of the Soviet Government, thus making it impossible to hold the summit conference; this is a cardinal crime deliberately committed by U.S. imperialism to disrupt world peace. The Chinese people and all who cherish peace and uphold justice the world over have evinced the deepest indignation against this criminal action perpetrated by U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people wholly support the just statement issued by Chairman Khrushchov on May 16 and the stern and righteous charges made by Foreign Minister Gromyko on May 23 in the United Na-

tions Security Council. Both the statement and the charges fully express the principled stand of the great Soviet people in defence of national sovereignty and against imperialist aggression. Both the statement and charges thoroughly expose the aggressive nature and bandit logic of U.S. imperialism and reflect the will and determination of the peoples of the powerful socialist camp to stop U.S. imperialist war provocations and defend world peace. In order to oppose U.S. imperialist crimes and firmly support the just stand of the Soviet Union, the Chinese people have held nationwide demonstrations on an unprecedented scale, in which, up to now, more than 50 million people have taken part. This action proves once more that the Chinese people consistently defend the interests of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the interests of world peace. The great unity of 900 million Chinese and Soviet people is indestructible and cannot be shaken under any circumstances.

The crimes of aggression against the Soviet Union and the deliberate wrecking of the four-power conference by U.S. imperialism cannot be denied in any way, both the man and the material evidence being there. The nonsensical and self-contradictory statements made successively by U.S. Secretary of State Herter and President Eisenhower not only failed to justify the crimes of the U.S. Government but even brought disgrace upon them and showed their complete moral bankruptcy. Eisenhower's broadcast made on May 25 was an attempt to deceive the peoples of the United States and the world, to shed his criminal responsibility and extricate himself from his most embarrassing predicament, and to camouflage anew his policy of war and aggression. In his speech, this No. 1 warmonger brazenly reiterated his bandit logic, saying that the intrusion by the U.S. plane into the Soviet Union for collecting intelligence was "indispensable" and "useful" for the "security" of the United States and the "free world." Eisenhower not only confessed that U.S. espionage flights against the U.S.S.R. have

been going on for four years and that he himself took "full responsibility" for such flights, but also openly admitted that the first statements made by the U.S. Government on the U-2 aircraft incident were lies, intended to "conceal the plane's mission." After having described U.S. aggression as "a matter of course," he even brazenly demanded of the Soviet Union: "Why all the furor concerning one particular flight?" Not only that, when these aggressive crimes of the United States, which cannot stand the light of day, were fully exposed, Eisenhower made a most fantastic proposal, the so-called "open skies" project, in a vain attempt to legalize U.S. acts of aggression. In order to evade the condemnation of world public opinion, at the U.N. Security Council on May 23, Lodge, the U.S. delegate, used sophistry similar to that used in the speech of the U.S. President. But neither Eisenhower's nor Lodge's painstaking defence can in the least alleviate U.S. crimes of aggression, rather their true gangster features are exposed all the more. Although the United States has been able to manipulate the U.N. Security Council to reject the draft resolution put forward by the Soviet Government to condemn and to stop U.S. aggression against the Soviet Union, it can never whitewash its bandit's infamy in the eyes of the people throughout the world.

New Game of Double-Dealing

It is particularly shocking that after having committed the most serious crime of disrupting world peace, Eisenhower in his speech should then play the new game of double-dealing. He declared on the one hand that the U.S. policy of war and aggression "has not changed," and would continue to be pursued in the future, and on the other hand he ostentatiously talked about making "peace efforts" and negotiating with the Soviet Union and hypocritically said that the United States was prepared to "make progress" in the banning of nuclear tests and disarmament. This is really shameless to the extreme. Eisenhower's whole scheme is to put up his already ragged signboard of "peace" to cover up his criminal activities of further aggression and expansion throughout the world. After having wrecked the four-power conference of the heads of government, the United States immediately directed the reactionary Kishi clique to use violence to force the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance through the Diet illegally. The United States, furthermore, plotted to lift the armament restrictions on West Germany. U.S. intrusions into our territorial air and waters now number a hundred. The United States is stepping up its worldwide "alert" and making an all-out attempt to stir up war hysteria. All this shows once more that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change, that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the people of the whole world, and no unrealistic illusions whatsoever should be cherished about it.

When the U.S. crimes of aggression meet with the stern condemnation of the impartial world public opinion, and U.S. imperialism finds itself in a most untenable position, the lackeys of the United States in many countries come forward in a hurry to shield the United States, slander the Soviet Union and mislead the people of the world. These lackeys described the Soviet Union's righteous act against aggression as an "unfortunate" incident, and declared that the failure to hold the four-power conference was the "fault of the Soviet Union." This is especially true

of the Yugoslav revisionists headed by Tito. They started out by defending the United States by every means imaginable, and when the United States admitted its crime of aggression, they said that the Soviet opposition to U.S. aggression was a "renewal of the cold war" and "at odds with the profound aspirations of mankind for peace." There are, moreover, some imperialist mouthpieces who pretend to be "impartial," saying that both the United States and the Soviet Union were responsible for the failure to hold the four-power conference, equally sharing the blame, or they say, yes, the United States was responsible for this incident, but nevertheless the Soviet Union has also "gone too far" and should bear part of the responsibility. No matter what kinds of signboards these hypocrites put up or what language they use, their sole aim is to relieve the U.S. aggressors of their responsibility for their crimes and to hinder the just struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the world against U.S. imperialist aggression. Their true colours as imperialists' servants can never be concealed. The people of the world are clear sighted, they cannot be deceived.

Basis of World Peace Movement

The series of aggressive crimes committed by U.S. imperialism has further educated the people of the world by negative example, enabling them to see more clearly that the winning of world peace must depend upon the unswerving struggle of the broad masses of the people in all countries. The masses of the people are the creators of history, the decisive factor in defending world peace. The foundation of the world peace movement rests upon the people of the socialist countries who resolutely defend world peace, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialist and colonialist oppression and the increasingly awakened peace-loving people of the imperialist countries. These people constitute the overwhelming majority of mankind, and are the powerful source of the forces of peace. Only by firmly relying upon them, echoing their voice and mobilizing their forces can we win peace.

The firm stand taken by the Soviet delegates at the preliminary meeting of the four-power conference of the heads of government and at the U.N. Security Council meeting has undoubtedly played a great role in exposing the policy of war pursued by the U.S. aggressors, in mobilizing the peace forces the world over to wage a resolute struggle against the forces of war headed by the U.S. imperialists.

Here I take pleasure in referring to the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held last April in Conakry. It was a magnificent rally demonstrating the great solidarity of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism, and was permeated with strong anti-imperialist sentiment from beginning to end. The resolutions adopted by the conference sternly condemned the crimes committed by the imperialist bloc, headed by the United States, in sabotaging national independence movements and threatening world peace. These resolutions explicitly stated that the oppressed nations cannot live with imperialism and only by completely eliminating imperialism and colonialism can peaceful coexistence and world peace be realized. These resolutions also pointed out that the struggle against imperialism and colonialism is an important and integral part of the world peace movement. The conference called upon the people of

the Asian and African countries to unite more closely and wage an unremitting struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We completely uphold the spirit and support the resolutions of the conference. We hold that the national and democratic struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America have dealt, and are dealing ever heavier blows to imperialism, and have made more and more important contributions to the defence of world peace. We should spare no effort to support them. We firmly support the Cuban people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, and the Algerian people in their national liberation war against imperialism and colonialism. The victorious struggles of the Cuban and Algerian peoples have had, and will continue to have, a far-reaching influence on the liberation struggles of all the oppressed peoples of the world. We firmly support the South African people in their struggle against racial discrimination and for freedom. We firmly support all the struggles to oppose colonialism and to achieve and safeguard national independence.

I should like to point out in particular the vigorous struggles which broke out recently among the broad masses of the people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Japan, south Korea, Turkey and other Asian countries. These are the countries which the U.S. imperialists considered to be under their tightest control. The reactionary rulers of all these countries are their most faithful lackeys. Therefore, the storms of successive struggles in these countries are of particularly great significance in upsetting the war schemes of U.S. imperialism. They are the signal that there will be greater struggles of the people the world over against U.S. imperialism. These tempestuous struggles have opened a new front against U.S. imperialism. In these storms, Syngman Rhee, the faithful lackey of the United States, was forced to step down, the traitorous government of Menderes was overthrown and Kishi cordoned off by the Japanese people. We are confident that this front will further broaden out; the volcanoes under the feet of U.S. imperialism may erupt at any time. In order to defend world peace and defeat the war plots of the imperialists headed by the United States, we must firmly support the Japanese people in their just struggle to shatter the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and overthrow the traitorous Kishi government, support the people of south Korea, Turkey and other people under U.S. enslavement in their just, patriotic struggles against the United States.

Anti-Imperialist United Front

The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is the strong bulwark of world peace. The reliable guarantee of world peace lies in strengthening the unity of the socialist camp, the solidarity between the socialist forces and the nationalist and democratic forces and the solidarity of all the peace-loving people the world over, and broadening the international united front for peace and against imperialism. The imperialists are most afraid of the awakening and solidarity of the peoples of the world. They seek by all means to split the united front of the peoples of the world. However, this imperialist intrigue can never be realized. The imperialist attempt to go against the tide of history is, contrary to their wish, promoting the awakening and unity of the peoples, and unprecedentedly consolidating and broadening the anti-imperialist united front. We must spare no effort in

developing this united front to unite all the forces that can be united with, and isolate the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, to the maximum. Only in this way, can the wild attempts of the imperialist forces of war be continuously defeated, their activities of war and aggression effectively contained, and world peace maintained.

The Chinese people have always pursued a peaceful foreign policy and upheld peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and have made untiring efforts for the relaxation of international tension. We have always advocated the prohibition of nuclear weapons, the realization of general disarmament and the conclusion of treaties of peace and mutual non-aggression between countries. We resolutely stand for the settlement of all international disputes through peaceful negotiations, not by resorting to force. However, we hold that non-aggression against each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs are the minimum conditions for all international negotiations. For many years our country has held talks with the United States at Panmunjom, Geneva and Warsaw. We know very well that U.S. imperialism is completely devoid of any good faith. The negotiations for the suspension of nuclear tests, the negotiations for disarmament, and the wrecking of the four-power conference of the heads of government, all go to prove that unless forced into a tight corner, the U.S. imperialists will not accept negotiations, nor will they easily reach agreement with us, even though forced to hold talks. Only by waging a determined struggle, is it possible to force the U.S. imperialists to sit down and enter into negotiations with us. And only by continuously exposing and frustrating the disruptive schemes of the U.S. imperialists, is it possible to force them to reach, on the basis of equality, agreements acceptable to both sides.

Now, the four-power conference of the heads of government, so urgently desired by the people throughout the world, has been wrecked single-handedly by the U.S. Government. Nevertheless, we still hold that international disputes should be settled through negotiation. However, the imperialists can never be compelled to accept negotiation and conclude with us agreements beneficial to the cause of world peace, if there is no determined struggle on the part of the people of the whole world, if the true colours of the warmongers such as Eisenhower and his ilk are not thoroughly exposed, if illusions about them are harboured and if one relies upon negotiations alone rather than relying mainly upon the struggles of the people.

Friends, the present international situation is very favourable to the struggle for winning and safeguarding world peace, as U.S. imperialism, the No. 1 enemy of peace, has become isolated as never before. So long as the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world unite more closely, make a determined effort in the struggle directed against the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States, incessantly expose and frustrate the imperialist activities of war and aggression, we will certainly in the end win lasting world peace. I hope that this emergency meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council will make its due contribution to the defence of world peace.

"Three Families Lane"

During the past ten years or so there have been quite a number of novels dealing with revolutionary events in North China during the 1930s and later, but there have been relatively few whose action is laid in the South or which describe the events of the 20s. Now comes a considerable contribution to filling this gap in our fictional treatment of modern times. *Three Families Lane* by Ouyang Shan is set in Canton, the revolutionary centre of South China in the 20s, and deals with life and events at the time of the Great Revolution of 1925-27. Following the fortunes of three young people of different social backgrounds it mirrors the violent class conflicts and social changes of the day.

The main plot of the novel turns around three families living in a Cantonese lane. The heads of the three families are Chou, a working man; Chen, a comprador; and Ho, a landlord. The lane epitomizes urban society in South China and its major classes at that time. Its close-packed community is a reflection of conditions in semi-feudal, semi-colonial China.

At the turn of the century, the three families had about the same social and economic status, but, when we meet them, the changes of 20 years have polarized them into three totally different classes. Chou Tieh the blacksmith is just as good a hand at the anvil as his father and he works as hard, "leaving home at dawn and coming in late," and "his wife too does the daily chores as usual, carrying water, chopping firewood, cooking..." Nevertheless life gets steadily more difficult and what with endless worries about the barest necessities, firewood, rice and cooking oil, he finally decides that his young son Chou Ping, the hero of the novel, will have to leave school and go to work.

The Chens, living next door to the Chous, had "gone up in the world." "Chen Wan-li had made a fortune, going all the way from petty tradesman to become the pompous general manager of Wanli, Importers and Exporters. But what kind of business his firm was actually engaged

in, even Chou Tieh, his brother-in-law, could not tell."

The third family is that of landlord Ho. He owns three of the six houses in Three Families Lane. And, "according to those who made an inquiry into his wealth, his real fortune was in the land he had acquired in the countryside." Unlike Chen Wan-li, there is no mystery as to how he made his fortune. A terrible famine occurred once in his native province and he happened to be on "relief" work.

There is plenty of the stuff of drama in these three families to begin with, but Ouyang Shan recounts and dissects the intricate play of their relations on the background of a larger scene so that their quarrels and conflicts mirror the vaster class conflicts of the time and we see unfolded before us a panorama of the social life and events of the 20s in South China.

The first half of the novel gives us an intimate introduction to its main protagonists. On a background of local scenes and customs adding up to a vivid picture of Canton—the social matrix in which they live and grow—the author, with a multitude of fine and telling strokes, gradually etches out his characters. The lane is no backwater; its people are linked by many strands with the big world outside. Important political issues stir waves of reactions among them. The lane pulsates with the life of the times.

In the second half of the novel the action moves out onto a broader scale. The great social upheavals of those years are depicted with bold, rapid strokes as they affect the people of the lane: the great strikes in Hongkong and Canton in 1925, the Shakee Massacre in the same year when the British and French imperialists shot down the striking workers at a demonstration, the Northern Expedition of 1926-27 against the warlords, the White terror that followed the betrayal of the revolution by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927.

The early character of the novel's hero, Chou Ping, is revealed in a series of chapters: "The Witness," "An Imprudent Apprentice," "The Wronged One," and "The Cowherd." We see him come boldly to the defence of Ah-tsai, a maidservant who is humiliated and persecuted by the Chen

family. He exposes his comprador godfather Chen Wan-li's vicious attempt to seduce her. Working as a cowherd, he is dismissed by the landlord for taking grain for a farmhand's starving family. He loses another job as a shoemaker because he stands up to a comprador in the latter's rascally approaches to Ou Tao, daughter of his shoemaker master. Young Chou grows up to be an honest working man with a strong sense of justice and the courage to stand up to petty tyrants. But he is also a young man with many wealthy cousins and a little schooling. These bourgeois influences leave their mark on him. He is sentimental, sometimes impractical and indulges in fantasies. Each forward step he makes is a hard struggle against such tendencies. Thus, while he takes his stand by the revolution, politically he tends to vacillate. In Chou Ping the author has painted a convincing picture of a young revolutionary in the early period of the revolution.

At the other extreme is the comprador Chen Wen-hsiung, Chou Ping's cousin. All the characteristics of a renegade, a traitor, a reactionary politician and a speculator are concentrated in him, but this is no caricature. He lives, feverishly intriguing, crafty and greed-driven, endlessly resourceful in his shady deals, uninhibited whether in pleasure or in anger, and ambitious to get out of the rut of the ordinary, to be something special.

Now in his early fifties, the author Ouyang Shan is one of China's veteran writers. His first novel was published in 1927. In the early 40s he went to Yen-an—heart of the revolution. After the famous "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature" by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Ouyang Shan made a clear change in his style based on a deepening knowledge of the people, the peasants and workers. This began with his successful novel *Uncle Kao* (1946) about the peasant revolutionaries in the co-operative movement in the Yen-an area. It was here that he began to develop the use of "straight-line" narrative. In his stories *Life of a Hero* (1954) and *The Bright Future* (1955), it was clear that he had made a deepened study of the creative methods of expression of Chinese classical literature. This new departure comes to more mature fruition in

this, his latest work. In older works he revealed his characters through lengthy probings into their "stream of consciousness," here he brings them to life in speech and action. The close-knit plot unfolds through a series of climaxes, arising out of each other. There are a number of passages in his description of local southern customs and scenes which remind one of the *Dream of the Red Chamber*, the famous Ching Dynasty romance. The rapid narrative style of chapters concerning the sweep and ebb and flow of revolutionary events are reminiscent of *Water Margin (Shui Hu)* and *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. Drawing on this fine tradition of Chinese classical literature, Ouyang Shan has developed a fresh and lively style of his own, a style which is highly national and very much liked by readers. It is rich in local colour too.

Three Families Lane is the first volume of a planned work to be called *Guiding Spirits of This Age*. In its five volumes the writer intends to follow his hero through the whole course of the revolution. With this first book he makes a good beginning.

Three Families Lane attracted considerable attention among readers and critics when it first appeared in instalments in *Yangcheng Wanbao* (Canton Evening News). Readers liked it. Brought out in a single volume by the Kwangtung People's Publishing House, the first edition of 30,000 copies was soon sold out. Now the Writers' Publishing House in Peking has issued a large reprint for nationwide sale.

MUSIC

Shanghai's Musical Spring

Shanghai's mid-May music festival, *Shanghai Spring*, lasted nine days. More than 1,100 performers from the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, the Shanghai Philharmonic Society and eight other professional musical groups presented 160 instrumental compositions and songs. Six out of every ten instrumental items were new compositions, most of them by young composers.

Designed to encourage new compositions and raise the general level of performances, this was the first of what will now be an annual event in

Shanghai in May. It is expected to have a considerable influence in fostering a national style of modern instrumental music.

Many of the new songs and compositions were inspired by the big leap forward, the life in the people's communes and the enthusiasm of the workers and peasants in socialist construction. It was characteristic that they all incorporated elements of folk song and local operatic forms.

The new *Fishing Song of the East China Sea* was composed by Ku Kwan-jen and Ma Sheng-lung after a visit to the Choushan Islands, one of China's biggest fishing grounds. *Gadamirin*, a violin-cello concerto written in honour of the national revolutionary hero of the Inner Mongolian region, was composed by Wang Chiang, a student of composition at the Shanghai conservatory after she spent last winter in the Inner Mongolian grasslands. She was one of the co-composers of the *Cantata of the River of Happiness* which won a first prize at the World Youth Festival in Vienna last year. *Song of the Leap Forward* was another popular item. This was composed by four students of the middle school affiliated to the conservatory and was conducted and performed by middle school students too. Folk songs sung by Chu Hsiu-fang, a gold medal winner at the Sixth World Youth Festival, were very warmly received.

As is the tradition at such festivals, participants held many creative discussions. One of the topics was how to give in music and the dance a truthful portrayal of the present heroic age of socialist revolution we live in and the heroes of this age. All agreed that it was essential to follow the advice given by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his famous call to "serve the workers, peasants and soldiers." In this sense the first essentials are identification of the artist with the main and leading social force of the day, the force of socialism, and firm roots among the masses as the source of artistic creation. The consensus of opinion was that to really serve the people, music must be national in style and popular, in tune with the masses, and that to achieve this it is essential to learn from the finest traditions of Chinese music, including folk, operatic and classical music, as well as to

absorb the positive elements of the music of other lands.

SHORT NOTES

Music of Peru. The small concert hall of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities has become a popular central venue for the shorter music, song or dance recital in Peking. Last week a most interesting concert of works by the Peruvian composer and violinist Armando Guevara Ochoa was given there. It was supported by a number of short pieces by Chinese composers including a violin concerto, a tone poem, *Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai* (Butterfly Lovers), based on a famous Chinese romance.

Senor Ochoa's compositions are characterized by their rich texture culled from the indigenous music of Peru. The compositions which we heard drew on the folk music of Peru, with its characteristic rhythms, intonations and images reflecting the life, labour and customs of the Peruvian people. He acknowledges too his debt to the Negro music brought to Peru from Africa in the 16th century. Born in Cuzco and trained in Lima, Boston, Mexico City and Paris, Senor Ochoa brings a wide knowledge of Western music to the orchestration and creative use of this material. We heard his Peruvian folk dance *Huajno* with its sturdy, unusual rhythms played by himself on the violin with fine tone and technique, and a series of other short pieces in varying moods. Among the longer works were *Cuzco*, *Capital of the Inca Empire*, a historical musical excursion and expression of modern aspirations, and *Jarani and Huajno* that paints in sound an introduction to his country that the Peking audience found at once revealing and attractive.

* * *

Pianists' Meet. The Union of Chinese Musicians has formally established the Peking pianofortists' section of the union. It has over 20 members. At their first formal meeting they discussed their work and studies. Further topics of discussion will be the growth of a national school of pianoforte playing and the question of popularization in pianoforte performance, a critical evaluation of the European masters of the 19th century and their compositions and problems of musical education.

SIDELIGHTS

A Born Traveller. As dawn broke on the second day out from Peking, passengers on the intercontinental express bound for Viet Nam were greeted with an urgent message over the loudspeaker instead of the usual light music: "Will any passenger with medical experience please go to sleeper carriage No. 3 please," the voice said over the intercom and repeated its message urgently. Within minutes of the call, a quiet-spoken man in his early forties approached the attendant in No. 3 carriage and identified himself. "A doctor!" A young man in military uniform exclaimed. "You're just the man."

The pale face young woman lying in Berth 19 was in obvious pain. It gripped her in spasms. The pains had begun during the night and seemed to be getting worse. The doctor bent down and asked her a few questions and then turning asked the attendant if there was an empty compartment available. The young man in uniform, who was the woman's husband, together with the attendant, gently assisted the patient into the carriage attendant's compartment.

A few minutes later, the doctor reappeared. He announced that a baby would soon be born. "The best thing to do is to radio the station ahead and have an ambulance waiting," he told the chief attendant. "In the meantime, we'd better prepare for an emergency delivery. Will you ask passengers for. . ." And he detailed what he needed. Soon a stream of people appeared, bringing medicine, clean gauze, cotton wool, towels, brandy and "things the doctor may need."

The expectant mother's groans grew louder and more frequent. The train was still 25 minutes from the next stop. Instruments, towels and surgical accessories or their equivalents were sterilized in the train's kitchen. The doctor prepared himself and the aide sterilized the compartment. The doctor stood ready. The father-to-be paced the corridor outside.

Another 20 minutes passed then the thin wail of a new-born infant was heard in the compartment above the steady rumble of the train. As the

train pulled into the station three minutes later, the intercom announced that the young mother had given birth to a baby daughter. "Both mother and daughter are doing fine. . ." And passengers were thanked for their co-operation. A loud cheer greeted the message and while the station and train were still ringing with the excited cheers and talk, people were flocking to the "maternity ward" bearing fruits and gifts for mother and child.

Wiggles and Squiggles. Millions of elderly people who had no chance to study before liberation are today quickly becoming literate with the help of the new phonetic alphabet. One teacher helping to end illiteracy among the older generation in a rural people's commune found that her pupils had much trouble learning the alphabet. "These wiggles and squiggles all look the same to me," an elderly peasant said. "And I can't remember which sound goes with which letter," another added. Their teacher, Wang Hsukuan, thought for a moment and then got an idea. She explained that the "S", shaped like a worm, is pronounced *hsien* (Chinese for thread) and that "Z" is the sound of scuffling mice, and so on. This amused her pupils and helped them remember. The squiggles took on meaning. In two months one of her pupils finished book two of their course and could write verses with the alphabet.

Articulated Bus. Another new arrival made by Peking workers has joined the multitude of trollies, taxis and buses shuttling back and forth through China's capital. An articulated bus, holding 170 passengers, has appeared on Route 38. This bus, the first of many, is almost the same size as the Peking-made articulated trollies which have been in service since last year and have proved very popular and efficient, especially during rush hours.

Happy Landing. For generations the "boat people" of South China were forced to spend their whole lives aboard

their sampans, barred by poverty from a life on land, and always persecuted by officials and landlords. Then liberation came, freeing them from discrimination and all the evils of the old society. A new life opened before them. Step by step they found a new land-based way of life resettling in new homes built on land provided for them by the People's Government. (See *Peking Review*, 1959, No. 14.) Now the last group of the "boat people" have been resettled. This month, 1,800 moved ashore into their new village, where they found comfortable new houses, creches, public dining-rooms, an up-to-date maternity home and spacious sports grounds. The youngsters quickly found their land-legs and the elders were sure that life on land has bigger prospects than life afloat.

The Next Shift. "Ahyi told us we must wash our hands clean before meals. . ." "Ahyi took us to the zoo. . ." Ahyi, meaning auntie, is friend, teacher and confidante to 3.6 million Chinese children in creches and kindergartens. She is someone they love and trust as their own mother. And for their love and devotion to the "next shift" 10,000 "ahyi" have been publicly honoured this year on June 1, International Children's Day. The standard required of creches and kindergartens is summed up in the "Wuhao" or the "5 goods" which are: "Live well, eat well, play well, sleep well and be well educated." Most creches have reached the standard set, and in a surprisingly short time too as most of them were set up only recently. In Harbin there are over 13,700 creches and kindergartens and investigations show that at least 70 per cent of these have reached the required standard.



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chairman Mao Receives Danish C.P. Leader

In Shanghai on May 28, Chairman Mao Tse-tung met with Comrade Knud Jespersen, Chairman of the Danish Communist Party, and his wife. They had a cordial talk. The Danish Communist Party leader is now touring China.

W.F.T.U. Delegates Feted

Delegates from all parts of the world have arrived in Peking to attend the Eleventh Council Meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In a banquet given by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions at which Chinese trade unionists had a lively get-together with their foreign friends, Liu Ning-I, President of the Federation, welcomed the guests on behalf of his organization and the Chinese working class. He pointed out that the people of the world were uniting ever more closely against imperialism, in defence of world peace, in the interests of their nations and democracy, and in the interests of the working class; they saw more clearly than ever that U.S. imperialism was their most ferocious enemy. Even in those areas firmly controlled by U.S. imperialists, such as south Korea, Japan and Turkey, the people were rising in gigantic actions. Declaring that the imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys had done sufficient evil and that their days were numbered, Liu Ning-I concluded: "The world belongs to the working class and the labouring people. Let the proletariat of the world unite and courageously advance to victory."

Agostino Novella, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in his speech warmly praised China's achievements in construction. He said that he "has seen in China that communism is the youth of humanity. The Chinese people are animated, energetic, determined and enthusiastically and happily building a new life."

President Novella said that the W.F.T.U. Council, meeting at a time when imperialism and militarist forces were launching attacks on world peace, would make opposition to them and the defence of world peace its main topic of discussion.

Tunisian National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi sent a message of greeting to President Bourguiba on the occasion of Tunisian National Day, May 31. It conveyed to the Tunisian people best wishes for fresh victories in their struggle to defend national independence and for further growth in the friendly relations between the Chinese and Tunisian peoples.

Congolese Delegation in China

A delegation of the political parties of the Congo is now visiting China. It is led by Alphonse Makwambala, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the People's Party, and Arthur Mayamba, Chairman of the Alliance des Bayanzi (Abazi), and composed of leading members of the People's Party, the General Federation of Congo, the Centre of African Regroupment, the Alliance des Bayanzi and other nationalist political parties of the Congo.

At a banquet in their honour, Hu Yu-chih, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, host to the delegation in China, warmly acclaimed the Congolese people for their courageous struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Declaring that the Chinese people "look upon the struggle and the victories of the Congolese people as if they were their own," he saluted the forthcoming independence of the Congo on behalf of the Chinese people and expressed confidence that the Congolese people would unite to smash all imperialist intrigues and strive for complete independence and final victory.

Speaking at the banquet, Alphonse Makwambala emphasized that the people would see through the imperialists no matter what guise they assumed, that the awakened Congolese people would unite and fight to the end for the independence of their country.

Arthur Mayamba said that the Congolese people regarded the Chinese

people as their brothers and that no force could disrupt the friendship of the two peoples.

Help for Chilean Victims

When news of the disastrous earthquakes in Chile reached China, the China-Latin America Friendship Association and many other mass organizations in this country cabled their counterparts in Chile expressing the sympathy of the Chinese people for the earthquake victims. The Red Cross Society of China immediately sent 25,000 yuan to the Chilean Red Cross for relief of the distressed.

More U.S. Intrusions

U.S. intrusions into China's air space continued despite repeated serious warnings from the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

On May 28, between 10:05 and 10:20 hours, a U.S. military aircraft flew over the area from Swabue to Tayawan in Kwangtung Province. On May 30, between 12:33 and 12:45 hours, a patrol plane of the U.S. navy flew over the areas of Yunhsing Island and Hsishachow in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung Province. On June 2, between 5:32 and 5:45 hours, a U.S. aircraft flew over the area from Swabue to Tayawan in Kwangtung Province. Still another U.S. military aircraft flew over the same area between 10:27 and 10:42 hours.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 101st, 102nd and 103rd serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

Foreign Trade in Talien

The following corporations under the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade have recently set up branch offices in Talien, Northeast China: The Machinery Import Corporation, the Transport Machinery Import Corporation, the Import and Export Corporation, the Animal By-Products Corporation, the Silk Corporation, the Minerals Corporation, the Native Produce Export Corporation, the Sundries Export Corporation, the Cereals, Oils and Fats Export Corporation, and the Foodstuffs Export Corporation.

The Talien branches have already opened transactions.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

New Struggle Flares in South Korea

Collusion by U.S. imperialism and the Huh Chung puppet regime to allow Syngman Rhee, south Korea's much hated traitor No. 1, to escape to shelter in the U.S. is an open provocation against the south Korean people by U.S. imperialism. It is also a move to maintain its colonial rule in south Korea, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (June 1).

The people in south Korea are indignant and large-scale demonstrations have erupted in Taegu and other places. The demonstrators demanded that the "U.S. must not allow Rhee to live there in exile," and shouted "Down with the Huh Chung government!" The south Korean people have started a new fight against the chief culprit, U.S. imperialism, Commentator declares.

It is entirely natural that the south Korean people's patriotic and just struggle should gradually have turned against U.S. imperialism and its new agent, the Huh Chung clique. Since his assumption of power, Huh Chung has tried to deceive the people by talk of "streamlining the administration"

and "reforms" while continuing to employ high-handed measures to suppress the people's patriotic struggle. His stated desire to "work for closer military and economic relations with the U.S." makes it apparent that his "caretaker cabinet's" function is none other than to keep intact Syngman Rhee's fascist regime and U.S. colonial rule. Under the circumstances, Commentator asks, how can it be expected that the waves of popular anger in south Korea will subside?

It is evident that in permitting Syngman Rhee to flee from Korea, U.S. imperialism vainly hopes to soften up the south Korean people's struggle against the Huh Chung puppet regime and divert that struggle from making further attacks on U.S. imperialism itself. But things have a way of developing contrary to its wishes. The flames of the south Korean people's wrath have rapidly caught up with U.S. imperialism.



Blowing Up and Blasted Down
Cartoon by Cheng Wen-chung

U.S. imperialism is the very source of calamity for the south Korean people; their present plight will not end without uprooting this primal evil, Commentator points out. The fight against U.S. imperialism and the Huh Chung puppet regime is just the strong rebuff needed for the aggressor and his lackey. Commentator expresses the conviction that so long as the south Korean people persist in their struggle and refuse to be taken in by the multifarious enemy schemes, they will surely win victory.

SEATO Schemes Again

The U.S. is stepping up its efforts to plot an aggressive war in Asia, says a *Da Gong Bao* commentary on the conference of military advisers and the council meeting of SEATO in Washington.

Quoting the clamours of U.S. imperialist chieftains at the council meeting, the commentary says that they indicate that the U.S. will whip up new tension in Southeast Asia, intensify provocation against the Chinese people and seriously menace the

THE PASSING SHOW

Now the Neighbours Complain

Round-the-clock demonstrations staged by the Japanese people before Kishi's private residence roused his neighbours to demand that he should clear out or resign so that they could get some sleep. Buddhist priests beat their drums from sun-up to mid-night punctuating cries of "Kishi resign!" and "Scrap the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty!" Neighbourhood children have learnt the demonstrators' slogans and songs.



"Why do you bathe with your hat on, Mr. Kishi?"

"Because the experience of Mr. Menderes shows that today mobility is the essence of strategy!"

Here Lies the President, and Lies and Lies

What with the fiasco of the U-2 spy planes and wrecking the summit conference, President Eisenhower is getting brickbats from all sides. Even his well-wishers blame him for . . . not being a better liar. Senator Fulbright says: "Eisenhower would have done better, for example, to have said that the [U-2] plane had been stolen by the Soviet Union."

peace and security of Southeast Asian peoples.

The council meeting is described by Western news agencies as the "most important" since SEATO's founding six years ago. The preceding military advisers' conference discussed a comprehensive plan for intensifying aggression, arms expansion and war preparations in Southeast Asia and a long-term plan for war exercises there. It took active steps to expand the military setup of that bloc. As a matter of fact, *Da Gong Bao* remarks,

the U.S. has staged provocative military exercises without end in the Far East in the last five months.

Worthy of particular note is Washington's plan to discuss at the SEATO council meeting questions of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and a link between SEATO and the north-east Asian aggressive bloc which has now been virtually formed in active preparation for a new war. Meanwhile, the U.S. dispatched on June 1 an additional 120 high-speed aircraft to

Thailand, the Philippines and the Chinese territory Taiwan. This constitutes new evidence of a criminal U.S. conspiracy for new war ventures in Asia and another serious provocation against peace in that area, the commentary adds.

Da Gong Bao concludes that the people of all Asian countries should under no circumstances entertain illusions about aggressive U.S. imperialism. They must thoroughly expose its aggressive and war schemes and wage a resolute struggle against it.

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.

PINGJU OPERA

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

June 7-13, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **RED EAGLE** A modern opera about the Long March of the Red Army in the 1930s. Produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A., it tells the story of a woman doctor of the Red Army, who, because of her severe wounds stays behind in a Tibetan-populated area and becomes a staunch friend of the local people.

June 11-13, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

BALLET

▲ **GISELLE** The famous classic of the ballet produced by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

June 10-12, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE CORSAIR** China's first production of the classical ballet by the French composer Adam. Produced by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

June 13, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **LOYALTY TO THE PARTY** A play produced by the Hunan Drama Troupe. It describes the inner-Party struggle against Chen Tu-hsiu's opportunism which resulted in the Party suffering heavy losses.

June 7, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **PEOPLE IN THE CHINGKANG MOUNTAINS** A play produced by the Peking Experimental Theatre. It tells about a revolutionary working in the Chingkang Mountains who devotes his all to the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction.

(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **PRELUDE TO THE EASTWARD MARCH** Produced by the P.L.A.'s Cultural Troupe.

this play describes how the Communist Party waged a vigorous struggle to rally the nation against the defeatists and splitters of national unity at a time when the reactionary Kuomintang clique was on the verge of capitulating to the Japanese invaders.

(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG!** A play set in the early period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. It describes the inner-Party struggle against the capitulationist policy.

June 11-13, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **TWO GENERATIONS OF SWIMMERS** A feature film in colour, produced by the Peking Film Studio, about the different fates of a father and son who are both good swimmers.

June 7-9, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **THE IMMORTAL SEA EAGLES** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. A detachment of P.L.A. scouts on a coastal island, who, at the risk of their lives, successfully complete their task of mapping the positions of the K.M.T. reactionaries on an enemy-occupied island.

June 7-10, *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **STREAMS OF WATER, SONGS OF JOY** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio about peasants building their own hydro-electric station and the growth of technical experts among the peasantry.

June 7-9, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

▲ **YOUNG PIONEERS, UNDERGROUND** A children's film about the revolutionary activities of students of a middle school on the eve of Shanghai's liberation.

June 7-9, *Shengli, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

June 11-13, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **THE RAINBOW ROAD** A children's film about three Tibetan youngsters. They hear that a highway has been built by the People's Liberation Army over the mountains to a place where there is no oppression. They set off to find this road and

after many difficulties reach it. Produced by Peking Film Studio.

June 7-10, *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Xin Zhong Guo*
June 11-13, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **CHINESE RAILWAY WORKERS' EXHIBITION** Paintings, photos and graphic art. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

At *Central Technical Hall, Ministry of Railways*

▲ **NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, etc. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

At *Beihai Park*

▲ **EXHIBITIONS OF CHILDREN'S TOYS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

At *Beihai Park*

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

At *Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

SPORTS

The Basketball Teams of the Soviet Trade Unions will visit Peking again and compete with Chinese teams.

June 12 v. August First Men's Basketball Team

June 14 v. Peking Women's Basketball Team

At *Peking Gymnasium*

SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS**

*The Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pools and the Shi Cha Hai Swimming Pools

Mon.-Sat. 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Sun. 9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m., 12:00 a.m.-2:15 p.m., 3:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.

(Medical certificates required.)

PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **SPECIAL FEATURE**

"Red Rocket Visiting the Moon"

Also

"Travelling Through the Universe"

PEKING ZOO

Visit the Peking Zoo! See giant pandas, polar bears, rhinoceros, tigers, langur, long-tailed monkeys, etc.



WINGED TIGER

PAINTS * ENAMELS * VARNISHES



Paste paints
Boiled oil
Patent driers
Liquid driers
Varnishes
Insulating varnishes
Artificial Ningpo
lacquer

Stainers ground in
oil
Ready-mixed paints
Quick drying enamels
Hammer-tone finish
Phenolic enamels
Synthetic enamels
Baking enamels

Wrinkle finish
Acid-resistant paints
Flat paints
Chimney paints
Anti-corrosive paints
Emulsion paints
Therma-colour paints
Etc.



K. M. MARINE PAINTS

ANTI-CORROSIVE

Orders and Enquiries Welcome

EXPORTED BY

CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

Shanghai Branch: 27, Chung Shan Road E.I, Shanghai, China

Cable Address: "CHIMEXCORP" Shanghai