

PEKING REVIEW

25

June 21, 1960

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Anti-U.S. Storms Hit Eisenhower

*Refuting the Fallacy that the Nature of
Imperialism Has Changed*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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TWO TACTICS, ONE AIM

An Exposure of the Peace Tricks of U.S. Imperialism

*Edited by the Chinese People's
Institute of Foreign Affairs*

Not very long ago representatives of the U.S. ruling circles talked a good deal about peace and made certain peace gestures. Whether or not U.S. foreign policy has changed is a frequent topic of public discussion in all parts of the world. The articles compiled in this pamphlet serve to expose with ample facts and convincing arguments the two tactics — that of "peace," and that of war — by which U.S. imperialism carries on its plunder and oppression. The purpose of these two tactics is one and the same: To preserve imperialism and all reactionary forces, to obliterate socialism and all progressive forces and enslave the people of the whole world. The basic policy of U.S. imperialism will not change. In order to safeguard the cause of world peace, the people of all countries who genuinely work for peace must be vigilant against the double-barrelled tactics of U.S. imperialism, and continuously expose and smash all the schemes and plots of the enemy of peace.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

June 21, 1960 Vol. III No. 25

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P.L.A. SHELLS QUEMOY IN ARMED ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION

Message to Compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu from The Fukien Front Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

Following is the text of the message of the Fukien Front Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to our compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, issued on the afternoon of June 17, 1960. — Ed.

COMPATRIOTS, military and civilian, in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu!

Eisenhower is going to make a "visit" to where you are. He comes with ill-intent; with good intent he would not come. Eisenhower is the chieftain of U.S. imperialism; like Dulles in the past, he has always harboured evil designs against you. More than a year ago, Dulles went to where you are to bring pressure to bear upon you, seeking to subordinate you to the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" and make Taiwan an out-and-out U.S. colony. At that time, we fired our guns and you resisted the Americans, and Dulles failed to achieve what he wished. Although Dulles is dead, the U.S. ambition to annex Taiwan is not dead. Eisenhower's policy is simply Dulles' policy. Eisenhower is our enemy and is also the enemy of all patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu.

The reputation of U.S. imperialism stinks more and more. Not long ago, Eisenhower wrecked the four-power conference of the heads of government and met with opposition from people all over the world. The peoples of many countries in Asia have been subjected to long and intense oppression by the United States, and so their resistance to it is the strongest. It is precisely for the purpose of maintaining U.S. positions for aggression in Asia and intensifying its oppression of the peoples of the Asian countries that Eisenhower has come this time from the east to the west side of the Pacific. The people know how they should "welcome" this "god of plague." Waves of opposition have risen everywhere it was announced he would "visit." Eisenhower has put a bold face on it and come. It must not be thought that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are tough. The moment the people in south Korea and Turkey rose with a roar, the U.S. imperialists were thrown into a panic and their two faithful lackeys Syngman Rhee and Menderes were overthrown. The United States has stationed huge forces in Japan, and the traitorous Kishi government is dead set on concluding a military alliance with the United States. But the

Japanese people do not allow this and are waging one struggle after another, making the very earth quake. Eisenhower has been declared *persona non grata* by the courageous Japanese people. The people gave his "advance agent" a taste of their strength the moment he arrived; Eisenhower himself got the door slammed in his face. The people of the Philippines which has been long controlled by the United States have also risen in opposition to Eisenhower's gangster trip. Patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, you will of course not permit Eisenhower to swagger before you. Three years ago, you stormed the U.S. "embassy" in Taipeh and that was a glorious record in the patriotic struggle against the United States. Those who act as faithful lackeys of the United States, standing at its beck and call, cannot fail to come to a bad end. We know that you are not resigned to U.S. bullying. The Americans are plotting "autonomy for Taiwan" and creating opposition groups where you are. This has already caused you enough headaches. When things come to a head, the Americans will not keep faith with their lackeys. Syngman Rhee and Menderes are examples from which to take warning. In view of these happenings, how can all those who follow the United States not feel dismayed? All patriotic Chinese should unite and wage a resolute struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

IN support of the just struggle of the peoples of the Asian countries against Eisenhower's gangster trip, in support of the just struggle of our patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu against that trip and to show the great Chinese people's contempt and scorn for Eisenhower, we have decided, in accordance with the usual practice of shelling on odd days, on June 17, the eve of Eisenhower's arrival in Taiwan, and on June 19, the day of his departure from Taiwan, to conduct an armed demonstration against the United States at the Quemoy front, shelling to "greet and send him off." Recently, the U.S. armed forces have continuously threatened and committed provocations against us. This decision of ours is solely to make a demonstration against U.S. imperialism. All patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu who are unwilling to bow to U.S. pressure will certainly favour this. For your safety, advance notice is hereby given. During the period of shelling, be sure

to take shelter in safe areas and do not come out, so as to avoid accidental injury. Your vessels must also take care during these two days not to sail near the areas under fire, so as to avoid danger. Anyone who does not heed our advice but willingly acts as a cat's-paw and dares to interfere with this great armed demonstration against the United States, will surely be

severely punished. Don't say that you have not been warned in advance!

The Fukien Front Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

June 17, 1960

Round the Week

The Nation Condemns Eisenhower's Gangster Trip, Vows to Liberate Taiwan

POWERFUL shore batteries of the People's Liberation Army on the Fukien front "greeted" Eisenhower just before he arrived in Taiwan. When he left, they gave him an equally hot "send-off." Soon after the message issued by the Fukien Front Command of the P.L.A. to compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu was broadcast over the Fukien front radio station, countless flashes ripped the twilight sky, and thousands of guns began their shelling. P.L.A. men sent them off to the shouts of: "Go back home, Eisenhower, fire!" "U.S. aggressors, get out of Taiwan, fire!" "Get out of Japan, fire!" "Get out of Korea, fire!" "Get out of Asia, fire!" "We will liberate our territory Taiwan, fire!" The shells which rained on the Quemoy Islands, the Tatan and Erhtan Islands raised an anti-U.S. storm in the Taiwan Straits that was heard around the world.

Eisenhower, in defiance of the opposition of the Asian people, came all the way across the Pacific Ocean. There could be no doubt as to the meaning of his trip aimed at aggravating world tension, preparing for new aggressive wars, and intensifying U.S. oppression and enslavement of the Asian peoples. That is why this trans-Pacific expedition of the U.S. imperialist chieftain has aroused the wrath of all the peace-loving people of Asia and the world over.

The shelling of the Quemoy Islands by the Chinese People's Liberation Army in its great armed anti-U.S. demonstration expressed the Chinese people's contempt and scorn for this U.S. "god of plague." Meetings held in Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Foochow and other cities in every part of the country voiced full support for this armed demonstration to "greet and send off" Eisenhower during his "visit" to Taiwan.

Eisenhower's "Visit" to Taiwan Denounced

Meeting in Peking, China's democratic parties and non-party democrats strongly condemned Eisenhower's arrival in Taiwan and his gangster tour of the Far East. Chang Chih-chung, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, declared that Eisenhower's brazen-faced trip "has shown even more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the prop and support of the most

corrupt reactionaries in Asia, the greatest menace to peace in Asia and the common and most deadly enemy of all the Asian peoples." He said that the U.S. plot to annex China's Taiwan would not be tolerated by the Chinese people, including all those patriotic people who are serving in military and administrative organizations in Taiwan. Pointing out that the United States has long been scheming for creating "two Chinas," and of late has been agitating for the "autonomy of Taiwan" and creating opposition groups on that island, Chang Chih-chung called on all patriotic military and administrative personnel in Taiwan to maintain sharp vigilance, to follow a correct path and give full play to their patriotism and be united to carry on a resolute struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

Yang Ming-hsuan, Vice-Chairman of the China Democratic League, vigorously denounced Eisenhower's "visit" to the Far East as an attempt to hatch new wars, to interfere in the internal affairs of the Asian countries and to jeopardize peace in Asia. "The armed demonstration at the Quemoy front against the U.S.," he said, "is a head-on blow against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It is a powerful support for the people in Taiwan who are struggling against U.S. imperialism; it gives full expression to our contempt and scorn for U.S. imperialism."

Huang Yen-pei, Chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said that Eisenhower had come to Asia with the criminal aim of trying to subject the Asian people to further enslavement, create "two Chinas" and secure a permanent occupation of Taiwan. "This," he said, "is another serious challenge by U.S. imperialism to the Chinese people." He added that Taiwan was an inalienable part of China, and the Chinese people were determined and able to smash whatever schemes Eisenhower might cook up.

Chang Hsi-jo, non-partisan democrat, pointed out that Eisenhower's "visit" to Asia was in preparation for a new aggressive war and aimed to push through the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, to prop up his lackey Kishi. Things, however, had turned out contrary to Eisenhower's wish. His gangster trip had roused the greatest indignation on the part of the Japanese people who had slammed the door in his face. "Our 'salvoes'

to Eisenhower," he said, "are a powerful armed demonstration which shows the dauntlessness of the Chinese people. They also represent a great support and inspiration to all the people struggling against imperialism and colonialism in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world."

Calling Eisenhower "a butcher," Chen Shu-tung, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said that the Chinese people were deeply angered at his "visit" to Taiwan. He said that the Chinese people would not tolerate U.S. occupation of their territory of Taiwan. "The heroic people in Taiwan," he continued, "will certainly shatter the shackles imposed on them by U.S. imperialism and return to the bosom of the motherland."

Vice-Chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy Wang Shao-ao denounced Eisenhower's bold-faced "visit" to the Far East. He paid tribute to the Japanese people whose struggles had forced Eisenhower to "postpone" his "visit" to Japan. This, he said, once again exposed U.S. imperialism as nothing but a paper tiger.

Many other leaders of democratic parties spoke at the meeting. They included Kuo Tse-chen, member of the Presidium of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party; Chen Chi-yu, Chairman of the China Chih Kung Tang; Hsu Teh-heng, Chairman of the Chiu San Society; and Hsu Meng-shan, Secretary-General of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. In his speech, Hsu Meng-shan said that his compatriots in Taiwan are living a life of misery as a result of oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists. He exposed the U.S. scheme to create "two Chinas" as an attempt to perpetuate their occupation of Taiwan. He warned the U.S. imperialists that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China and that the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and drive the U.S. aggressors off the island.

Ho Hsiang-ning, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, also issued a statement in conjunction with Eisenhower's gangster trip to the Far East. She pointed out that this trip by the U.S. imperialist chieftain once more exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. She called on Kuomintang military and administrative personnel in Taiwan to fight against the armed occupation of Taiwan by the U.S. imperialists who are pressing ahead with their scheme of creating "two Chinas." She told them that the people of the motherland would welcome and support all those who take a patriotic stand against U.S. imperialism. To be the aggressors' cat's-paw and to persist in committing crimes against the people would only mean their own destruction. She said that the great Chinese people are fully confident and able to smash all U.S. obstructions and sabotages, liberate Taiwan and complete the unification of the country.

U.S. Schemes Exposed

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions also held a meeting in which all speakers voiced unanimous support for the armed anti-U.S. demonstration against Eisenhower's "visit" to Taiwan and his activities in preparation

for a new war. Liu Ning-I, President of the Federation, said that China's workers gave their full support to the anti-U.S. armed demonstration and that they were determined to struggle to the bitter end against U.S. aggression and military provocation. He condemned the U.S. armed occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and its scheme to create "two Chinas" in an attempt to turn the island into a springboard for launching aggressive wars. He solemnly proclaimed that the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. Liu Ning-I paid tribute to the heroic struggles of the workers and people of Japan, south Korea, Turkey and other countries in Asia against U.S. imperialism. The United States now finds itself in unprecedented isolation. It is like a rat scurrying across a street and with everybody in full cry and out to beat it. Liu Ning-I said that the people of Asia would certainly teach the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys a lesson by waging still greater and more resolute struggles. As for the Chinese workers and people, he said, they would fight together with the workers and people of other countries in Asia and drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Western Pacific.

Other popular organizations in Peking also held meetings condemning Eisenhower's "visit" and giving full support to the armed anti-U.S. demonstration of the P.L.A. at the Fukien front. Liu Hsi-yuan, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and Chairman of the All-China Federation of Youth, read an address at a meeting of the central organizations of the Communist Youth League. It declared that this trespassing on China's sacred territory of Taiwan by Eisenhower, sworn enemy of the Chinese people, was another serious provocation against the Chinese people. In making a great armed demonstration against the United States at the Quemoy front, the People's Liberation Army had done a fine thing. The roaring of the cannons expressed the deep indignation of the 650 million great Chinese people and their contempt and scorn for U.S. imperialism.

Chinese Support for Asian People's Fight

Leading members of the National Women's Federation and the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children also met to give similar firm support to the armed demonstration of the P.L.A. against the United States, and to back up the just struggle of the Asian people and Chinese patriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu against the Eisenhower trip.

A written statement was issued by Tsai Chang, President of the National Women's Federation. She said: U.S. imperialism has committed endless crimes. Everywhere today, there are waves of opposition to the United States, and there is especially strong opposition in Asia against Eisenhower's gangster trip. The Japanese people, holding their clenched fist high, slammed the door upon this "god of plague"; the Filipinos "greeted" him with rocks; the Korean people, too, resolutely oppose his "visit" to south Korea. The armed demonstration by the P.L.A. against the United States was precisely to support the just struggle of the Asian people and the just struggle of the patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, she declared.

At a meeting called by the China Peace Committee Kuo Mo-jo, its Chairman, said that this Far Eastern trip of Eisenhower, the No. 1 warmonger, was to plot new wars of aggression in the hope of maintaining his tottering position as despot of the Far East. Kuo Mo-jo declared that the shelling of Quemoy, an armed demonstration, was a very necessary expression of the great Chinese people's contempt and scorn for that gangster chief.

Sixteen others took the floor after Kuo Mo-jo, including Chen Shu-tung, Li Teh-chuan, Chu Tu-nan, Nur Mohammed Ta Pu-sheng, Shih Liang, Shirob Jaltso, Lao Sheh, Chou Pei-yuan, Chi Chao-ting and Mei Lan-fang. All declared that the shelling against the "god of plague" expressed the indignation of the 650 million Chinese people, and their determination that they would not tolerate the arrogant activities of Eisenhower, the chief instigator of war. The Chinese people, they affirmed, are determined to liberate Taiwan and fight to the end against U.S. imperialism.

Taiwan Must Be Liberated

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity also met to give its complete support to the shelling of Quemoy and the anti-U.S. armed demonstration by units of the P.L.A. on the Fukien front, to firmly oppose the criminal deeds of aggression by U.S. imperialism and its chief Eisenhower, and to support the just struggles of the people of the Asian and African countries and the patriots of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu against Eisenhower's gangster trip.

Liao Cheng-chih, its Chairman, speaking at the meeting, declared that the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity gave its unreserved support to the message issued by the Fukien Front Command of the P.L.A. He too exposed the real aggressive aims of Eisenhower's trip. He declared: "It is quite obvious that the aim of Eisenhower's 'visit' to Taiwan is to carry on the scheme of 'two Chinas' at a quickened pace so as to realize the permanent U.S. seizure of China's territory Taiwan. This is another intolerable act of provocation against us 650 million Chinese people."

"The Chinese people," he added, "are determined to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, to complete their great cause of the unification of the motherland. If U.S. imperialism does not get out from Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu at an early date, the great Chinese people are determined to drive the aggressors back to where they came from."

Liao Cheng-chih concluded by saying: "The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity declares that the Chinese people, with greater determination and strength, will strengthen their solidarity with the peoples of south Korea, Japan, the Philippines and other countries in Asia and Africa, support each other and carry out the just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace until final and complete victory is won."

In Taiwan, the anti-U.S. sentiments ran high. Even before the arrival of this "god of plague," the Chinese people there suffered new calamities. Days before he

arrived, a group of U.S. special agents descended on Taiwan to make arrangements for his "safety." In accordance with their instruction, "shock inspections" were made and a number of people were arrested and thrown into jail. Thousands of people in Taipeh were rendered homeless following the "slum clearance" carried out by the reactionary Kuomintang clique all along the road which Eisenhower would use to drive from the airport to the city. Pedlars banned from the city, on orders from the U.S. authorities, lost even the pittance they make from their trade. This is but one of the numerous forms of U.S. oppression that have made life in Taiwan intolerable in the past ten years since the U.S. armed occupation began on June 27, 1950.

The thoughts of the Chinese people on the mainland are constantly with their compatriots in Taiwan. Never for a moment have they ceased their struggle against U.S. imperialism in order to free their kith and kin from their present miseries. Eisenhower's gangster trip and his sinister designs of further aggression in Taiwan and turning it into a springboard for launching aggression against the Asian peoples have further aroused the indignation of the whole Chinese people. In these days they have again shown in no uncertain terms that they are determined to smash all U.S. schemes for aggression and war, to liberate Taiwan and complete the unification of their country.

Continued U.S. Military Provocations

U.S. intrusions into China's air space and territorial waters have continued during the past two weeks.

June 4, a U.S. military aircraft flew over the Yunghsing, Shih and Pei Islands in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung Province, between 9:55 hours and 10:04 hours while another flew over the area of Swabue and Pinghai, Kwangtung Province, between 10:03 hours and 10:25 hours.

On June 5, between 16:48 hours and 17:00 hours, another U.S. plane flew over the area from Pinghai to Swabue. On June 11, between 13:08 hours and 13:15 hours, a U.S. aircraft flew over Yunghsing Island, Kwangtung Province, and on June 12, another U.S. aircraft flew over the same area between 13:45 hours and 13:53 hours. On June 14, another U.S. aircraft intruded over Yunghsing Island between 11:27 and 11:38 hours. On June 17, still another U.S. aircraft flew over the same area between 12:41 and 12:47 hours. On June 18, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the Pai-chuan and Haitan areas of Fukien Province, between 2:06 and 4:32 hours. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued the 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th and 110th serious warnings in relation to these U.S. military provocations.

Anti-U.S. Storms Hit Eisenhower

THE peoples of East Asia have given Eisenhower a resounding slap in the face. This imperialist chief-tain who had come to plot aggression and war thought he could swagger through the West Pacific region. But the Asian peoples have taught him a lesson. Wherever Eisenhower went or planned to go, he has been met with angry demonstrations and protests, and demands that U.S. imperialism answer for its crimes.

In Korea, with memories of the monstrous crimes of the U.S. imperialists still fresh in their minds and with part of their motherland still under U.S. occupation, the people are seething with indignation and demonstrated in Pyongyang and many other cities against Eisenhower's visit. The general sentiment was well expressed by Li Hyo Soon, keynoter at the mammoth 300,000-strong Pyongyang rally and Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. "The Korean people," he said, "will never sit idly by while war criminal Eisenhower trespasses on south Korean soil. Before the Korean people, Eisenhower stands condemned as a war criminal who has visited great calamities on the Korean people in the U.S. aggression against Korea." When Eisenhower became President in 1953, Li Hyo Soon recalled, he unleashed an "offensive" during which peaceful cities and villages in Korea were wantonly bombed and, after the war, violating the Armistice Agreement, he shipped huge quantities of modern weapons into south Korea, expanded the Syngman Rhee puppet troops and continued the division of Korea. During their recent campaign against U.S.-Syngman Rhee rule, more than 5,000 south Korean youth were killed or wounded by the puppet troops under U.S. command. "The U.S. imperialist butchers should be brought to trial before the whole Korean people," Li Hyo Soon declared.

Throughout south Korea, where the mounting patriotic movement is shaking the U.S.-Huh Chung regime, the people have been preparing for strikes and demonstrations on June 19, the day Eisenhower is scheduled to arrive. Fearing the people's wrath, traitor Huh Chung and U.S. occupation authorities have made urgent calls for police reinforcements to Seoul during Eisenhower's brief stay. In an effort to give some semblance of a "welcome" to the "god of plague," they are feverishly resorting to brutal repressions.

In the Philippines, despite the strenuous efforts of the government to organize a "welcome" and despite heavy U.S. guard precautions, the people showed they would not be cowed. The Filipino people can still remember 1935-39 when Eisenhower served in the U.S. occupation army as MacArthur's aide, and participated in the suppression of the people's movement. When Eisenhower arrived, members of the Philippine nationalist youth movement, in defiance of government threats, demonstrated at the Manila airport. And despite strict security measures, indignant Filipinos hurled rocks at Eisenhower's car while he was "touring" Manila.

In Japan, the people had angrily denounced the trip in nationwide petitions, strikes, demonstrations and mass rallies. Eisenhower had a foretaste of things to come when his press secretary Hagerty arrived in Tokyo on June 10 to complete arrangements for his trip. Thousands of demonstrators confronted Hagerty at the airport to protest the proposed visit and the presidential secretary stranded in a car was forced to climb a ladder to board a hovering helicopter and later sneak into the demonstrator-besieged U.S. embassy via the backdoor. Still Eisenhower thought he could bully the Japanese people into submission. While slandering the Japanese people with the epithets "mob" and "professional agitators," he insisted on making the trip and brought pressure to bear on his minion Kishi to intensify the suppression. Yet the Japanese people were not to be cowed. They answered with a mammoth strike of 5.8 million people on June 15 and when Kishi unloosed his fascist gangs to perpetrate a bloody massacre against the patriotic students, it so enraged the Japanese nation that it rose as one in wrathful protests and strikes throughout the country. Faced with the prospect of being toppled by the people, Kishi was compelled to cancel Eisenhower's visit.

As we go to press, word comes that Eisenhower was given a "hot welcome" in Okinawa. When he arrived on June 19 protected by thousands of fully armed U.S. troops, a hundred thousand demonstrators met him with slogans "Ike, scram!" and "Yanks, get out!" They broke through a cordon of U.S. military and local police to encircle the building in which Eisenhower was staying, and shouted "Return Okinawa to Japan!" Scared, Eisenhower sneaked out of the island, taking a helicopter from the military base to the airport to escape the demonstrators, and cut short his scheduled two and a half hour stay by half an hour. And all over Japan, more than 13 million took part in the 18th round of nationwide united actions. The Japanese people are pressing ahead with the struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, against traitor Kishi and his U.S. masters.



Door Slammed in His Face

Cartoon by Ying Tao

Eisenhower's Gangster Trip —A Dismal Failure

Japan: A Slap in the Face

An initial victory for the Japanese people in their struggle against the traitorous Kishi regime and the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, and a fiasco for U.S.-Japan reaction. This is how *Renmin Ribao* (June 17) editorially describes the forced cancellation of Eisenhower's planned visit to Japan. It writes: "No matter what sophistry he uses, Eisenhower can no longer conceal the extreme isolation in which he and U.S. imperialism which he represents find themselves."

The indefinite postponement of Eisenhower's visit is "the result of the persevering struggle waged by the Japanese people," the editorial emphasizes. The rising movement against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty in the past year and more has placed the Kishi government and the treaty in a precarious position, and U.S. and Japanese reaction contrived the Eisenhower visit for the very purpose of intimidating the Japanese people. However, contrary to their expectations, Eisenhower's insistence on visiting Japan only incensed the Japanese people further and they launched a resolute struggle against the projected visit linking it with their movement against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance.

However, U.S. and Japanese reaction will not give up their treaty of military alliance without a struggle, the editorial warns. They will continue to employ every sinister and violent means to impose the treaty on the Japanese people, and towards this end they will not cease their bloody suppression of the people.

At any rate, the editorial concludes, the fact that the Kishi regime was compelled to postpone Eisenhower's visit is eloquent proof that however die-hard and reckless imperialism and the reactionaries may be, their sinister schemes can one and all be defeated by the people waging a united and determined struggle. Truculent imperialism and all reaction, as is well known, will never lay down their arms till death, they will never hesitate to massacre defenceless people in a vain attempt to subdue them and will retreat only when confronted with a powerful mass struggle. This truth, borne out by the fight of the south Korean people and the victory they won, is proven once again by the Japanese people and their victory.

The Philippines: "Peace" Talk and Sabre-Rattling

Eisenhower's three-day visit to the Philippines has thoroughly exposed the truth that behind his front of "peace and goodwill" U.S. imperialism is plotting aggressive wars and aggravating tension in the Far East, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (June 18).

Eisenhower claimed that his trip to the Far East was intended to "improve the climate of international understanding," Commentator recalls, but actually his public speeches there were fraught with warmongering against the socialist camp and calls for "positions of strength," while the Eisenhower-Garcia joint communique bristled with sabre-rattling. Coupled with current heightened U.S. military activities in the Far East, this can only mean that the visit was a U.S. move to intensify military provocations and war threats in the Far East.

Commentator declares that what Eisenhower brought to the Philippines was neither "friendship" nor "goodwill," but further moves to secure that country even more firmly to the U.S. war chariot, making it a U.S. cat's-paw in unleashing new aggressive wars. The real significance of the emphasis on "close military collaboration" and "furthering Philippine defensive capability" in the joint communique was, in essence, the turning of the Philippines into a U.S. nuclear weapons base.

Commentator says that throughout the Eisenhower visit there was not the slightest indication of any intention to assist the Philippines in developing its economy although there was a great deal of blandishment to the Filipino people to sacrifice themselves for U.S. policies of war and aggression. While the U.S. President indulged in all manner of empty phrases on U.S.-Filipino friendship, he didn't make even a moderate promise on any of the urgent demands of the Philippines—the revision of U.S. extra-territorial rights, compensation for wartime losses, equal treatment in the aviation agreement and economic "aid."

The profound contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the Filipino people, Commentator concludes, are bound to deepen every day while U.S. imperialist aggressive policies can only rouse the Filipino people to ever mounting opposition.

A Trip for Aggression and War

Writing on June 13, at the beginning of Eisenhower's trip to the Far East, a *Renmin Ribao* editorial declares: "The visit is an important step taken by the United States to aggravate tension in Asia and will pose new threats to the Asian peoples." The editorial also points out that "the visit once again exposes U.S. imperialism as a prop of the most reactionary and corrupt forces in the Asian countries and the most ferocious enemy of the Asian peoples."

"The primary task of Eisenhower's Far Eastern tour," the editorial states, giving a background to the visit, "is to wantonly interfere in the internal affairs of the various countries, suppress the people's just patriotic struggles there and shield the U.S. lackeys. All this is

in order to continue using them as tools to enslave the peoples and preserve and shore up its entire aggressive apparatus in Asia from total collapse."

The paper notes that special emphasis is given to Japan in preparation for the visit, because firstly, Japan occupies a particularly strategic place in U.S. plans for war in the Far East and, secondly, in view of the fact that the Kishi regime is tottering and may disintegrate at any time the United States is mortally afraid that in the event of Kishi's immediate downfall the passage of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance would become exceedingly difficult, and the entire U.S. structure for aggression in the Far East might break down.

Eisenhower is visiting south Korea, *Renmin Ribao* stresses, because the Huh Chung cabinet, like the Syngman Rhee regime before it, is opposed by the south Korean people and the United States is apprehensive of new storms there.

What is more, *Renmin Ribao* points out, Eisenhower's trip also aims at further elaborating U.S. war schemes with Japan as the pivot. The editorial recalls the secret

meeting of military chiefs in Baguio City, the Philippines, called last November by Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, Admiral Felt, and attended by Japan, the Philippines and the Chiang Kai-shek clique to plan a new aggressive bloc and the recent Washington SEATO meeting which discussed U.S. war preparations in the Far East with Japanese militarism as the core. The editorial opines that Eisenhower's visit along with its objective of imposing the treaty of military alliance on the Japanese people indicates that the United States is moving swiftly to tie Japan to SEATO and ANZUS, thus completing its chain of military blocs in East Asia and the West Pacific aimed at threatening the socialist countries and the countries in Southeast Asia.

Renmin Ribao also calls attention to the fact that during Eisenhower's tour, the United States is deploying increased military strength widely in the Far East and carrying out provocative actions, which thoroughly expose the humbug of the proclaimed "visit of peace and goodwill." One hundred and twenty supersonic U.S. jet planes are standing by in the Far East for so-called "training exercises." U.S. naval and air forces in the Taiwan

THE PASSING SHOW

Ugly American Abroad

Preparations for the Visit

U.S. Presidential Press Secretary Hagerty got such a hot reception when in Tokyo to prepare Eisenhower's visit—he finally had to escape from an angry crowd by helicopter—that those accompanying the President on his proposed trip to Japan rushed to take out life insurance.

Visiting the "friendly East" with Ike, Presidential

Gentlemen, don't forget things essential:

Tooth brush, shaving kit, extra socks,

Vest (bullet-proof), crash helmet, padded pants,

Prudential insurance against hard knocks.



Processional

Eisenhower's bodyguard for his Far Eastern "goodwill visit" are specially picked toughs "trained to a T for the swift use of gun, knife, fist or knee."

Hail the President: Here he comes!
With strong armed advisers, savants and counsellors,
Club men, "goodwill envoys," a muscular posse,
Worthy adherents of their boss.

Address to Philippine Congress (with Asides)

President Eisenhower's speech to the Philippine Congress was preceded by a thorough search of the Congress building. 500 armed guards were on duty.

Addressing this august meeting. . . .

(What's that there in that spittoon?
Have you probed into the seating?)

Moved by your expressions of delight. . . .

(Officers! Please stand closer, please!

And, if necessary don't forget to use your knees.)

Your loyal friendship does my conscience ease. . . .

(But hold your fire! Perhaps that really was a sneeze!)



Straits are "preparing for action whenever necessary." U.S. aggressive forces in Korea already started a series of provocative "manoeuvres" and have been placed "on the alert." The U.S. 7th Fleet has sailed into the Japanese port of Kobe and will conduct large-scale amphibious "exercises" in south Korea. The United States is, in addition, accelerating its missile bases project in the Philippines and sending reinforcements to Okinawa. All these military threats on the part of U.S. imperialism, *Renmin Ribao* says, are direct provocations to the peoples of Asia.

Meanwhile, the Chinese press has emphatically pointed out that there is the unmistakable smell of gunpowder about Eisenhower's visit to Taiwan. Once again there comes into clear view the intention of U.S. imperialism to continue its aggressive policy of occupying Taiwan, creating "two Chinas" and maintaining a state of unmitigated antagonism against the Chinese people. The press declares in no uncertain terms that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China, that the Chinese people will not tolerate the "two Chinas" plot and the U.S. scheme to keep Taiwan under its permanent control. It points out that no matter what tricks Eisenhower plays these will not shake the determined resolve of the Chi-

nese people to liberate Taiwan; Eisenhower's criminal activities can only rouse the Chinese people, including the people of Taiwan, and the rest of the people of the world to even greater anger and evoke even more bitter condemnation of U.S. imperialism.

Master Teacher by Negative Example

The *Renmin Ribao* editorial of June 13 ridicules the absurd claim of the U.S. propaganda machine that the anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian peoples is "incited" by China. "U.S. imperialism," it says, "has always carried out its aggression and war preparations in Asia behind an anti-China smokescreen. . . . It is none other than U.S. imperialism itself which by doing no end of evil has incited and stimulated the anti-U.S. storms among the Japanese, south Korean and other Asian peoples. By its negative example, U.S. imperialism is a unique teacher of the peoples of Asia and the world constantly helping them to raise their political consciousness. By coming to the Far East personally to conduct criminal activities in preparation for a new war, interfering in the domestic affairs of the Asian nations and antagonizing the people of these countries, Eisenhower will further play his role as a teacher by negative example."

Support the Japanese People

Butcher Kishi Condemned

News of the June 15 bloody suppression of the patriotic Tokyo students and other demonstrators by the Kishi regime roused an instantaneous wave of anger throughout China. With one powerful voice, the Chinese press and public organizations castigated this heinous crime of U.S.-Japanese reaction and pledged even more determined support to the Japanese people's mounting struggle.

In a cable to the General Council of Trade Unions in Japan (SOHYO) and the Japanese National Council Against the Revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions pledged that the Chinese workers would always stand by their Japanese brothers. Declaring that the Chinese workers are filled with burning indignation at Kishi's fascist atrocity, the cable said that the blood shed by the patriotic students had stripped bare before the Japanese masses the ferocious features of their enemies—U.S.-Japanese reactionaries—and emphasized the need for struggle to the end against them. The All-China Federation of Youth in its message to Japanese youth organizations condemned the savage onslaught against the demonstrators as a monstrous crime, declaring that "the 130 million Chinese youth and students firmly support your Second General Strike against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, against the visit to Japan by

the No. 1 U.S. imperialist warmonger Eisenhower and against the U.S. imperialist lackey Nobusuke Kishi." Similar messages were sent by the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Chinese National Women's Federation and many other popular organizations.

Earlier, the patriotic general strike staged by 5.8 million Japanese workers on June 15 also won the wholehearted backing of the Chinese people. This was expressed in many messages of support from the Chinese mass organizations and art and literary societies to their counterparts in Japan.

Without doubt the heroic struggle by the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Kishi clique has drawn them ever closer to the Chinese people. The Japanese Writers' Delegation, whose earlier activities were reported in *Peking Review*, No. 24, continued to receive warm welcome everywhere as members of the delegation made wide contacts with the people in Peking. At many gatherings, there were moving demonstrations of solidarity as the guests recounted the latest events in the Japanese people's struggle and their hosts spoke of the resolve of the Chinese people to never again permit Japanese militarism to raise its head and of their profound regard for the patriotic Japanese people.

Refuting the Fallacy that the Nature of Imperialism Has Changed

by SHIH TUNG-HSIANG

Following is a translation of an article which appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 12, June 16, 1960.—Ed.

IN the last one or two months, a series of encouraging changes has taken place in the world. These changes have administered further blows to the imperialist policies of aggression and war and shattered all sorts of fallacies advanced by the modern revisionists in defence of imperialism.

The modern revisionists constantly make use of certain temporary twists and turns and superficial phenomena in real life to obliterate essential things that exist in large numbers in the historical development and thus distort Marxist-Leninist principles. But as the intrinsic logic of historical development becomes ever more apparent in the surging tide of class struggle, the true colours of the modern revisionists are increasingly exposed.

The Yugoslav modern revisionists, as faithful lackeys of imperialism, have on the one hand, trumpeted the terrors of war in chorus with the imperialists, claiming that should a third world war break out, it would "spell doom for the whole world" including both the aggressor and the victim of aggression. On the other hand, they deceive the people of the world, telling them that imperialism will abandon war as a means to achieve its objectives if only "distrust" in the imperialists is eliminated.

The despicable, renegade arguments advanced by the Yugoslav modern revisionists have enabled us to see clearly that one cannot draw a clear-cut dividing line between oneself and modern revisionism which is in the service of imperialism, by merely admitting that the forces of socialism at present predominate over those of imperialism and that the forces of the people of the world for peace predominate over the imperialist forces of war. The modern revisionists may also admit such assessments in words but they want to add just one point as a "supplement," that is, the nature of imperialism has changed or can change and that many imperialist politicians have "orientated themselves in the positive direction" and are no longer so fiercely and unreasonably opposed to peace. According to them, the characteristic of our present era can be truthfully explained only by making the above-mentioned supplementary point. It is quite apparent that any small concession to this fallacious argument of the modern revisionists will create the danger of being trapped in the morass of revisionism.

The fallacy spread by the Yugoslav modern revisionists that the nature of imperialism has changed has already confused or misled some people or caused them to entertain unrealistic illusions about imperialism. It is a serious militant task of the Marxist-Leninists at this time to expose these lies of the Yugoslav modern revisionists and help those who are confused or misled or entertain unrealistic illusions, to regain their senses gradually.

Is it true that the nature of imperialism has changed, that it can change, or that though its nature remains unchanged, it is no longer acting according to that nature? Those who hold that the nature of imperialism can change have failed to cite any convincing facts. And naturally they can't because such facts simply do not exist.

BECAUSE certain imperialist elements, Eisenhower for one, have made some empty "nice talks" about peace, some people regard him as a man very fond of peace. Can the empty words of the imperialist chieftain with all their ambiguous implications be accepted at face value? Can these "nice talks" be taken as an indication that the imperialists have undergone "great changes" and have abandoned the policies of war and aggression? If the words uttered by Eisenhower and his kind are to be regarded as nice words, then we could find no end of such "nice words" from the mouths of Hitler, Churchill, Dulles and the like. Even those "nice talks" recently made by Eisenhower are nothing new. Let us cite an example at random. In a speech made on April 16, 1953, Eisenhower said: "We seek, throughout Asia as throughout the world, a peace that is true and total. Out of this can grow a still wider task—the achieving of just political settlements for the other serious and specific issues between the free world and the Soviet Union." Taken literally, "a peace that is total" and "just political settlements" have an even nicer ring than his recent utterances. It is well known that the language of the imperialists has its own special meanings. By "peace" they mean that they are free to oppress others but others are not allowed to fight against oppression, that they are free to commit aggression but others are not allowed to fight against aggression. By "just political settlements" they mean that other countries should solve questions of relations with them in accordance with their imperialist principles. While talking about "peace" and "just political settlements," the imperialists, as a rule, also utter various kinds of war threats, and, what is more important, they are

actually carrying out their policies of war and aggression. In dealing with all reactionaries, one should not accept their words as a true measure of their deeds but should hear their words and judge them by their deeds; this is a truth understood even by many of those who are not Marxist-Leninists. Relying on the incisive weapon of class analysis, Marxist-Leninists should be in a better position to sharply see through and expose the true colours of the reactionaries.

Lenin put it well when he said: "The bourgeois democrats have always advanced and still advance all sorts of 'slogans' in order to deceive the people. The point is to *test* their sincerity, to compare their words with their *deeds*, not to be satisfied with idealistic or charlatan *phrases*, but to get down to *class reality*." Since even the words of the bourgeois democrats must be subjected to class analysis to reveal their real nature, how can one abandon the method of class analysis in dealing with the words of the imperialists and refrain from exposing their real nature?

SOME people say that the imperialists have not only made some "nice talks" but have also taken certain measures to ease international tension, and this, at least, must be taken as an indication that the nature of imperialism has undergone a major change.

Pursuance of the policies of war and aggression and creation of tension — this is the basic policy of imperialism. Of course, in appraising the actions of the imperialists, there should be no over-simplification, no presumption that they will not, in line with their interests, employ different tactics at different times. Dulles, for one, implemented most thoroughly the "brink-of-war" policy and harboured the most undisguised hostility towards the socialist countries. Nonetheless, when compelled by circumstances and as a result of defeats sustained on the battlefield, he could not but conclude the Korean Armistice Agreement with the Korean and Chinese peoples in 1953, and agree to the cessation of hostilities and restoration of peace in Indo-China through the Geneva Conference in 1954. Despite the fact that, as a result, international tension somewhat relaxed at that time, people did not on that account think that Dulles had accepted the lessons of history and become a sensible man in favour of peace. Whether imperialism adopts the policy of war and a milder policy simultaneously or alternately, it invariably seeks to achieve its aggressive aims. While taking milder measures, it always actively builds up its strength to prepare and create the next round of heightened tension. U.S. imperialism agreed, on the one hand, to hold the four-power conference of government heads, and, on the other, sent espionage aircraft to commit aggression against the Soviet Union and torpedoed that conference. There was nothing unexpected about this. To maintain, on the strength of the gestures for relaxation made at one time or another by the imperialists, that the "cold war" has ended and some "new epoch" has dawned — is a completely groundless and naive way of thinking, if not deliberate embellishment of imperialism.

THERE are also others who allege that although not all those wielding power in the imperialist countries have mended their ways, there have appeared among

them some "sober-minded" and "level-headed" persons, and this is after all a new phenomenon.

Within the imperialist camp, there exist contradictions between this imperialist country and that, between this monopoly group and that. This has always been so, although the relation of class forces being what it is now, these contradictions within imperialism have emerged in larger numbers and greater intensity. The proletariat should of course pay attention to exploiting these contradictions. Lenin and Stalin were completely correct to regard the inner contradictions of imperialism as an indirect reserve force for the proletarian revolution. However, Lenin and Stalin never held that the inner contradictions of imperialism could cause it to change its nature. Indeed, dissension over different views are now a daily feature within the U.S. imperialist ruling clique. But not a single fact can be cited to prove that among the various quarrelling groups there is any so "level-headed" that it does not consider all questions from an imperialist point of view. They are merely quarrelling over which is the better way to uphold their class interests, whether to resort mainly to the method of peace or the method of war, to adopt the policy of "brink of war" or the policy of outright war, to launch a small war or a big war, etc. And facts have fully proven it to be merely an illusion divorced from class reality to believe that Eisenhower, Herter and others are a sensible group within the U.S. ruling clique who can deeply appreciate the necessity for peaceful co-existence, and to pin hopes on diplomatic negotiations with them.

ALTHOUGH not a single fact can be cited to demonstrate that imperialism has discarded the policies of aggression and war, some people still think that logical inference can be used to reach the conclusion they desire. They say that military technological conditions being what they are at present, imperialism itself will also be annihilated should it start a war. And therefore, it is possible that imperialism, for its own sake, will abandon aggressive war and the policy of armaments expansion and war preparations of its own accord. All this is subjectivist logic divorced from reality.

Since ancient times, aggressive wars have in the last analysis always been disadvantageous to the aggressors, and countless of them have brought about their own destruction through the aggressive wars they themselves unleashed. But, after Napoleon was defeated, Kaiser Wilhelm II trod in his footsteps, and immediately in the wake of Kaiser Wilhelm came Hitler; they did not abandon aggression of their own accord because of the defeats sustained by their predecessors. The imperialist policies of aggression and war have deep-rooted class and social origins. The various contradictions inherent in the imperialist system cause it to adopt the policy of armaments expansion and war preparations and to engage in aggression and plunder, and this in turn can only result in the further intensification of its divers inherent contradictions. It is in the course of the development of these contradictions, which is independent of human will, that imperialism is daily approaching its doom. The idea that the imperialists will change their policy once they are made to undersand that to com-

mit aggression is to court destruction — is sheer self-deception and the deception of others.

SOME might argue that while it is true that what is mentioned above cannot prove that the nature of imperialism has changed, imperialism can be compelled by the pressure of objective circumstances to change its course of action and renounce war as a means. It is true that at this time when the forces of socialism, the forces of national liberation and the forces of peace increasingly prevail over the forces of imperialism, increasingly it has become impossible for imperialism to ride roughshod over the world as in the past, or achieve its preconceived aims by its actions. It is precisely for this reason that the imperialists find it all the more necessary to confuse the public with all kinds of empty "nice talks," and sometimes even make gestures towards "relaxation" to conceal their wolfish features. At the same time, even more differences and contradictions will crop up within their ranks, and it becomes all the more inevitable that they will in their actions "lift rocks only to squash their own legs." The lessons of history teach us that the imperialists are not to be trusted, no matter what blandishments they use. The imperialists have not forsaken war threats and military adventures; the people of all lands should maintain sharp vigilance and wage an even more unremitting struggle against imperialism on every side so as to pin it down hand and foot and repulse, in good time, its every attack against the people. And there should not be the slightest doubt of the victory in this struggle. However, the belief that imperialism compelled by objective circumstances no longer acts according to its nature is simply another version of the fallacy that the nature of imperialism has changed. A wolf is a wolf, and its man-eating nature will not change. There is an ancient Chinese fable about the *Chungshan Wolf*: It tells the story of School-master Tungkuo who came upon a wolf wounded by hunters and, taken in by its "nice words," saved it from the hunters by hiding it in his bag. When the hunters departed, he released the wolf from the bag. Instead of being grateful, the wolf wanted to devour him. Fortunately a peasant came along who understood well the man-eating nature of the wolf. He lured it back into the bag and beat it to death, and thus School-master Tungkuo was saved. Confronted with the peoples of the world, the imperialist forces of war are now in an inferior position; the people's struggle can and will certainly destroy imperialism in the end, but for the present this imperialist wolf has yet to be bagged. Imperialism will not change its nature till its demise, nor will it act against its nature; the people have no alternative but to fight it to the end and must not entertain any illusions about it. Is this not the only correct judgment one can arrive at on the basis of objective reality?

MARXIST-LENINISTS consider that in observing any social phenomenon in class society one must proceed from the reality of the class struggle and make the most exact analysis which can stand objective tests. He must not view any problem in disregard of basic class relations, still less decide on his line of action on the basis of illusions which have no foundation in fact whatsoever.

In the world of today there are imperialism, colonies and semi-colonies; there are the bourgeoisie and the proletariat within the imperialist countries; and there is the socialist camp which stands opposed to the imperialist camp — all these are existing class relationships. Since there is antagonism between imperialism and the colonies, the former is bound to exploit and oppress the latter and this inevitably rouses the colonial people to resistance struggles. Since there is antagonism between the bourgeois rulers on the one hand and the ruled proletariat and broad masses on the other, the former is bound to make every effort to strengthen its rule and this inevitably rouses the proletariat and the broad masses to revolutionary struggle. And since there is antagonism between the imperialist and socialist camps, imperialism will always try by every means at its disposal to disrupt the socialist countries. When it cannot wage a "hot war," it invariably wages the so-called "cold war"; this leaves the socialist countries no alternative but to take appropriate measures in self-defence. All this is independent of human will. Any attempt to write off or evade the anti-imperialist struggle by claims that the nature of imperialism has changed or is likely to change, can only undermine the fighting spirit of the masses of people.

Marxist-Leninists trust the proletariat and the labouring people, while the modern revisionists trust the bourgeoisie and imperialism. On this issue, Marxist-Leninists must draw a strict line of distinction from the Yugoslav modern revisionists, who deliberately try to write off the real struggle in order to serve imperialism, and must wage a completely uncompromising struggle against them.

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The Tasks of China's Cultural Revolution

by LIN FENG

Following is the first instalment of the translation of a report by Lin Feng, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, delivered on June 1, 1960, at the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Individuals in Socialist Construction in the Fields of Education, Culture, Health, Physical Culture and Journalism. The original title of the report is: "Carry Out the Cultural Revolution in a Big Way, Help the Workers and Peasants Become Well Educated and the Intellectuals Become Labouring People." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Individuals in Socialist Construction in the Fields of Education, Culture, Health, Physical Culture and Journalism has formally opened today in Peking, the capital of our great motherland. This is an unprecedentedly great meeting of heroes from the cultural and educational fronts of our country. Delegates to this conference are from various parts of our country; they come from various nationalities and different walks of life. Among them are workers and peasants, as well as people of other strata; there are members of the Communist Party and Communist Youth League as well as members of other democratic parties and groups; and there are young and old intellectuals, and professional and spare-time workers in the fields of culture and education. This is the first big meeting of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic of China and in the history of the country. It is only under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung that culture and education can flourish as they do today, that workers in these fields are accorded such great respect by the state and people and that they can make their contribution to the cause of socialism and communism. The achievements of our culture and education are inseparably linked with the selfless and diligent labour of all those who work on the cultural and educational fronts. I wish to take this opportunity to extend my warm greetings to you and to all cultural and educational workers.

At present, the international situation and the situation within our country are extremely good. Our conference is for the purpose of meeting the needs of this excellent situation, commending the advanced, exchanging experiences, strengthening our unity and stimulating people to go all out and advance our cultural revolution to a new high tide. Our conference will review our past achievements; it is a conference of unity and one that will mobilize all concerned to bring about a continued big leap

forward. All cultural and educational workers should, together with the people of the whole country and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, resolutely and thoroughly carry out the Communist Party's general line for socialist construction, strive to build China into a great and powerful socialist state, and work for the future realization of communism, our highest ideal.

I

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our cultural and educational workers, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have splendid achievements to their credit. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "Any given culture (culture as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economy of a given society, while it has in turn a tremendous influence and effect upon the politics and economy of the given society." All our achievements in culture and education are a reflection and result of the victories scored by our country in the political and economic revolution. They in turn have greatly stimulated the political and economic revolution in our country.

In the past ten years and more, in the sphere of ideology we have constantly carried on struggles to "foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology." This has effected a fundamental change in our people's outlook. Their communist spirit has grown enormously, and the level of Marxist-Leninist thinking and theory among the broad masses of cadres and people has risen tremendously; a great change has been wrought in the cultural backwardness inherited from the old China, and our culture and education have advanced with giant strides. These are the principal features of the magnificent achievements in our cultural and educational work.

Change in the People's Outlook

As a result of the intensification of the revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts, the revolutionary consciousness of our people has been greatly enhanced, the revolutionary unity among the people further consolidated and the people's struggle against the enemies of the revolution has become firmer than ever. The Chinese people who suffered long under imperialist aggression and oppression have, through experience gained in struggle, come with each passing day to a better understanding of the reactionary and corrupt nature of imperialism. The broad masses are full of determination and confidence in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists who still occupy our territory of Taiwan, are constantly taking provocative actions against the socialist countries

and persist in their hostility to the people of the whole world. The handful of bourgeois intellectuals who harboured illusions about and fears of the imperialists have now for the most part been gradually enlightened. The reactionary propaganda of the imperialists can hardly find a market in our country.

Today, it is apparent to everyone that the communist style of thinking, speaking and acting boldly has developed greatly among the masses of the people. They have become the masters and have risen to consciously create new history. Backward sections among the masses have roused themselves energetically to catch up with the more advanced. Communist morality always tackling the difficult, shying away from honour, learning from the advanced and helping the backward has become prevalent. The broad masses are studying diligently and working selflessly for socialism and communism without regard to remuneration or laying down pre-conditions. Unity, intense activity, seriousness and vigour characterize the new style of work and life. Great achievements have also been made in the ideological remoulding of the intellectuals. The great majority of them have registered great progress politically and ideologically through the struggle against the bourgeois rightists and the rectification campaign. Through the various political movements and incessant, resolute struggles against bourgeois ideology, many older intellectuals have gradually discarded their original class standpoint and aligned themselves with the proletariat. Inspired especially by the big leap forward, they have emerged from their studies and the narrow confines and are studying, working and doing physical labour together with the young people and the broad masses of workers and peasants and dedicating their knowledge and skill to the cause of socialist construction which is blazing ahead. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "Never before have the masses been so high in spirit, so strong in morale and so firm in determination. The former exploiting classes are reduced to mere drops in the ocean of the working people; they must change whether they want to or not. There are undoubtedly some who will never change and would prefer to keep their heads as hard as rocks till their dying day, but this does not affect the general situation. All decadent modes of thought and other unsuitable parts of the superstructure are daily crumbling. It will still take time to clear this refuse away completely but there can be no doubt that these things will disintegrate."

After more than a decade of struggle, Marxism-Leninism has further consolidated its leading position in China. Hundreds of millions of people are studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's works. Participating in this study movement are not only the cadres and intellectuals, but also the broad masses of workers and peasants. Marxist-Leninist classics, Comrade Mao Tse-tung's *On Practice, On Contradiction, On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, and many other important works have become ideological weapons in the hands of the vast number of cadres and the broad masses of people for apprehending the world, analysing problems and guiding work. The fact that Mao Tse-tung's thinking has been grasped by such broad masses is an extremely great victory for Marxism-Leninism in our coun-

try. It is a great ideological driving force generating constant progress in our revolution and construction.

Eradicating Cultural Backwardness

The Chinese people are eradicating the extreme cultural backwardness stemming from the prolonged dark rule of imperialism and feudalism. They themselves are initiating actions to wipe out illiteracy, establish schools, observe hygiene, participate in physical exercises to build up health, eliminate disease, establish community dining-rooms, nurseries, kindergartens, homes of respect for the aged and other collective welfare facilities and engage in all kinds of cultural and recreational activities, thus building a new and civilized collective way of life. The Chinese people have, shortly after liberation, eliminated prostitution, opium smoking and gambling—monstrosities inherited from the old society. They are now working to eliminate rats, bed bugs, flies and mosquitoes. We have set ourselves the lofty aim not only of abolishing all remnants of the backward and obscurantist life of the old society but also of establishing ourselves in the world as a highly cultured nation and leading a life a hundred times more civilized than any capitalist country.

There has been tremendous progress in the various fields of culture and education in our country. In education, illiteracy has been wiped out among more than 100 million people. By using phonetics as an aid in learning characters, the youth and middle-aged in Wanjung County, Shansi Province, freed themselves from illiteracy in a comparatively short period of time; their's is a very important innovative experience in our country's cultural revolution. Students in full-time institutions of higher learning now number more than 810,000—5.2 times as many as in old China's peak year (1947); enrolment in full-time middle schools and technical middle schools is 12.9 million, 6.8 times the number in the peak year in the old China (1946); over 80 per cent of school-age children now attend school. There is a very rapid development in agricultural middle schools and in spare-time education of different kinds at various levels. With the consolidation and growth of the urban and rural people's communes, the country's nurseries and kindergartens have also made very great progress. In the field of culture, after bringing old operas to light and refurbishing them and producing new ones, the country now boasts more than 470 different varieties of opera. Our literary and artistic works as well as films have portrayed the new era and new people under socialism in a dynamic way; not a few good works of very high ideological and artistic standard have been created. In the field of public health, the country now has some 390,000 medical and health protection institutions, 107 times the number before liberation. A public health network based on the communes has in the main taken form. Smallpox and kala-azar that spelled disaster for so many people have been practically eliminated; parasitic diseases such as schistosomiasis once so prevalent in the South have also been greatly reduced. Shansi's Chishan County and the city of Foshan in Kwangtung have already distinguished themselves as red banner county and city respectively in the health campaign. Physical culture has

grown into a mass movement in which hundreds of millions of people take part, thereby improving the people's physique. China has to date broken world records 32 times and has a world champion among its sportsmen. Only recently, our mountaineers scaled the peak of Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest, and chalked up the brilliant record of climbing to the top of this mountain from its northern face, the first breakthrough of this natural barrier in human history. Other cultural and educational endeavours have also made very great progress and their quality too has been considerably enhanced.

A large and powerful body of working-class cultural and educational workers both red [politically advanced] and expert [professionally competent] is growing rapidly as new-born forces emerge. Today China has already established a professional cultural and educational army of more than seven million people and a non-professional one of some 30 million. Quite a few advanced persons have joined the Chinese Communist Party. All this indicates that the development of culture and education in our country both in scale and tempo is something no capitalist country can ever hope to keep pace with.

II

The brilliant achievements in the work of culture and education in our country have fully demonstrated the Marxist-Leninist principle of the inter-action between the economic base and the superstructure. Culture and education belong to the category of the superstructure. The superstructure is founded on the economic base and serves it. When the development of the social productive forces contradicts the old relations of production, new and advanced ideas and theories spring up accordingly. Comrade Mao Tse-tung says: "Any cultural revolution is the ideological reflection of the political revolution and economic revolution and is in their service." The superstructure reacts strongly on the economic base and the new superstructure, once it comes into being, becomes a positive force. Such new and advanced ideas and theories vigorously combat reactionary, old and conservative ideas and theories; they mobilize the people to change the old, backward social system and set up a new advanced one, change the old, backward relations of production and create new, advanced ones, clear away the obstacles that stand in the way of the development of the social productive forces so that they can progress rapidly.

The course of development of culture and education in our country since the founding of the People's Republic has been just such a course of fierce struggle between so-



Neighbourhood Sidewalk Reading Room

Woodcut by Cheng Wei

cialist and communist ideas on the one hand and all reactionary, old and conservative ideas and theories on the other; it is a course of uninterrupted revolution in which cultural and educational undertakings serve proletarian politics, are closely co-ordinated with the various fields of socialist economic construction, and make active preparations for the transition to communism.

The development of the work of culture and education in our country in the last decade and more falls roughly into three stages.

First Stage of Development

In October 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded. Since then, China has entered the stage of socialist revolution. After the liberation of the whole country, we first confiscated bureaucrat-capital which constituted 80 per cent of the nation's capitalist industry and commerce. Between 1949 and the close of 1952, we spent some three years successfully restoring the national economy and thoroughly fulfilling the tasks (such as land reform and the suppression of the counter-revolutionaries) left over from the democratic revolution; we beat back the frenzied attacks launched by the bourgeoisie in the economic field and scored great victories in the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements; we defeated U.S. imperialist aggression and gained great victories in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea. During that period, on the cultural and educational front, while founding socialist cultural and educational institutions, we brought about revolutionary transformation of the cultural and educational establishments taken over from the old China and waged serious struggles against the surviving forces and the political and ideological influences of feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism and imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, in the sphere of culture and education. U.S. imperialism has always been the most ferocious enemy of the Chinese people. It not only perpetrates direct military and economic aggression against China but also, in an attempt to foster among the intellectuals social forces serving

its policy of aggression and colonization, commits cultural aggression against our country through the mediums of culture, education, religion, etc. To liquidate the political and ideological influences of U.S. imperialism in our country, is, therefore, of very profound revolutionary significance. In the early years of the founding of the People's Republic, we educated and struggled against the so-called "democratic individualists." In the period of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, we again resolutely fought pro-American, worship America and fear America ideas. The struggle to liquidate these poisonous evils played a very important part in the full completion of the democratic revolution in our country, in furthering the socialist revolution and in the firm establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was the first stage in the development of cultural and educational work in our country.

Towards the end of 1952, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung formulated the general line for the period of socialist transformation—that of carrying on socialist revolution and socialist construction simultaneously. Guided by this general line, our country basically completed, within the period of five years—between 1953 and 1957—the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, essentially bringing to completion the socialist revolution on the economic front; it overfulfilled the First Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, laying down the preliminary foundations for industrialization. At the same time, it carried out the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts and scored a decisive victory.

Second Stage of Development

In line with the requirements of socialist transformation, we carried out during this period a series of unremitting struggles against bourgeois ideology in the fields of culture and education. This marked the second stage in the development of our country's cultural and educational work.

Even before the advent of the high tide of the socialist revolution on the economic front we had, under the direct guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, already criticized *The Life of Wu Hsun* and *Studies of the Dream of the Red Chamber* which propagated bourgeois ideology, the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique and comprador-bourgeois academic thinking represented by Hu Shih. These struggles greatly reinforced the leading position of Marxism-Leninism while bourgeois ideology suffered telling blows. Thus the ideological groundwork for the high tide of the socialist revolution was laid.

In 1956, our country essentially completed the socialist revolution on the economic front. Having made a profound analysis of the basic contradictions of socialist society in our country, Comrade Mao Tse-tung opportunely advanced the theory of the correct handling of contradictions among the people and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in the fields of literature and art and in academic circles. In the course of socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, a profound struggle was waged, on the basis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory, between

the socialist and capitalist roads in the various fields of culture and education, and a decisive victory was won.

Our cultural and educational undertakings are socialist undertakings, instruments of proletarian dictatorship and instruments to educate the people in communist ideology. Their basic principle is to serve proletarian politics and socialist economic construction; to achieve these aims they must be led by the Communist Party. Struggles between the two classes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist and capitalist roads in the fields of culture and education are reflected in many ways. However, the central issue of these struggles has for a long time been focused on the fundamental question of the Party's leadership. Though we had scored enormous successes on the cultural and educational front before 1957, we had not yet had the time to firmly establish proletarian leadership in this sphere. The bourgeois rightists tried to take advantage of this situation to challenge the proletariat to a test of strength on the political and ideological fronts and in the sphere of culture and education. They alleged that "the Party cannot lead cultural and educational work, science and public health," etc. Therefore, the struggle for leadership between the bourgeoisie and us on the cultural and educational front at one time became extremely sharp. In the struggle against the bourgeois rightists and in the rectification campaign, we completely repulsed their frenzied attacks and repudiated their various absurd statements against the Party's leadership. At the same time, we carried out deep-going struggles centring on questions of line and policy against bourgeois ideology in the different areas of the cultural and educational front. We criticized such bourgeois trends as "education for education's sake," "culture for culture's sake," "science for science's sake," and "separation of mental labour and manual labour." We steadfastly carried out the policy of placing culture and education at the service of proletarian politics and the class policy of the Party in educational, cultural, journalistic, public health and physical culture activities. In literature and art, we engaged in a great debate on the question of literary and artistic line and thoroughly smashed the bourgeois line on literature and art represented by the anti-Party clique of Ting Ling and Chen Chi-hsia. We adhered firmly to the proletarian socialist line on literature and art, to the path wherein literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the integration of popularization and elevation and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to let the new emerge." After this struggle, in the fields of literature and art, there came into view a lively scene rich with the myriad colours of a hundred flowers vying with each other. In journalism, the hypocritical bourgeois view on so-called "freedom of the press" was criticized. Proletarian journalism won a great victory especially during the big debate centring around bourgeois trends in the daily *Wen Wei Pao*. This enabled our journalism to fully display its militancy in both international and domestic class struggles and become an even more effective instrument of proletarian propaganda and of educating the broad masses of people in Marxist-Leninist ideology and modern scientific and cultural knowledge. In the field of public health, we completely routed the bourgeois right-

ists who opposed the Party and socialism, criticized the bourgeois idea of belittling the Chinese traditional medical legacy, inherited and developed this legacy and strengthened the co-operation between doctors of both the Chinese traditional and Western schools, thereby providing exceedingly favourable conditions for the development of new Chinese schools of thought in medicine and pharmacy. Within the ranks of the people and in regard to thinking in the academic field, we have firmly carried out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This greatly augmented the ability of the masses of people to fight bourgeois ideas and promoted ideological development under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism. Simultaneously, it also provided the most favourable soil for the rapid growth of science and technology. This series of struggles thoroughly exposed and isolated the bourgeois rightists, criticized the bourgeois ideas, raised the political consciousness of the broad masses of people, enhanced their ability to discern fundamental right and wrong and distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds, and increased the strength of the left group on the cultural and educational front. All this helped to further establish and consolidate the Party's leadership in culture and education, reinforce the ideological position of Marxism-Leninism, closely coordinate cultural and educational work with socialist economic construction and create the ideological conditions for the 1958 big leap in the national economy and the people's commune movement.

On the basis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's proposal, the Central Committee of the Party formulated in 1958 the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism." The Party's general line for building socialism reflects in concentrated form the great will of our whole people who demand a rapid transformation of the state of "poverty and blankness." Under the guidance of this general line a brand new situation emerged in our socialist construction. People throughout the country, with high morale, lofty goals and boundless revolutionary energy, plunged into vigorous mass movements for socialist construction. In 1958 our country effected a big leap in the national economy unprecedented in history as well as the great movement of the people's communes. On the basis of the 1958 big leap forward, a still better and more all-round big leap of the national economy was effected in 1959. Successive big leaps forward in these two years and the fulfilment of the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy three years ahead of schedule laid a sound foundation for continuous leaps forward in the future. The Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune are creative developments of Marxism-Leninism in our country and three wonderful master keys to accelerate our country's socialist construction.

Current Stage of Development

In the cultural and educational field, the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung in 1958 at the opportune time projected the great task of cultural revolution and the policy of "education serving proletarian

politics and education combined with productive labour," thus directing the cultural and educational work to a new stage of development. Cultural revolution, as explained by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, means the masses of workers and peasants becoming well educated and at the same time intellectuals becoming labouring people. Only when the masses of workers and peasants and intellectuals each move towards making up their particular deficiency, will the irrational situation, a legacy from the old society, be completely changed and the backward phenomena which characterize each be eliminated. In other words, the deficiency of the masses of workers and peasants in cultural studies and the bourgeois ideas of the intellectuals will both be eliminated. This is a very profound revolution.

In our socialist country, the aim of education is to train labourers with both communist ideology and modern scientific and cultural knowledge, capable of doing both mental and physical work. Persistence in the policy of enabling the masses of workers and peasants to become well educated and turning intellectuals into labouring people and combining education with productive labour is indispensable to the socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the transition to communism. But, as everyone knows, the implementation of this policy involves a serious struggle. Not only do many bourgeois intellectuals despise physical labour, and oppose turning intellectuals into labouring people and combining education with productive labour, there are also certain people within the Communist Party who maintain that the cultural revolution should be limited to the elevation of the cultural level of the masses of workers and peasants to keep them abreast of the intellectuals but that there is no need for the intellectuals to undergo ideological remoulding and especially no need for them to participate in physical labour. This view of the cultural revolution is one-sided; it is a reflection of the reactionary viewpoint of the bourgeoisie. They do not understand that in the course of participating in physical labour, man not only changes nature but also changes his own subjective world. Without participating in physical labour, it is impossible for intellectuals to thoroughly transform their bourgeois world outlook and attain the goal of "red and expert." If the masses of workers and peasants become well educated while the intellectuals have not become labouring people it is impossible to eliminate the difference between mental and physical labour. When we realize universal higher education in the future, it can only lead to national extinction, if all graduates are not capable of doing physical work. Will it be possible for us to find a group of "slaves" from another planet to carry manure and cultivate land for us? Guided by the theory of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, we have resolutely opposed this erroneous viewpoint. We have not only implemented the policy of combining education with productive labour in schools but instituted the system of participation in physical labour among writers, artists, scientists, government functionaries and all intellectuals. Now, facts prove that it is absolutely correct to do so.

In a country as large as China, extremely backward culturally in the past and with more than 600 million population, enabling the masses of workers and peasants

to become well educated also involves very arduous tasks. Some bourgeois educationalists were bent on restricting the development of education; they asserted that "education can only be run by the state," that "only one kind of school should be set up" and that "education is the preserve of the specialists." Others, while advocating the development of education, insisted on running education along lines which could only lead to fewer, slower, poor and costly results. They put stress on the so-called "regular" educational system and teaching methods, they did not encourage the masses to create boldly and constantly introduce innovations in educational work and even did not allow them to do so. Should their proposals be followed, the realization of universal education in China and the prospect of the masses of workers and peasants becoming well educated, would be put off to no one knows what distant future if it were not a lost cause altogether. We have firmly opposed these erroneous views. In the course of the educational revolution, the whole Party and the whole people have taken a hand in running education on a large scale in accordance with the policy of "walking on two legs" laid down by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Thus, we have found a road which has enabled us to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the process of making education universal among the whole people and raising its quality. The change over to people's communes in the countryside and cities and the nationwide movement for technical innovations and technical revolution have opened an extremely broad avenue for enabling the masses of workers and peasants

to become well educated. In the course of the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, vast numbers of workers and peasants have applied themselves painstakingly and with great tenacity to studies; they have not only created many wonders in production but have at the same time studied the teachings of Mao Tse-tung and modern scientific and cultural knowledge on an extensive scale, thereby rapidly becoming worker-peasant intellectuals who are both red and expert.

To victoriously carry out the cultural revolution in our country is a great and arduous historic task. We have already achieved tremendous successes but this is only a beginning. It will take considerable time to wipe out illiteracy and realize universal primary, secondary and higher education. To thoroughly eliminate the political and ideological influences of the bourgeoisie and greatly raise the level of the communist consciousness and morality of the whole people will take scores of years. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that following the 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." We must redouble our efforts to energetically carry out the cultural revolution and strive to realize the prospect of the masses of the workers and peasants becoming well educated and the intellectuals becoming labouring people.

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

At the National Heroes' Conference

People in the Van of The Cultural Revolution

by WEN CHIA

THE recent national conference of outstanding groups and workers in education, culture, health, physical culture and journalism which met in Peking between June 1 and 11 was a meeting of heroes of China's cultural revolution. More than 6,000 attended. They bore witness to the fact that a body of cultural and educational workers with proletarian intellectuals as its backbone has begun to be formed. Today, not a few of the country's school teachers, university professors, writers, artists, journalists and medical doctors are former workers, peasants or soldiers in the People's Liberation Army who prior to liberation were lucky if they could manage even a few years' schooling or were out-and-out illiterates. Their stories are in themselves the story of the cultural revolution that is now sweeping the entire country.

At the national conference many such former workers and peasants turned writers, artists, poets and musicians from all parts of China met. Among them were the writers Hu Wan-chun, a steelworker from Shanghai who only 11 years ago could hardly read a picture story book but who, in 1957, won an honourable mention in the international literary contest at the 6th World Youth Festival for his autobiographic short story *Blood Relation* and who more recently wrote the scenario for the new popular colour film *A Family of Steelworkers*; Li Mou-jung, a peasant from Yunnan who worked his way from a semi-illiterate to the author of a 200,000-word novel entitled *Men Look for Happiness as Trees Look for Spring*; and Kao Yu-pao, a former People's Liberation Armyman now studying in Peking, who started to write a novel on his childhood when he was still a semi-

illiterate. Then there was Shih Chang-yuan, a peasant-composer from Shansi. When people in his village, old and young, learnt and came to love the revolutionary songs of the Chinese Red Army early in the years of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression Shih Chang-yuan decided that singing was the best medium to express his deep feelings about, and popularize the policies of, the Chinese Communist Party. The Shih Chang-yuan of today has come a long way from the "letter blind" Shansi farmhand to the composer of some 270 songs, 13 of which were published in provincial and national music journals.

In 1953, an amateur theatrical company was formed at Anyangkou, his native village, and he was made its director. Its presentations required musical accompaniment but there were no ready-made scores available. So Shih decided to write the music himself. Since then, he has been composing works for local operettas which reflect day-to-day activities in his village. On many occasions he failed for the peasants did not like his music at all; at other times he seemed to be able literally to "strike the right note" and his work would be warmly received. He examined his own work carefully analysing why at one time the public rejected his music and at another it turned out to be a "hit." He also studied the music of others and read musical critiques and books on composition. Often he would hum something from a new work to people around him and ask for their opinion. His studies were not confined to musical works but included political journals. Thus his growing political knowledge and consciousness greatly enriched and deepened the content of his works. In 1958, he wrote a number of effective songs which both reflected the local people's interest in, and kept them abreast of, stirring national and international events. These included *Steel-Making Rhymes*, *Deep Ploughing* and one which voiced the people's wrath against U.S. imperialist aggression in Lebanon. In that same year, he and other members of a music class sponsored by the local county authorities wrote 13 pieces of music for a play called *The Wish of the People's Militia* which took first prize when staged at a theatrical festival of people's militiamen in Peking. Shih Chang-yuan recently organized a 12-man composing team which is writing music collectively and is also studying the folk music performed by local musicians. Many of his songs such as *The People's Communes Are Good* and *Communism For Ever Red* have become very popular tunes.

Another of the new working-class intellectuals at the conference was Shou Pen-fu, assistant professor of the Peking Institute of Mining Industry. At ten he was a child-worker. After liberation, he was sent by the Communist Party to take a course in a middle school for workers and peasants and later to the institute where he



When Heroes Meet — Exchanging Experiences in Foyer of the Great Hall of the People
Sketch by delegate Lu Hsueh-chin, peasant-painter from Shantung

is now working. Together with workers and students, he has trial-produced an electric drill of a new design. Also attending was Kou Wen-pin, one-time peasant boy from Szechuan who in 1950 started as an apprentice in a small enamel plant when he was 15 and has since become a young inventor and a member of the China Silicates Research Society. He is an entirely self-made expert in the enamel industry capable of reading Russian, German, Polish and French. . . .

Young Ideas

Among the conference delegates were people who could fittingly be called "young bloods." They are young intellectuals who grew up in the post-liberation period under the direct guidance of the Communist Party. The 24-year-old woman Communist Liu Chin-tao of Hunan is typical.

In the battle against schistosomiasis, a disease that was prevalent causing enormous suffering and loss to great numbers of Chinese people in the 12 provinces in the South, Liu Chin-tao made notable contribution.

When China's medical workers first embarked on a serious campaign to combat this disease, each medical group managed to cure some 30 persons a month with the more serious patients being detained in hospital for at least 20 days. But as the nation entered the new stage of the big leap in every sphere of socialist construction, Liu and two other young people of her group boldly challenged the old traditional method of treatment. By means of a 20-point measure of antimony treatment, they succeeded in curing some 6,000 patients a month, a feat which would have taken 17 to 18 years with the old methods! The application of this advanced method made it possible to quickly relieve many from terrible suffering.

In the spring of 1959, an editorial in *Renmin Ribao* calling on the nation's medical workers to seriously implement the Party's policy towards traditional Chinese medicine provided Liu with food for thought. As a mem-

ber of the Communist Party and a medical worker, she felt that it was her responsibility to carefully examine traditional Chinese medicine to see if it offered possibilities of treating schistosomiasis more effectively. Although she was a very busy person, she found, or more accurately, made the "spare time" to study Chinese medicine. In three months, she mastered the skill of acupuncture and cautery and acquainted herself with the properties and functions of some of the more commonly used Chinese medicinal herbs. Linking theory with practice, she developed a method of treating the contraction of the liver and spleen in the later stages of schistosomiasis on the basis of Chinese acupuncture. At the same time, Chinese medicine together with antimony was used to cope with the fever of those suffering from acute schistosomiasis; this has also proved a very effective treatment. Liu Chin-tao is young and entered medical work only four years ago, but she has already made contributions to medical science and her experience is a classic illustration of the wisdom of the Party policy to integrate traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine. Now she is devoting herself to research into measures for combating other parasitic diseases.

China's youth, under the guidance of the Party, has dedicated itself heart and soul to the cause of socialism. In the course of productive labour, our young students have made the cause of serving the people their own. The speech of the representative from Tsinghua University certainly bears this out. Whereas students of the old Tsinghua University in Peking dreamt of personal gains and the happiness of one's own, those of new Tsinghua think of the happiness of the many. It is now the ideal of the students of the civil engineering school "to build thousands upon thousands of houses for the 650 million" while those from the water conservancy department say: "I pound the earth like beating a drum so that rivers and mountains rise to dance to the sound; today I strike with a hammer several hundred times, tomorrow many more million kwh. of electric power will be generated."

And here, too, was Li Kang, son of a farmhand. After graduation from a teacher's school in 1958, he was sent to the grasslands of Kirin Province, Northeast China. The population was scattered and lessons were taught at several "centres" many miles apart. But, Li Kang, braving the elements, toured the vast grasslands on foot to cover the circuit of his widespread "classrooms."

Older Intellectuals

Attending the conference also were many older intellectuals who have become one with the masses of workers and peasants and are making contributions to the cultural revolution which, in the words of Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, when he greeted the conference on behalf of the Party and Government, means that the masses of workers and peasants are becoming well educated and the intellectuals are becoming labouring people.

Such a one was Lu Hsiao-wu, associate professor of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Shansi Agricultural Institute. In the past, ridiculous as it may seem, he had never actually seen how shepherds tended their

sheep although for more than a decade he had been lecturing on sheep raising. In accordance with the Party's policy of combining education with productive labour, Lu went to the countryside where he lived and worked among the local shepherds. He learnt from more than 20 experienced shepherds and particularly studied the experience of one who had bred sheep for 40 years. During his stay in the countryside, he acquired much knowledge on this subject which he had never encountered before, certainly not in the literature published either in China or abroad. In a year, he and his two assistants completed a book on sheep breeding running to some 500,000 words.

Many aged school teachers and physicians of Chinese medicine who were present at the conference had experienced many ups and downs before liberation. In the old China, their cup of bitterness was full; in New China, they are respected everywhere. With the help of the Party, many have become "red" at a time when their hair has already turned "white." Huan Fu-yuan, a delegate from Hupeh, a veteran of 48 years in the field of education absolutely refused to retire at the age of 75. He contributed the pension paid him by the state to a primary school and personally led his pupils in work on an experimental plot in response to the call of the Party to combine education with productive labour. At 72, he joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Culture and education among the national minorities too has had a great flowering. Due to the Party's national policy and the help given the national minorities by the Hans, areas inhabited by national minorities are eliminating cultural backwardness stemming from the reactionary rule of the past. Thirty-three delegates from various nationalities, including Li Kang, the young Mongolian teacher mentioned above, attended the conference. Their stories indicate that intellectuals both politically advanced and professionally competent are also emerging from among the national minorities. To name a few, there were Pak Mun Il, a Korean member of the faculty of Yennien University in Northeast China, Zinniat Iminova, a Uighur teacher of the Ili Girls' School in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Ah Chiao, a primary school teacher of Yi nationality from Taliangshan in Yunnan.

Most of the national minority areas now have their own medical workers who travel the deserts, grasslands and forests to protect the health of their people. A number of former Tibetan girl serfs have become either nurses or school teachers.

This is a rough sketch of some of the cultural and educational workers at the recent national conference.

The conference was a very great success. Delegates all agreed that cultural and educational work must be geared to the big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, the movement to establish urban and rural people's communes and the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. To better equip themselves they also pledged to study hard Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung. It is quite certain that when they return to their posts, they will play an even greater role in raising the cultural revolution to a new high and greatly promoting socialist construction in the country.

Two Sources of War Threatening World Peace

by CHUNG HSIN-CHING

Following is an abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 11, 1960. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

AFTER the Second World War, U.S. imperialism replaced German and Japanese fascism to become the fiercest enemy of the people the world over. Driven by ambition for world domination, it has undertaken a series of measures to organize military blocs and establish military bases. At the same time, it is expanding its aggressive military strength to the utmost, and is fostering militarism in West Germany and Japan with particular zeal so as to make these two countries tools for unleashing a new war in both the East and West.

Resurgence of Militarism

The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance indicates that the revival of Japanese militarism has reached the point where it is ready to openly join the aggressive U.S. military bloc and, with the support of U.S. imperialism, actively plot a new war. Not long ago, West Germany instigated large-scale anti-Semitic activities in the capitalist world and held talks with Franco on setting up military bases in Spain. This shows that the revival of West German militarism too has entered a new stage in which it openly seeks overseas expansion. Particularly worthy of note is the fact that recently, following his visit to the United States, Adenauer made a trip to Japan. With U.S. imperialism pulling the strings, Adenauer and Kishi, exponents of the two militarisms, have openly entered into collusion and are engaged in activities for a "Bonn-Tokyo axis with Washington as the starting point." West Germany and Japan have thus become two sources of new wars, seriously threatening world peace.

History proves that when imperialism feels that it possesses powerful economic and military strength, it seeks foreign expansion and war. At present, the economic strength of West Germany and Japan has already surpassed their pre-World War II levels. West German industrial production in 1959 was 48.3 per cent more than the prewar (1936) industrial production of the whole of

Germany; its steel output last year (30.9 million tons) was an increase of 65.5 per cent over that of the whole of Germany before the war. Japan's industrial production in 1959 was three times as great as the average annual output in the period 1934-36; its steel output was 16.6 million tons, 3.6 times the prewar figure. In many branches of economy, monopoly capital in West Germany and Japan is today more concentrated than in pre-World War II years. Seventeen major financial groups now own 80 per cent of West Germany's registered capital shares. In the last four years, the capital shares of 50 major West German firms increased by 180 per cent. In Japan, more than one-half the production in each of its 22 major branches of industry is monopolized by fewer than ten big firms.

Militarization of Economy

West German and Japanese industries are today experiencing a large-scale shift to munitions production. Last year, the West German Government announced that the future proportion of military orders placed at home would increase from the present 40 per cent to 60 per cent. By buying "patent rights" from foreign munition companies and expanding and building new munition plants, West German monopolies are now mass-producing various types of military aircraft, warships and other weapons. At present particular attention is being paid to the development of modern weapons. A number of research centres, such as the "Society for Rocketry and Space Travel Research," the "German Rocket Research Society," etc., are intensifying the study and development of guided missiles and new-type aircraft. According to an estimate of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, 80 per cent of Japan's existing capacity for the production of such conventional weapons as rifles, cannon and ammunition is surplus capacity sufficient to meet the normal needs of more than 70 divisions. From the production of conventional weapons Japan is progressing to the manufacture of new-type weapons, mainly guided missiles.

Both West Germany and Japan have a substantial military and economic potential. In postwar West Germany, up to 1955, investments in 12 heavy industries associated with the military constituted two-thirds of its

total investment. The proportion between heavy and light industries in Japan in 1958 was 57:43 and by 1962, will reach 66:34. Such heavy industries can be diverted to military production at any time.

Both countries are making particularly great efforts to develop their atomic industry which is closely coordinated with military interests. Apart from six atomic reactors known to be in operation, West Germany plans to build another 12. In Japan, one is in operation while two are under construction. The electronics industry, intimately related to guided missiles, is also being energetically promoted in these two countries.

Meanwhile, armaments trusts which existed in West Germany and Japan before the war have also been revived. Large numbers of fascist officers with technical knowledge and experience in munitions production once more fill posts in large enterprises in various branches of the national economy and guarantee that the economy serves military interests and, when necessary, can be quickly drawn into the orbit of war.

Arms Expansion

On the basis of restoring war potential and militarizing their economies, West Germany and Japan are intensifying arms expansion and war preparations. Current armed strength of West Germany is already more than 250,000. In line with its arms expansion programme, its total armed strength by 1963 will grow to 350,000. Japan's existing armed strength is more than 230,000; its second arms expansion programme calls for a total armed strength of somewhat over 320,000 by 1965. (These figures do not include civilian personnel in the army.)

At present, both countries' arms expansion programmes accentuate the transformation in a short space of time of existing conventional armed forces into offensive forces with tactical atomic weapons as their nucleus while still retaining conventional weapons. West Germany today already has its own guided missile forces manning "Honest Johns" and "Matadors." It plans large-scale expansion of various types of missile forces in the future. Japan also has troops being trained in missiles and is actively preparing to set up "Hawk," "Bomarc" and other missile forces. It also plans to establish 10 to 15 missile bases throughout the country in the near future.

Other activities in preparation for war are daily being intensified in these two countries. In January and February of this year, West Germany successively adopted two "emergency bills" related to war mobilization. Large-scale *blitzkrieg* exercises were staged on February 1. Besides negotiating with Franco for the establishment of military bases in Spain, it approached and made similar demands on Portugal, Turkey, Greece, France, Italy and other countries, even including the British Isles. The Japanese armed forces in October 1958 staged local atomic war exercises; in August 1959

its navy held joint manoeuvres with the U.S. Seventh Fleet and again in October staged a large-scale anti-submarine practice. The Japanese air force also participated in frequent war manoeuvres with the U.S. air force.

Militarists Back in the Saddle

Worthy of special note is the fact that the heightened militarization of the economy, arms expansion and war preparations in West Germany and Japan are all carried out under the aegis of the militarists of the two countries. To strengthen preparations for wars of aggression organizationally, ideologically and in manpower, they have openly employed large numbers of fascists and developed fascist organizations. In West German government departments, there are now more than 180,000 who formerly served in the Hitlerite Nazi institutions. And in the armed forces, over 100 high-ranking officers of the army, navy and air force were former senior officers in Hitler's Wehrmacht. The many government departments in Japan are also amply staffed with militarists; in its armed forces, 76 per cent of the generals, 50 per cent of the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors and 29.8 of the captains and officers below that rank were former fascist military men. Encouraged by their governments, former fascist organizations in Japan and West Germany have been resuscitated one after another and not a few new ones added. These fascist bodies are being transformed from a state of organizational dispersion to one of concentration. Their activities are changing from clandestine to open. They use varied means to spread militarist ideas and whip up revanchist sentiments.

West German and Japanese monopoly capital, bellicose in nature and with a deep-rooted militarist tradition, have in the process of fighting for markets and spheres of influence to escape economic crises and achieve imperialist expansion, launched successive wars of aggression in the first half of the century. The joint efforts of the people of the world, including those of Germany and Japan, with the Soviet Union as the leading force, achieved victory in the Second World War and defeated the forces of fascism in Germany and Japan. But the latter are not reconciled to their defeat and work tirelessly for a comeback. The Potsdam Agreement and Declaration explicitly required that the fascist forces in these two countries be uprooted. If these international agreements had been strictly observed, this could well have been realized and the revival of militarism prevented. But U.S. imperialism perfidiously and brazenly scrapped these solemn international agreements and tried by every means to restore militarism to life in these two countries. Now they have re-established the foundations of their war economy and are fanatically pursuing a policy of arms expansion and war preparations; they have begun to hatch new war plots and have once again taken the old path of militarism. Monopoly characterizes imperialism whose very nature is aggression and war. Everything that has transpired to date serves to prove that the nature of West German and Japanese imperial-

ism has not changed in the slightest but has deepened in the post-World War II period.

The fact that West Germany and Japan have become two sources of new war danger arises from the zealous support of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. Collects Cannon-Fodder

The U.S. object in fostering and arming West Germany and Japan is to make them instruments of attack against the socialist camp and aggression against the whole world. Harboring wild ambitions of expansion, U.S. imperialism seeks to dominate the world and carry out aggression everywhere—but it is riddled with weaknesses. U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the peoples of the socialist countries and the whole world, is isolated in the extreme. It is confronted with countless contradictions at home; its armed forces are inadequate and weak in fighting capacity. Moreover, separated by oceans, its communication and supply lines to Europe, Asia and Africa stretch vast distances. Therefore, in order to realize its ambition, as it engages in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, it builds military bases everywhere and exerts pressure on its satellites to turn them into instruments for aggression and cannon-fodder. During the last two world wars, the United States let other countries contribute the manpower while it provided the purse; it instigated other imperialist countries to fight first and itself joined later in order to share the spoils of war. It is by no means fortuitous that U.S. imperialism is bent on rearing West German and Japanese militarism as accomplices in launching a new war.

The U.S. ruling group has never concealed the "special role" these two militarist states can play in the aggressive war it contemplates, that is, the role of strategic U.S. "outposts" and "bastions" in the attack against the socialist camp from Europe and Asia. Nor have U.S. ruling circles concealed their intention to use the soldiers of West Germany and Japan as cannon-fodder. Former U.S. Army Chief of Staff Collins said in 1950: "It should be enough if we send arms. Our sons must not shed their blood in Europe. There are enough Germans who can die for U.S. interests." Former Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army Eichelberger advocating "close integration" of U.S. and Japanese troops said: "Our American soldier is the most expensive in history, but the Japanese soldier can be a cheap one. . . ."

U.S. Reaps Huge Profits

At the same time, in fostering and arming Japan and West Germany, U.S. monopoly capital places itself in a position to extract huge profits. Taking advantage of Japan's need for large amounts of machinery and equipment to revive and expand its industry and particularly of its dire shortage of industrial materials and food, the United States has made Japan an important market for its surplus goods. Eisenhower himself has admitted that one of the reasons why the United States must foster Japan is because next to Canada, Japan has become "U.S.' second largest customer." In accelerating



Sweet dream, rude awakening.

Cartoon by Mi Ku

the process of arming West Germany, U.S. monopoly capital has made large investments in that country's munitions industry. Over the past ten years and more since the war, the United States has invested some 350 million U.S. dollars in West German industry, but with acceleration of rearmament in West Germany, it is estimated that 1,000 million U.S. dollars will be invested in its munitions industry in the next six or seven years. U.S. capitalists in aircraft and guided missiles industries as well as others connected with new-type weapons manufacture are now investing large sums in West Germany's munitions industry; they either co-operate with West German capitalists in building new arms factories in that country and participate in joint management or buy stocks in existing West German munitions corporations.

Economic Base of Militarism Restored

For the revival of militarism in West Germany and Japan, U.S. imperialism has in the first place rehabilitated their militarist economic base. Nor do they try to conceal this. U.S. Under-Secretary of State Dillon, for instance, said at the International Affairs Conference held under the auspices of the World Affairs Council in Cincinnati on February 19, 1960: "Our policies in Germany [West Germany] and Japan were remarkably effective in helping to re-establish an economic base that could support democratic institutions [should read militarist system]. Success came rapidly."

After the conclusion of the Second World War, the United States brazenly tore up international agreements

and successively released large numbers of war criminals who had committed the most heinous crimes, including monopoly capitalists, militarists and fascist servicemen like the West German "munitions king" Krupp and the present Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi. On the pretext of "decentralization of control," the United States reorganized monopoly capital in West Germany and Japan according to its own bent. In effect this was to preserve the monopolies in West Germany and Japan. Furthermore, the United States on many occasions revised the reparations programmes of the allied nations relating to West Germany and Japan; the total sum of reparations was cut time and again. It had been stipulated that 1,800 factories in West Germany and 850 in Japan engaging in arms production should be dismantled for reparations, but with the protection afforded by the United States, practically none were dismantled. The huge productive capacities of heavy industry which could serve as the basis for revival of the arms industry were all preserved.

U.S. Aids Merchants of Death

The United States has also supported the revival and development of West German and Japanese heavy and munition industries with capital and technology. The U.S. Government's economic aid and loans to West Germany from 1945 to June 1958 aggregated 5,207 million dollars. Of these, a large proportion was put directly at the disposal of industry. The United States, moreover, has used the transfer of "patent rights" as a means to foster West Germany's munitions industry and help it produce various types of new weapons. The United States is giving active assistance to West Germany in the development of its atomic industry by providing capital, technology and atomic fuels thus paving the way for its future manufacture of nuclear weapons. To realize its purpose of reviving West Germany's munitions industry, the United States has consistently and actively contrived to ease restrictions on West German arms production. Restrictions on the production of large naval craft will soon be abolished and the removal of restrictions on the production of guided missiles has already begun. The U.S. Government's economic aid and loans to Japan from 1945 to June 1958 totalled 3,314 million dollars, a large proportion of which went to the power, steel, petroleum and machine industries. The United States has also, through transfer of "patent rights" and other measures, given Japan technical assistance to the value of 300 million dollars. Half of this sum went to the machine and power industries and the rest to chemical and metallurgical industries. The United States recently transferred "patent rights" on F-104 supersonic jets to Japan and will help it manufacture various types of guided missiles. Its military procurements in Japan have been great, totalling 6,619 million dollars from July 1950 to December 1959. This has played an important role in stimulating production in Japan's munitions industry.

Washington Sponsors Rearmament

While restoring the economic base of militarism in West Germany and Japan, U.S. imperialism has simul-

taneously been openly and steadily rearming these two countries according to premeditated design.

Not long after the conclusion of World War II, U.S. occupation authorities instructed the West German fascist organization "Bruderschaft" to draw up strategic plans for the mobilization and rearming of West Germany. Under the guise of various types of "police," armed forces were set up in West Germany. In order to facilitate West German rearmament and legalize it, the United States consistently obstructed the unification of Germany. In September 1949, the Bonn regime was established in the occupation zones of the Western powers, and in May 1955 West Germany was admitted to NATO and a military agreement concluded with it. From that time onward, West Germany openly took the path of militarism engaging in arms expansion and war preparations.

The United States undertook to rearm Japan from the first days of its occupation of that country. It preserved the bureaucratic organs and political foundations of the Japanese militarist forces. In 1948, it ordered the Japanese Government to form a "Maritime Safety Agency" to rebuild the Japanese navy. In 1950, it ordered Japan to organize a 75,000-strong "Police Reserve Corps." In October of the same year, it began to rescind the measures depriving Japanese fascist servicemen and militarists of their civil rights and made them the "backbone" of the "Police Reserve Corps." In September 1951, the United States signed a "Security Treaty" with Japan, imposing on the latter the obligation to rearm. Accordingly, Japan in 1952 set up a "Safety Agency," i.e., a defence ministry in disguise. In March 1954, the United States signed a "Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement" with Japan, openly strengthening the latter's military expansion. That same year the Japanese Government set up its "Defence Board" and Joint Chiefs of Staff. In his message to Congress in January 1960, Eisenhower frankly admitted that "the United States has enabled Japan to progress from zero military capability to significant ground, sea and air self-defense strength."

U.S. Provides Weapons

U.S. imperialism is directly responsible for equipping the armed forces of West Germany and Japan. According to figures released by the U.S. Defense Department, U.S. military aid to West Germany amounted to 919 million dollars during fiscal years 1950-59 and its military aid to Japan 711 million dollars in the same period. Heusinger, Inspector General and Chief of the General Staff of the West German Bundeswehr, told U.S. military commentator Phillips in May 1959 that, during the four preceding years, West Germany received 1,000 million dollars worth of military equipment from the United States and that 80 per cent of Bundeswehr equipment bears the "made in the U.S." label. According to a recent survey released by the Association of Munitions Industries, an organization representing Japanese monopoly capital, 98 per cent of the major weapons used by the Japanese Defence Board were supplied by the United States.

Aside from conventional weapons, the United States also provides the two countries with modern ones. It has furnished guided missiles to the three missile units existing in West Germany and will continue to do so on an even larger scale. In Japan it has already supplied "Sidewinder" missiles. More recently it has signed a contract with Japan for selling "Tartar" ship-to-air missiles. The United States has already trained 2,000 West German cadres as a nucleus of the latter's guided missile corps, while another 1,000 such personnel are training in the United States. Japan too has sent officers to the United States for courses in the manning of guided missiles and other nuclear weapons, and there are similar plans for another 250 officers to be trained there in the next two years.

The above facts convincingly demonstrate that U.S. imperialism has helped West Germany and Japan revive and develop the economic base of their militarism and has simultaneously rearmed them. U.S. imperialism is the arch criminal responsible for turning West Germany and Japan once again into sources of war; it is the No. 1 enemy of the peace of the world.

For purposes of aggression against the socialist camp, U.S. imperialism has left no stone unturned to restore West German and Japanese militarism while the latter, proceeding from their own reactionary militarist and revanchist positions, willingly collude with the United States in preparation for attack against the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries. In West Germany, the fascist gang headed by Adenauer has long been clamouring for "the recovery of lost territory" and "liberation" of socialist countries. Recently, the West German Bundeswehr and U.S. occupation forces there staged large-scale joint nuclear war exercises and openly designated the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic their imaginary enemies. The Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance signed in January this year also made the Soviet Union and China the main targets of aggression. Recently, Kishi ranted that "the Taiwan question is not a purely internal question for China," and that he "could not remain indifferent" should the Chinese people liberate Taiwan. It is the fantasy of the Japanese militarists that by relying on U.S. assistance, they can once again seize China's territory of Taiwan. Events have shown that to attack the socialist camp is a plot jointly hatched by West Germany, Japan and the United States against which we must be vigilantly on guard.

It should, however, be pointed out that there has been a fundamental change in the relations of forces between the two camps, that the East wind has further prevailed over the West wind and the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has become incomparably powerful and maintains a granite-like unity. Whoever starts a war against the socialist countries is only courting his own destruction. Faced with this situation, the militarist forces of West Germany and Japan cannot but consider the consequences should they venture an attack on the socialist camp. As surely as water seeks its own level, so is it the nature of imperialism to bully the



West German General: Congratulations on our co-operation! Heil Hitler!

U.S. General: Congratulations on our co-operation! Long live peace a la Eisenhower!

Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

weak and fear the strong. Who can guarantee that in the interest of their own expansionist ambitions, U.S.-fostered West Germany and Japan will for ever be at the beck and call of the United States and not direct their aggression in the first place against the capitalist world? On this point even the late U.S. Secretary of State Dulles had his doubts. In his book *War or Peace*, he wrote: "Can we be sure that they will shoot in what we think is the right direction?"

Inter-Imperialist Contradictions

It has become increasingly evident that the collusion of the United States, West Germany and Japan in a reactionary crusade against socialism cannot eliminate, nor lessen, their inter-imperialist contradictions and life-and-death struggles. The rate of expansion of West German and Japanese production is the fastest in the capitalist world. But the reduction of territory, colonies and population as a result of the last war has greatly limited their markets and sources of raw material. To this must be added the daily contraction of the capitalist world market — brought about by the emergence of the powerful socialist camp, the existence of two parallel world markets and the independence of a series of nationalist countries — and the fact that this market has already been carved up by the older imperialist powers. Hence, the more West German and Japanese production develops, the more acute becomes the question of markets, the greater

the urge for expansion abroad, for the penetration of the colonies of Britain and France, the greater the drive to break the U.S. and British imperialist monopoly over the capitalist world market. The ruling circles of West Germany and Japan have in fact openly put forward a demand for a redivision of spheres of influence in the capitalist world.

Of course, the spearhead of West German and Japanese expansion within the Western world has as yet not been mainly directed against the United States. Their Second World War fiasco made West German and Japanese ruling circles more cunning. They understand that as long as they can still make use of the United States, they should avoid any appearance of toughness or make too many enemies. They are particularly anxious not to provoke the United States. They want to exploit the contradictions within the West, particularly U.S.-British contradictions, and collude with the United States in directing their fire at the older imperialist powers like Britain and France. In Europe, for example, West Germany is taking every advantage of the movement for "European unity" initiated by the United States to "unify" the European countries economically, militarily and politically with the final aim of forming a "federation of Europe." It is carrying on a bitter struggle with Britain for markets and hegemony through the "Coal and Steel Community," "Euratom" and "the Common Market" made up of the six countries of "Little Europe." In the intermediate zone, too, West Germany and Japan are doing their utmost to penetrate the areas traditionally dominated by Britain and France through the export of commodities and capital, economic and technical "aid" and political blandishments. This has been a serious blow to British and French interests and has gravely weakened their influence in these areas.

Growing Conflict with U.S.

However, the expansion of West Germany and Japan within the capitalist world cannot but encroach on U.S. interests, and in the end bring them into direct conflict with U.S. imperialism. In fact their contradictions with the United States—a struggle of manipulation and counter-manipulation—has gradually become more apparent. As far back as 1957, when the Soviet Union sent up its first Sputnik and U.S. hegemony in the West was further weakened, West Germany, along with other West European countries, seized the opportunity to demand a share in the leadership of the NATO bloc. And as far back as 1956, Taizo Ishizaka, President of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, the inner sanctum of Japanese monopoly capital, revealing an ambition for independent development, said that "Japan should change its policy of dependence on the United States for everything and affirm a policy of its own." Recently, in order to alter the situation in which it relies on the United States for more than 70 per cent of its major industrial raw materials, Japan has been considering changing its pattern of trade to eliminate its economic dependence on the United States.

In the intermediate zone, while directing their blows at Britain and France, West Germany and Japan are

also elbowing the United States. West Germany, for example, is penetrating Latin America — so-called "backyard" of the United States. Its share in the total imports of the Latin American countries has continued to rise. Starting from close to nothing in 1948, it reached 8.82 per cent in 1958, indicating that it had risen to the second place in Latin American imports. Japan too has commenced expansionist activities in Latin America. It is establishing economic "footholds" through emigration, by opening factories and mines through investments and loans and expanding its exports there.

In the main, West German and Japanese imperialist expansion abroad is for the moment limited to the economic field. Their struggle with other imperialist powers is mainly a struggle for sources of raw materials, markets and areas of investment. However, when economic expansion cannot advance by ordinary means, they will resort to force and take the path of military conflict. As Lenin pointed out, "when the relation of forces is changed, how else, *under capitalism*, can the solution for contradictions be found, except by resorting to *violence*?" The history of the two world wars and current reality all confirm the truth of this statement. It is entirely possible that the reactionary U.S. policy of fostering West German and Japanese militarism will lead to new inter-imperialist wars.

Pyromaniacs Will Burn Themselves

In fostering West German and Japanese militarism, the United States is aggravating the contradictions between the imperialist powers, between the peoples of the world and imperialism, and first of all between the people of West Germany and Japan on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and its minions—reactionaries represented by Adenauer and Kishi—on the other. This inevitably sparks an upsurge in the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In obstinately blocking relaxation in the international situation and making frantic preparations for war, Adenauer and Kishi are faced with the determined opposition of the peoples of the world. The Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism centring around their opposition to the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty has continued steadily for more than a year and is now developing on an unprecedented scale. The people of south Korea and Turkey too have recently raised a tempest of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Powder kegs ready to explode momentarily lie strewn beneath U.S. imperialist colonial rule. History has never developed according to the subjective wishes of the reactionaries. Comrade Mao Tse-tung put it well when he said: "Their schemes always backfire. They always start by doing harm to others but end by ruining themselves." In nurturing the revival of West German and Japanese militarism, the United States is only "lifting a rock to crush its own toes." By allowing the United States to lead them by the nose, Adenauer and Kishi too only accelerate their own doom. Those who harm others end in self-destruction; the pyromaniacs always ignite themselves. This is precisely the logic to which imperialism and all reactionaries are subject; it is an historical law independent of their wishes.

Art News from Sinkiang

A new opera, a drama and a film shown in Peking and recent publications have drawn attention to artistic developments in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. This multinational region in China's Northwest has made a rapid advance in the cultural field since the liberation in 1949. Before that, under the reactionary Kuomintang rule, its folk arts and theatre arts languished. Naturally it had no film industry. It had few professional writers and almost no literary publications to speak of. The establishment of the Sinkiang branch of the Union of Chinese Writers with more than 80 members, most of them of the minority nationalities, shows how far literary developments have come since then. On top of this, 600 writers contribute to the four literary magazines sponsored by the branch. The region's many newspapers and periodicals publish a considerable amount of original local literary work. Novels and short stories are being locally published. Some recent ones have attracted nationwide attention. The other arts too are coming on apace.

OPERA. The Sinkiang opera Peking saw not long ago was *Two Generations*. Produced by the Urumchi Railway Bureau Ensemble, this has a bold sweep to its action. It traces the life of a revolutionary family and through it reflects the immense changes that have taken place in the past 20 years from the warlord days of Sheng Shih-tsai's domination down to the present time of socialist construction.

It begins 17 years ago, when a Communist Party member Chao Pin and his wife are assigned by the Party to work in Sinkiang. Warlord Sheng Shih-tsai catches them and throws them into jail. Chao is killed. The lives of his wife and her baby son are also in danger. An old Uighur, at the risk of his life, saves the child and brings him up. Seventeen years later, socialist construction brings mother and son together on a

railway construction site. Old comrades-in-arms get together again, while the younger generation is even more closely united on the revolutionary road blazed by their fathers and mothers. The opera successfully dramatizes this Uighur-Han friendship firmly steeled in the revolutionary struggle. On this background it presents a group of living characters.

Two Generations weaves its complex plot and subject matter into a clear-cut pattern. Uighur music and dancing adds colour and interest. It is a longish opera, taking nearly three hours to perform, but it holds its audience's interest with its changing pattern of tragedy, humour, pathos and suspense, and its vibrant ending.

The Railway Bureau Ensemble has been working in Sinkiang for only two years. Its ability within so short a time to produce an opera of this quality with such a deep understanding of Uighur life and art is an indication of its success in following Mao Tse-tung's teaching to artists to go deep into life.

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SHORT STORIES. A new publication *Selected Short Stories of Fraternal Nationalities in Sinkiang* is the first major anthology of modern literature of the Uighurs, Kazakhs and other peoples who inhabit this area so rich in historical associations.

Published by the Wenyi (Literature and Art) Publishing House in Shanghai, it presents 14 stories—nine from the Uighur, three from the Kazakh, one from the Khalkhas and one from the Mongolian. Despite the fact that the modern short story form is relatively new to Sinkiang,

these stories stand well above the average both in language and general artistic skill. This is all the more noteworthy because, with the exception of Saifudin and Zunun Kadir who are veteran writers, all the other contributors are newcomers to literature. They portray a wide range of men and women of the new Sinkiang, their people's ways of life and the varied natural beauties of this part of China. While each story has its own distinctive design and style, all express the love and respect of the people for Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Saifudin, Chairman of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, among his many duties still finds time to write himself, and he takes a deep interest in current literary and artistic work in the region. His plays and stories are very popular, rich in meaning but with an economy of means that is exemplary. The story "Tempering" in this anthology by Zunun Kadir is an excellent example of this writer's talent for characterization and humour.

The Kazakh writer Kaosilihan writes about peasants and herdsmen in his own distinctive style with an endless fund of apt proverbs and colloquialisms and local lore. The Khalkhas writer Usman Orazbek gives a vivid depiction of the great changes that have come to his own people. His "Red Sun over the Snow Mountain" describes how the nomads end the thousands of years of their roving life and come to live in their new, modern settlements. Several stories in this collection, after winning general approval among readers in Sinkiang in their original tongue, have been translated into several other languages and gained fresh popularity.

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CINEMA. *Song of the Oasis* is the first colour feature film by the Sinkiang Film Studio and show-



ing Uighur life. It is set in 1957 when the Uighur peasants were setting up advanced co-op farms for the first time. This was a time of sharp conflict between those who wanted to take the socialist road and those who still clung to the dreams of hoarding up individual riches as capitalist farm owners.

The main theme of the film revolves around the conflict between Barat, head of the Oasis Co-op, and the well-to-do middle peasant Tohuti and his family who want to take the capitalist road. But a second, lyrical theme is ingeniously woven in and brings out more fully the character of its chief hero and heroine: Barat and Ayimuhan, the girl who was Barat's first love and who is now unhappily married to Tohuti's second son.

Barat himself is also married, with a daughter and a baby son. He and his wife get along all right but for the misunderstandings that start with the conflict over Tohuti's illegal dealings in grain. What with the gossip spread by the Tohutis that Barat's old passion has revived, Barat's wife leaves him and goes back to her mother's home.

As the struggle for the co-op deepens in the village, Ayimuhan, the only member of Tohuti's family who is on the side of the co-op, finds herself in even deeper opposition to her truculent and despotic husband. The court finally grants her a divorce.

Ayimuhan, now free, knows she is still in love with Barat. But when she learns that his daughter is crying for her mother, she chooses to persuade his jealous wife to go back to him. In the last scene, Ayimuhan waves to the Barats and a crowd of well-wishers as a cart takes her down the road to the county seat where she is going to study. The road ahead is a bright one. The film makes a clear-cut statement of its theme — through struggle and with the growth and consolidation of the co-op, and thanks to the education and training given her by the Party, an ordinary woman has gradually matured into a person with a high level of political consciousness and communist morality.

The directors of *Song of the Oasis* have finely brought out the lyricism and national flavour of the scenario. This is a collective work by Wang Yuhu, a veteran film-script writer who



Sketches by Huang Chou

has been working in Sinkiang for a number of years now and several rural cadres.

With a few exceptions the cast is of Uighur actors and actresses, most of them making their first appearance on the screen. Ayisham as Ayimuhan and Srajidin as Barat give excellent performances and they are well supported.

The Sinkiang Film Studio which produced this film is also a newcomer. Before this effort, it had only a few short documentaries to its credit. With the assistance of Shanghai's Haiyen Film Studio, it was able to complete the entire film from script to screening in less than a year.

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MUSICAL DRAMA. Ever since the land reform, Kurban Tulum, a 75-year-old Uighur peasant, cherished the idea of visiting Chairman Mao. He prepared presents and spoke of his determination to ride his donkey if need be all the way to Peking. On bazaar days he was wont to go to the county Communist Party committee to ask after Chairman Mao. He played a leading part in organizing the farm co-operative in his village using his own savings to buy 12 ploughs and an ox for the local mutual-aid teams. He was the first to sell his surplus grain to the state and several times was elected "model collector of natural fertilizers." In June 1958, his dream finally came true. He went to Peking

as a labour hero to see the National Exhibition of Farm Tools and during that visit he was received by Chairman Mao. It is this true story that served as the basis of *Under Chairman Mao's Leadership*, a musical drama recently staged in Peking by the visiting Drama Troupe of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The authors however have gone much further than these bare facts. They have heightened the image of the old man to show how the deep popular love for Chairman Mao acts as a motive force in the advance towards socialism and communism.

Taking as its background the vast changes in Sinkiang since liberation the play becomes more than the life story of one peasant; it reflects with considerable depth life in Sinkiang during this whole heroic period.

The Uighur people are famous for their songs and dances and the authors and the producers use these in a production that skilfully combines music, dance and modern drama. Music is introduced not as an interlude or support. Nor is the production like opera where the drama is acted out in song. Here singing becomes an organic part of the drama. When feelings become too powerful or lyrical to be expressed in speech, the actors break into song or dance. This makes for a most original and distinctively national and popular performance.

SIDELIGHTS

Dinner Down Below. The lot of the Chinese miners before liberation was a miserable one; slave labour, child labour, fatal accidents, not to mention beatings by gang bosses and constant gnawing hunger. Tatung Colliery in Shansi was no exception though visitors to this mine today might find it hard to believe. New houses for workers, safe, ideal working conditions and an ever-rising standard of living hardly suggest the veritable "hell" as the man-killing infernos that were old China's coal pits were once called by the miners. All the more striking is the fact that it is in this mine, one of the biggest in China, that an underground restaurant was opened in January of this year. One of the first in this country.

Steam for safe cooking is supplied to the underground kitchen by steel pipes that run down 100 metres. Hot, nourishing meals are served to the miners round the clock in the brightly lit and well-ventilated dining-room which brings an interval of brightness and colour with its whitewashed ceiling, sky blue walls and red tables and chairs. It seats 40 diners at a time and there are tables there for playing chess or other games after a meal. There is also a stand selling drinks and refreshments as well as magazines and newspapers.

A hot tasty meal served in clean quarters during a working shift is something that can be appreciated not only by miners working in the bowels of the earth. But for them it is doubly new and doubly welcome. They are understandably brimming with praise for the colliery administration and the Meiyukan Departmental Store for setting up this restaurant. "They are comrades-in-arms in our battle for more coal," wrote one old miner. His letter was one of hundreds received by the administration from satisfied

miner-diners expressing similar sentiments.

The Result. In this year's March 1 issue of *Peking Review* there was a short item on page 23 describing how the Changchun No. 1 Motor Works had invited lorry drivers to make suggestions for improving the production, build and performance of the Liberation lorry. This month, the motor works report they now have an improved model. The new one has a lower deadweight and an increased carrying capacity. Production of more than 60 per cent of its parts has been improved and speeded up. In some cases productivity has gone up by as much as eight times.

Designing has now been completed for a new lorry specifically for the rural areas. Based on suggestions from truck drivers in the people's communes, this is to be an all-purpose farm lorry, which can be used in irrigation and pest-control work as well as for transport.

Postage Stamp Porkers. Hitherto loved more on a plate than in the sty, the pig is now coming in for a more balanced popularity. Commune members now call the pig "a small organic fertilizer plant" and not without cause. In fertilizer value per year five million pigs can out-produce a big ammonium sulphate producing plant. And the beauty of it is that the pigs are producing the fertilizer right there where it is needed—on the farm. What is more, no industrial fertilizer plant can produce pork, bristles, skin and the hundreds of other valuable by-products the pig provides.

China already has more pigs than any other country in the world. Its pig population of well over 180 million head is usefully enriching China's farmlands (except where religious custom prohibits) and a national drive is in full swing to reach the goal of one pig for each person or even one pig per *mu* of land. With all this it is no wonder that pigs should be the subject of this month's special stamp issue.

This set of five photogravure-printed stamps appeared on June 15. Reproduced below, from left to right, they show: Pig Breeding, Disease Prevention, Prize Porkers, Pigs' "Dining-Room," and Fat Pigs—Full Granaries.

Comrades Now. It was his handwriting all right. The sender's name and address was her husband's—no, there was no mistake about whom the letter was from and who it was for. What was unusual was the word "Comrade" before Li Hua instead of his customary "My Wife" Li Hua. To Li Hua, the word "Comrade" was significant. It was more than a term of address. It summarized a whole new way of life. Her husband had at last accepted her as an equal. She was an individual, an independent and responsible member of society. She was no longer only "his wife," someone to keep house and bring up the children. She remembered the days before she had work of her own, when she knew life only through her husband and lived only to serve him. He had, at first, tried to share his life with her, describing what he had done and seen but as often as not had ended with an impatient: "What is the use. You're a woman and don't understand." Her conversation filled with petty daily household worries bored and annoyed him. Liberation gave her full equality but she was still his dependent. In his eyes nothing much had changed. Now she is a worker in a Shihchiachuang community-run factory, drawing her own pay and understanding and helping to shape life around her. She is a comrade and wife, and he is glad, she saw from his letter.

Built-In Cupboards. Before the beginning of the technical innovation campaign, hairdressing salons used to look very much alike, whether in North or South China, with wall-mirrors, barbers' chairs, wash-bowls, hat and coat racks, seats, and newspapers for those awaiting their turn.



But the result of the campaign is very much in evidence at the "March 8 Hairdressing Salon" in industrial Harbin. Staffed mostly by women, as its name implies, it looks new, comfortable, and much more spacious than its 85 square metres. There are no wash-bowls in sight, no coat racks and no shelves crowded with scissors, combs and other paraphernalia of the trade. The number of chairs is the same as before but the place now boasts a waiting room for nursing mothers and a counter selling toilet accessories.

"The mirrors help make the room look larger, but it really is so because we have made use of the walls," Cha Kuei-min explained the changes she

and her fellow-workers had made. She swung out a hinged mirror set flush with the wall, to reveal a cupboard behind it. "There's one behind each mirror for clients to put their things in, and below is the drawer where we keep our scissors and combs. And below that. . ." she flicked open a door, and the wash-bowl swung out. Behind a larger mirror was a cupboard for customers' coats and hats. "This swivel chair enables us to work sitting down. We can shampoo and rinse without either the clients or ourselves having to get up." She pulled the wash-bowl out to its fullest extent to demonstrate.

"We've streamlined the premises and we have also got com-

plete kits to take when we go to customers' homes." The case she took down from a shelf was no larger than a small portable gramophone, but it contained all the things a hairdresser needed, even including a folding stool. "People are so busy," she added, "but that does not mean we can let them neglect their appearances, so two of us do outside work every day." She went on to explain how she and her colleagues, formerly illiterate housewives, came to renovate the salon. "We read about the workers inventing new machines and improving production so we fixed up these wall-cupboards after working hours. It has helped raise efficiency, and made the place much more comfortable and convenient for the people we serve."

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THREE VISITS TO CHUKUO LIANG** An episode from *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. Liu Pei who later became the founder of the Shu Kingdom calls upon the renowned scholar and wise man Chukuo Liang three times in an effort to enlist the latter in his cause of restoring the Han Empire.

(Watch for dates and places.)

PINGJU OPERA

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

June 22-28, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

QUYI

▲ **MISSION TO THE ENEMY'S REAR** A thrilling tale of underground revolutionary activities of the Communist Party in an enemy-occupied city during the Japanese invasion. Produced by the Peking Quyí Company.

June 25 & 26, 7:30 p.m. Xi Dan Theatre

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **CLIMB TO THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK** A new opera based on the recent conquest by Chinese mountaineers of the summit of Mount Jolmo Lungma. Produced by North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

(Watch for dates and places.)

KWEICHOW OPERA

▲ **RED BANNER COMMUNITY DINING HALL** Produced by the Kweichow Opera Troupe. Tells of an ordinary commune member, with the support of the Party and the people, sets up a community dining hall which earns a red banner citation.

June 21, 7:30 p.m. Xi Dan Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **THE EAST IS RED** A new play produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School. The story tells how members in a Peking suburban people's commune hurdle obstacles and successfully grow their own vegetables under the leadership of the Party.

(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **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 22-28, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

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

June 21 & 22, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **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 25-28, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

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

June 25-28, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

FILMS

▲ **UNDERGROUND SHIPPING LINE** A feature film produced by the Tienma Film Studio centring around the underground activities in 1947 of a group of Party members working on a ship in Fukien Province.

June 23-26, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI'S VISITS TO SIX COUNTRIES** A documentary recorded by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **THREE BUTTERFLIES** A puppet film in colour about the friendship of three butterflies caught in a storm. Produced by Shanghai Fine Arts Film Studio.

June 22-25, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **DRAWING LOTS FOR LIFE OR DEATH** A feature film jointly produced by the Haiyan Film Studio and the Hunan Opera Troupe. A general orders a magistrate to condemn a girl to death because his son is accidentally killed while harassing her with his attention. A just magistrate determines to save her. His daughter and god-daughter offer to die in her place. They draw lots to decide who will make the sacrifice. The timely arrival of an honest governor saves the situation.

June 23-27, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, etc. Open daily:

8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Palace Museum

8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. At Beihai Park

8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

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

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE PAINTINGS** All major schools are represented. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Palace Museum

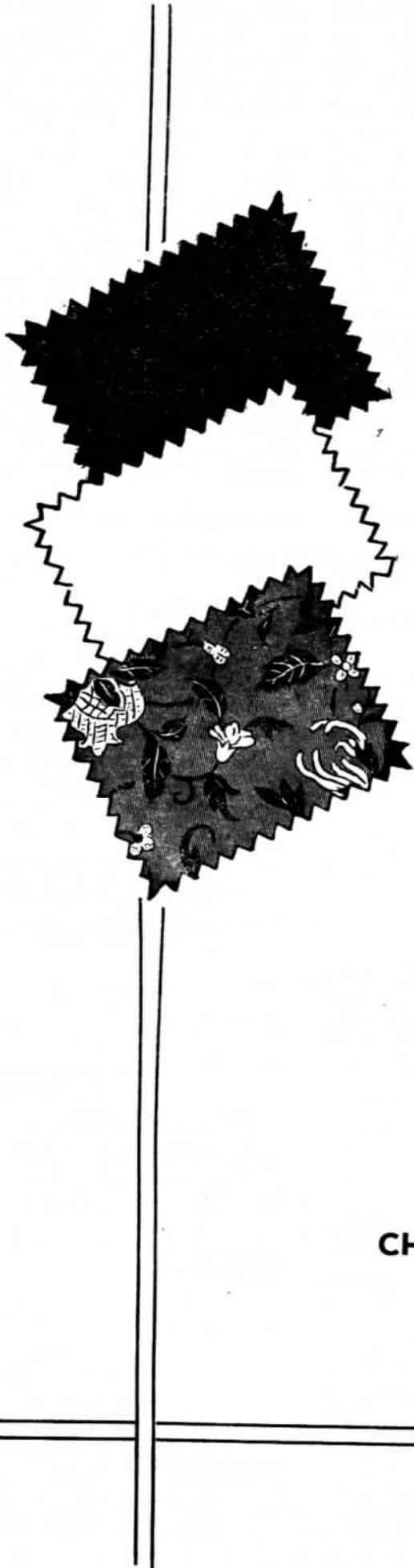
SWIMMING

▲ **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.)



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