

PEKING REVIEW

30

July 26, 1960

CONGRESS OF LITERARY AND ART WORKERS OPENS

Message of greetings from the Chinese Communist
Party and the State Council (p. 6).

Support for the People of Viet Nam

Nation pledges support for Vietnamese people's struggle
against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful
reunification of Viet Nam (p. 11).

Solidarity with the Congolese People

Chinese government statement and Peking rally back
Congolese people's opposition to imperialist aggression
and intervention (p. 16).

Building Local Railways in A Big Way

An important development in China's railway con-
struction (p. 20).

Graphic Arts and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北
京
周
報

P O E M S

by MAO TSE-TUNG

These nineteen poems were written by Mao Tse-tung in the traditional style. They have a tremendous range and a beauty and vision which will make them live as long as classical Chinese poetry is read. Some have been widely circulated but few had been published before 1957. This is the first time they have been gathered together in translation in one volume.

Background and explanatory notes are provided. There is a portrait of the author and reproductions of two pages of his original manuscript.

Cloth bound

38 pp.

SON OF THE WORKING CLASS

The autobiography of Wu Yun-to, one of New China's best-loved heroes of labour. Wu was a coal miner. He grew up in the maelstrom of struggle against the Japanese invaders and the reactionaries who were betraying the country. Whether organizing a strike, making rifles with home-made tools, getting explosives for the people's army by rifling enemy time-bombs, or convalescing from his third wound, he never stopped working for the revolution.

The significance of this book is not so much that it is the story of a single hero — though Wu never indulges in heroics — as that it was because there were countless Wu Yun-tos — simple men of heroic mould — that the Chinese people won through to victory.

226 pp.

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 26, 1960 Vol. III No. 30

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ROUND THE WEEK

China's Writers and Artists Meet

Two thousand and three hundred literary and art workers from every part of China cheered the opening of their third national congress on July 22 in Peking's Great Hall of the People before a platform that included Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Soong Ching Ling, Teng Hsiao-ping and other Communist Party and government leaders. The congress is scheduled to last about two weeks.

More than six years have passed since the second national congress of writers and artists was held in September 1953. Much has been achieved in China's art and literature in those intervening years. The task of the present congress is to review and assess those achievements, summarize and exchange experience, further define the road of development of socialist art and literature, and consider the tasks to be faced in the coming years.

Delegates to the congress include leaders and organizers of China's developing socialist art and literature; veteran writers and artists who, maintaining close ties with the workers, peasants and soldiers, have made outstanding contributions to China's art and literature; and promising young writers and artists who have come to the fore in the unfolding spare-time literary and art activities among the masses. At the opening session of the congress, they were joined by many hundreds of invited guests, observers and journalists.

Kuo Mo-jo, President of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, gave the opening speech. Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, greeted the congress on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. Chou Yang, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, gave the first report entitled "The Road of Socialist Literature and Art."

Lu Ting-yi extended warm congratulations to the congress and all professional and spare-time literary and art workers in the country. He spoke of the great achievements made in China's revolutionary literature and art, and said that the foremost task of Chinese literary and art workers was to use the weapon of literature and art to raise the level of socialist and communist consciousness and communist moral qualities of the whole nation. (See text of the speech on page 6.)

Chou Yang reviewed China's great advances in literature and art since the first and second national congresses in July 1949 and September 1953 respectively. He dealt with some of the fundamental questions of socialist art and literature that are the themes of public discussion. To serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the cause of socialism, he said, is the sole correct political direction China's literary and art workers should take. Implementation, along this direction, of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend provide the most correct, broadest and most creative road of development for our socialist literature and art.

Dealing with the question of creative method, he said that the integration of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism should be advocated. He called on all writers and artists to oppose the reactionary bourgeois "human nature theory" as advocated by the revisionists. He also called for a critical assimilation of the cultural heritage. The first day's session concluded with his call to all to unite closely, strive to develop socialist and communist literature and art, and bring about a new literary and art upsurge unprecedented in history.

A Glorious Tradition

August 1, anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army, is drawing near. Thoughts inevitably return to the years of the P.L.A.'s growth and development into a force

that, in liberating China from reactionary rule, won the hearts of its people and of all the other peace-loving peoples of the world.

Nurtured as a revolutionary fighting force under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the P.L.A. has developed a splendid working style over the long years of revolutionary struggle. Chairman Mao has succinctly summarized this style of work which has become a tradition of the P.L.A. in three mottoes and eight words. The three mottoes are: Keep firmly to the correct political direction; maintain an assiduous and simple working style; be flexible and mobile in strategy and tactics. The eight words are: Be united; keep on-your-toes; be earnest; be lively. This tradition forms an important part of Mao Tse-tung's military thinking. It epitomizes the qualities of the P.L.A., and has always been a key factor in the P.L.A.'s victories over its enemies on the battlefield and successful fulfilment of its other tasks under the most difficult conditions.

Since last spring the general political department of the P.L.A. has been leading a movement in all units of the armed forces to further develop this tradition. Over the past few months, every detachment in the country has been hearing talks and holding discussions on the P.L.A.'s great tradition as embodied in the three mottoes and eight words.

In some cases, high-ranking officers, men who grew up with the P.L.A., go down to the companies and the rank and file of the younger generation to tell them how this revolutionary heritage was created. In other cases, combat heroes of the revolutionary wars have returned to their old units to recount their experiences and recall the traditions of their units. Army units are also inviting veteran revolutionaries to give them first-hand accounts of how the P.L.A. and its forerunners, the Chinese Red Army and the "Old Eighth Route," operated as a revolutionary army.

Outstanding units and individuals of the armed forces today have also been selected as pace-setters from whom all should learn. Continuing the long-standing practice of the P.L.A., in co-ordination with this

educative movement, generals and high-ranking officers go to live and work in the companies as one of the rank and file. This has many-sided advantages: it boosts rank and file morale; sets them a good example; forges ever closer ties between officers and men; and gives commanders first-hand knowledge of rank and file problems.

The movement has also spread to the people's militiamen. They too, like the P.L.A., are determined to learn from the tradition and put into practice the watchwords set forth by Chairman Mao.

One Equals Two or Three

One equals not just one, but two or three. This equation certainly seems baffling, but Shanghai workers have succeeded, to an appreciable degree, in transforming it into a reality.

The technical innovation drive now sweeping Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, is aimed at achieving the goal of "one doing the work of several." Launched in early May, the drive has brought remarkable initial successes. A spot check in Puto District shows that, by the latter part of June, 60 of the 80-odd industrial factories there achieved the goal of one factory doing the work of two or three and more. In the city's Nanshih District, over 80 per cent of the plants have joined in this drive. Many of them have doubled or tripled their production quotas. Before June ended, more than 700 of the city's factories had fulfilled or overfulfilled half of their 1960 quotas ahead of schedule.

These successes well illustrate the impact of the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. Since early this year, it has yielded a vast number of innovations which have been carefully tested and systematized, then popularized and further improved upon. These innovations have gone a long way to modernize China's factory techniques and raise labour productivity.

It was in order to exploit these developments to the full in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism

that in early May Shanghai's municipal Communist Party committee issued the call to all city workers to turn every innovation to full account and make one factory do the work of several. That call sparked a warm response in every quarter. The successes obtained indicate that a continued leap forward in the city's industry this year is practically assured.

Many workers have distinguished themselves in this emulation drive by introducing innovations that have enabled them each to do the work of several, giving a big boost to industrial output. By improving her cutting tools and introducing other technical innovations, Wang Shu-chen, a woman turner at the Chiuhsin Shipyard, has increased her labour productivity by 400 per cent during the drive. Many other workers have struck out with success in new directions. In the course of the campaign one Yu Chih-ta redesigned, after 130 trials, an instrument that serves six purposes instead of the one it did previously. It needs only 20 per cent of the material required by the former single-purpose instrument and can be made in one-third of the time.

It is the mass effort powering the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution that makes such things possible. Already a major force in China's accelerating drive to industrialization, that movement is still developing.

P.L.A. Aids Agriculture

With the whole nation bending its efforts to aid the farms increase production and speed up their technical transformation, the People's Liberation Army is naturally well to the fore. In their grand tradition as defenders of peace and builders of socialism, men of the P.L.A. in every part of the country have gone out in large numbers to rural communes to help with the farm work or to combat natural calamities.

P.L.A. units in the Peking area have sent more than 8,000 officers and men to the Tahsing and Tunghsien counties near the capital. They helped seven rural communes there to transplant rice shoots on 100,000 mu of land. Army units in Hopei Province have task forces ready to give aid of any kind wherever and whenever it is



Fresh Vegetables from the Commune
Woodcut by Yao Chen-huan

needed. One of them, led by its commanding officer, helped local communes dig nearly 200 irrigation canals and ditches in three days. Units stationed along the Yangtse River have also been helping with the hoeing and weeding and planting of late autumn crops.

The P.L.A.'s aid to agriculture is by no means limited to providing labour power. Army units have set a fine example of energy and ingenuity in helping with the technical transformation of agriculture as a major step to boost production. P.L.A. units in Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang and elsewhere have done a splendid job with their special technical teams or service groups touring the countryside, helping to repair irrigation machinery and farm tools, passing on technical know-how and training the technicians urgently needed in ever increasing numbers by the rural communes.

More Greens

Now is the best time of the year for growing vegetables. In town and countryside, from Shanghai on the seaboard to Chinghai where you feel the hot breath of the northwest deserts, the people are busy hoeing their row of vegetables — tomatoes and squashes, lettuces and carrots, cabbages and aubergines.

The importance of growing more vegetables, and growing them well, was underscored by a directive jointly issued just a week ago by the

Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.

The constant improvement of the people's standards of living demands an ever increasing amount and a bigger variety of good fresh vegetables for the daily menu. This is the time too to plan for laying in a stock of vegetables for the coming winter and spring.

The new call for more vegetables followed on one issued last February by

the Party and Government calling on the people to grow more spring greens. This led to a swift increase in the area under vegetables. Hopei Province, for instance, planted 3.84 million *mu* of land to vegetables last spring and summer, an increase of more than 60 per cent over the corresponding period last year. In addition, more than 3.5 million *mu* of newly reclaimed land and scattered plots were put to vegetables. Besides this, another 9.83 million *mu* in the province was interplanted with vegetables.

Peking has more land under vegetables than ever in its history; 40 per cent more, in fact, than last year. The communes on the outskirts have been working hard to grow more fresh vegetables for the growing city consumption, and the people in the city have gone out to help. Engineering works are rushing out needed tools and machinery, while trade and other departments are helping the communes exchange vegetable seeds and get in sufficient supplies of fertilizers.

Education Leaps in Sinkiang

Higher educational opportunities are increasing in China's national minority areas in the hinterland no less than in the metropolitan areas along the coast.

The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China's far northwest had only one institute of higher educa-

tion in 1949, the year of liberation, with less than 400 students and only 36 teachers. The following years saw the establishment of four new colleges — agricultural, linguistic, medical and teachers' colleges. In 1958, to meet the new situation of rapid advances in various fields in the region, another five institutes of higher learning were set up. This lays a solid initial foundation for the future development of higher education in the region.

These advances have gone ahead on a background of a general advance in education and culture that has taken this area in giant strides away from its former backwardness. In the old days, its working people had practically no opportunity to get any education at all, much less a higher education. Now that has all changed. Elementary schools are open to practically all school-age children. The number of students now attending colleges is 14 times as many as in 1949. As in the rest of the country, the proportion of students of worker or peasant origin is rising constantly. Today they make up 58 per cent of the total.

Based on the principle that education should serve the interests of proletarian politics and production, the growth of higher education has been steady, keeping in view at all times the needs of economic construction and its special current demands. Thus in the early stages, growth was keyed to the fact that Sinkiang was an agricultural and livestock-breeding region. This meant a stress on agriculture and animal husbandry at the same time as teachers were being trained for the general promotion of education in the area. Later, in view of the inevitable upsurge of industrial construction in the region, higher education has been developed to include industrial courses, engineering and technology.

An important aspect of educational progress in Sinkiang has been the training of teachers from among the many national minorities who live in the region: Uighurs and Kazakhs, Huis, Mongolians and others. Neighbouring provinces have lent a hand here. The number of teachers from these minority peoples now constitute nearly 32 per cent of the total number of teachers in the colleges. Only a few years ago, most of these minorities had no college teachers of their own at all.

Greetings to Writers' and Artists' Congress

Message delivered by Lu Ting-yi on behalf of the Central Committee Of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council

Following is the text of the message of greetings delivered on July 22, 1960, to the Third National Congress of Literary and Art Workers by Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council.—Ed.

Delegates and Comrades:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, I extend warm greetings to all delegates attending the Third National Congress of Literary and Art Workers, and delegates and council members attending the enlarged Council meeting of the Union of Chinese Writers, the Congress of the Union of Chinese Dramatists, the Congress of the Union of Chinese Musicians, the Congress of the Union of Chinese Artists, the Congress of the Association of Chinese Cinema Workers, the enlarged Council meeting of the Union of Chinese *Quyí* Workers, the Congress of the Chinese Dance Research Society, the enlarged Council meeting of the Chinese Folk Literature and Art Research Society and the Congress of the Chinese Society of Photography, and through you to all the professional and spare-time literary and art workers of the nation.

Since Comrade Mao Tse-tung delivered his "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature," the revolutionary literature and art of our country have advanced steadily in the correct direction of a literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. During the past eleven years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have steadfastly carried out the Party's policies in literary and art work, conducted a series of struggles against bourgeois ideas in literature and art and cleared the way for the development of socialist literature and art. We adopted the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend; put into practice the system of literary and art workers taking part in productive labour; advocated the artistic method of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism; applied the policy of critically inheriting and assimilating the legacies of Chinese and foreign literature and art by absorbing the best elements, discarding the dregs and developing the new out of the old; and thus enabled our literary and art work to make a great contribution to China's cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. A powerful force engaged in literature and art has grown up with working-class literary and art workers as its backbone. This revolutionary force in literature and art, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the

banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Moscow Declaration, stands firmly in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all kinds of bourgeois thinking, goes deep into the midst of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and has produced many outstanding works of a very high ideological and artistic level which the Chinese people like. China's literature and art have already become a mass undertaking of the working people. Millions of workers and peasants are using the weapon of literature and art in waging their struggles, developing production and transforming society. All this marks a great victory for Marxist-Leninist thought in literature and art, a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought in literature and art.

LITERATURE and art belong to the category of ideology and are a part of the superstructure of society. The theory of historical materialism tells us: the possibilities of development of the social productive forces are unlimited. The relations of production must conform to the needs of development of the productive forces and the superstructure must conform to the needs of the economic base. China's socialist revolution and socialist construction have made very great achievements in the past eleven years. In the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1958, the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung put forward the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism, which includes a series of policies of simultaneous development. This general line is a product of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete reality in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Under the brilliant guidance of the Party's general line, the masses of the Chinese people created a great leap forward tempo of development in socialist construction and the organizational form of the people's commune. The broad masses of the people throughout the country, inspired by the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, have, with great revolutionary enthusiasm and labour initiative, made a continuous great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production. With the Chinese people's great victory in economic construction and the establishment and consolidation of the rural and urban people's communes, a high tide of technical revolution and cultural revolution has come into being. The great Chinese people, full of vitality and with great militancy of spirit, are transforming the backward state of "poverty and blankness" of their motherland. It is on this basis that the great victory of our literature and art has been achieved. The Chinese people's cause of socialist revolution and

socialist construction, like the newly rising sun, has a future of boundless brightness. The future of the cause of our socialist literature and art is also boundlessly bright.

Though the Chinese people have achieved great victories, they should not be in the least self-satisfied. In order to carry our socialist revolution to the end on the economic, political, ideological and cultural fronts and win complete victory, in order to build our country into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture and prepare the material and spiritual conditions for our future entry into communist society, we must still make long-term and arduous efforts. Our literary and art workers must play their important role in the struggle to accomplish these tasks.

THE primary task in our literary and art work is to use the weapon of literature and art to greatly enhance the socialist and communist consciousness of the people of the whole country, and raise the level of their communist moral qualities. In order to achieve this aim, long-term and persistent struggles against bourgeois ideology must be waged. In our country, following the achievement of the basic victory in the socialist revolution on the economic front, decisive victories were also achieved in the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts during the struggle against the bourgeois rightists in 1957 and the struggle against the right opportunists within the Party in 1959. But we can on no account consider that we have accomplished the task of waging political and ideological struggles against the bourgeoisie. Since China is still backward economically and culturally, survivals of bourgeois rights will inevitably exist for a long time to come. The foreign imperialists, reactionaries of every kind and modern revisionists are trying their utmost to spread the poison of reactionary ideas. The bourgeois world outlook, the political and ideological influences of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois intellectuals, and the influence of bourgeois and petty bourgeois habits will continue to exist for a long time and will stubbornly manifest themselves in all spheres to poison the minds of the masses and young people. The poisonous effects of bourgeois ideas will be smaller if they are met with resistance and dealt blows. Otherwise their poisonous effects on the cause of socialism and communism can be very great. They could confuse the masses, particularly the younger generation, and hamper the advance of socialist society, or even possibly cause socialist society to degenerate into capitalism. Therefore, in a socialist society, the political and ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue for a long time, now intense, now moderated, until the political and ideological influences of the bourgeoisie are completely eliminated. In a socialist society very many new people imbued with communist consciousness and moral qualities will certainly be brought up. But it would be extremely wrong to presume that all those who grow up in a socialist society are, as a matter of course, imbued with socialist and communist thinking. Such a viewpoint is tantamount to advocating the abolition of the socialist revolution in the political and ideological spheres, and is therefore extremely harmful.

The abolition or slackening of the socialist revolution in the political and ideological spheres in a socialist society

is precisely what the imperialists hope for. Dulles, that reactionary chieftain of U.S. imperialism, before his death, made three speeches — his speech on "Far Eastern Policy" at the California State Chamber of Commerce on December 4, 1958; his testimony at a secret session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on January 28, 1959; and his speech on "The Function of Law in the Cause of Peace" at the New York State Bar Association Award Dinner on January 31, 1959. Dulles in these speeches clearly described U.S. imperialism's sinister designs against the socialist countries. Dulles expressed his fear regarding the situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind and the situation in which the relative strength in the world was daily growing more unfavourable to imperialism. Nevertheless, he indicated not only that the United States had no intention of giving up its policy of strength in armaments expansion and war preparations, but also that, as an adjunct to the policy of strength, the United States "hopes to encourage" an "evolution within" the socialist camp and the socialist countries in an attempt to bring about a "peaceful change" of the socialist countries to capitalism and attain its wild ambition of preserving capitalism and eliminating socialism.

COMRADES can see that the U.S. imperialists are now carrying out this policy bequeathed by Dulles while the modern revisionists, represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia, are charting their domestic and foreign policies to suit the needs of imperialism. This proves that modern revisionism is a product of imperialist policies. In order to serve imperialist policies, the modern revisionists declare that Lenin's theses about imperialism and his principles of proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat are outmoded. We have always advocated peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. We firmly advocate the strengthening of the struggle of all peoples to safeguard world peace and we have consistently made the greatest efforts in this connection. The modern revisionists, under the signboard of so-called "active coexistence," are using bourgeois pacifism and the hypocritical ideas of bourgeois "humanitarianism" to confuse the minds of the masses, individualism to oppose collectivism and the bourgeois "human nature theory" to oppose the Marxist-Leninist theories of class struggle, proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat. They try to use these preposterous ideas to dampen down the revolutionary will of the masses of people in all countries and disintegrate the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of all countries, to obscure the distinctions between revolution and counter-revolution, between socialism and capitalism and between just wars and unjust wars, and to spread illusions about imperialism among the people in a vain attempt to get them to abandon their struggles against imperialism and all reactionary forces and thus achieve the aim of liquidating the revolution. It is quite clear that should the modern revisionists succeed in their attempts, people all over the world and the cause of the world revolution would suffer tremendous losses. All who are loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause should unite closely to hold aloft the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary banner of the Moscow Declaration, and thoroughly expose and smash the schemes and tricks of the imperialists and modern revisionists.

In this important and arduous struggle, the literary and art workers throughout the country can and should contribute their efforts.

We must strengthen the unity of all the countries in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and concern ourselves earnestly with the just struggles of the broad masses of people throughout the world to win national liberation, democratic freedoms, social progress and world peace. We must support the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, support the revolutionary struggles of the workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals in the imperialist countries, support the struggle of all people throughout the world to safeguard peace, and strive to establish a broad united front against the imperialist camp headed by U.S. imperialism.

OUR revolutionary literature and art have always closely served politics and have always faithfully served the people's revolutionary cause. We must continue to maintain and develop this glorious tradition. In order that literature and art may still better serve China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, workers in literature and art should raise their level of Marxist-Leninist understanding still higher, earnestly study Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works, go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers, take part in productive labour and actual struggles, constantly remould their ideology and enhance their communist consciousness and moral qualities, firmly establish a proletarian world outlook and continuously rid their ranks of bourgeois political and ideological influences.

Our policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is not only completely correct in theory, but has also been proved completely correct in practical work; this policy is the best one for the development of the sciences, and literature and art in our country, which was laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in accordance with China's actual conditions. After it was put forward it was opposed by the doctrinaires and distorted by the imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists. Some people said that to let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend was bourgeois "liberalization," giving representatives of the bourgeoisie the freedom to disseminate their views widely, letting bourgeois ideas blossom freely and coexisting with bourgeois ideas. After the bourgeois rightists got their heads broken in 1957, the imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists then said that we had "given up" or "revised" the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. The imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists have interpreted our policy this, that and the other way. That is their business. Our revolutionary literary and art workers have always had a correct understanding of the Party's policies. We have always said that there is a political criterion for letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, that is, the political criterion of socialism and communism. What is the harm of carrying out the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend under the political criterion of socialism and communism?

The only ones who oppose the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend will be those who reject multiplicity in the world and multiplicity of forms, subject matter and styles in literature and art and reject the fact that the development of science takes many different forms and is inexhaustible. Both the proletarian ideology of the majority of people and the bourgeois ideology of some people are objective realities in socialist society. It is impossible to ban bourgeois ideology by administrative decree. Only through protracted and repeated struggle will it be possible to eradicate, step by step, bourgeois political and ideological influences. When we carry out the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend within the ranks of the people, bourgeois ideology will seize the opportunity to crop up. Hence, thorough criticism and refutation of reactionary bourgeois ideology will help temper and educate the mass of intellectuals and increase their political acumen. This will be more beneficial to the ideological remoulding of bourgeois intellectuals and help plough up the poisonous weeds and turn them into fertilizer for the flagrant flowers which will in turn grow still more luxuriantly. What is there to fear? This policy helps the self-remoulding of the bourgeois intellectuals. What are the disadvantages, even to the bourgeois intellectuals?

To let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is in essence the mass line in the fields of art, literature and science. Under the socialist system, it is the mass line, not the line relying exclusively and one-sidedly on experts, that should be followed in art, literature and science. It is wrong and incorrect to do otherwise. It has already been clearly seen that the implementation of this policy has led to a multiplicity of forms, subject matter and styles in the socialist art and literature of our country, the emergence of a great number of new writers and artists, the constant decline of the market for bourgeois ideology and bourgeois art and literature and the substitution of the new system of democratic management whereby the masses and experts are integrated under the leadership of the Party committee for the bourgeois system of arbitrary management by experts which impedes the smooth progress of literary and art work. We shall persist in the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in the future. This is an unswerving class policy of our Party. It will ensure the constant raising of the level of consciousness of all our people, and the smooth progress of art, literature and science. It will ensure that our thinking does not become rigid and sink into errors of doctrinairism and revisionism.

IT is unimaginable that literary and art workers who want to portray the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers can do so without rich experience of the life of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Experience has proved that only by going into factories, villages and army companies, leading the life of ordinary labourers, taking part in physical labour and practical work, and sharing the same fate, joys and sorrows as the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, can literary and art workers remould their world outlook fundamentally, establish a firm proletarian world outlook, and find rich and colourful raw material for literature

and art, be familiar with the language of the working people and produce fine revolutionary works of literature and art. Some people with bourgeois ideas have called this correct method of training proletarian literary and art workers "spoiling artistic talents." This is utterly wrong. Our literary and art workers must continue to abide by the directives of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and go wholeheartedly among the workers, peasants and soldiers and into the thick of the struggle, the sole, the broadest and richest source of creative work, to extol the new things and new heroes enthusiastically and present the struggles of the revolutionary new-born things against the

old things that hamper the advance of the revolution, and thereby serve the great cause of socialism and communism.

Let the literary and art workers of our country unite closely under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and under the brilliant leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, to strive to further develop and elevate Chinese literature and art!

May the socialist literature and art of our country prosper and thrive with each passing day!

Long live revolutionary literature and art!

Poland's National Day

Vice-Premier Chen Yi: China Backs Poland's Stand on Its Western Frontier

In his speech at the Polish Ambassador's reception Vice-Premier Chen Yi warned U.S. imperialism against miscalculating the situation and declared that any fresh U.S. imperialist military adventure will assuredly meet with a still more disastrous defeat.

THE Chinese Government and people firmly support the Polish Government's just stand on the question of Poland's western frontier," declared Vice-Premier Chen Yi on July 22 at a reception given by Polish Ambassador to China Jerzy Knothe to mark the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic. "We have always held that the Odra-Nysa frontier is a final frontier which is absolutely not subject to change. Should anybody dare to launch aggression and provocation against the Polish People's Republic, his head will assuredly be broken under the resolute counter-blows dealt by the socialist camp acting in unity."

Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese government leaders attended the reception.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech strongly condemned the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, and once again warned U.S. imperialism against "miscalculating the situation." He said that the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is unbreakable. The united front of the people of the world against the imperialists headed by the United States is being consolidated and developed unprecedentedly. Any attempt of U.S. imperialism to launch a new military adventure will assuredly meet with a defeat more disastrous than ever before.

"We Chinese people ardently love peace, consistently stand for peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems, and have made tireless efforts in this direction," Vice-Premier Chen Yi said. "However, we hold that only by continuing to enhance the strength of the people of the world and develop their struggles

is it possible to safeguard world peace and compel the imperialist countries to accept in varying degrees a situation of peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems."

ON behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended warm congratulations and paid high tribute to the Government and people of Poland. He said that in the past 16 years, the heroic Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, have carried out extensive socialist transformations and large-scale socialist construction, and achieved brilliant successes.

The Polish People's Republic, the Vice-Premier continued, has unswervingly pursued a foreign policy of peace, and has time and again put forward peace proposals of great positive significance, thus making important contributions to the relaxation of international tension and the safeguarding of European security and world peace. Poland has also taken an active part in the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea and the International Commissions in Indo-China, thus making precious efforts too for the upholding of peace in Asia. All this has won the warm acclaim and support of the peace-loving people and countries of the whole world, and greatly elevated Poland's international status and prestige.

The Polish Government and people, the Vice-Premier said, have all along been keenly vigilant and waged a resolute struggle against the resurrection of West German militarism and the West German revanchists' ambition

to change the Odra-Nysa frontier. Recently, Adenauer has openly raised warlike clamours, declaring that he wants to "recover" east Prussia by relying on the "allies" of West Germany. This is a serious provocation against European peace.

The recent clamours and activities for war of the West German militarist forces are by no means fortuitous, the Vice-Premier pointed out. They are an important component part of U.S. imperialism's plan to aggravate international tension and prepare a new war. Of late, U.S. imperialism has made a series of new aggressions and provocations all over the world. In Asia, it has directed Nobusuke Kishi to force through the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, and energetically stepped up its activities of war preparations in south Korea and south Viet Nam. In Africa, while supporting the Belgian colonialists in their armed aggression against the Congo, U.S. imperialism is intensifying its interventionist activities against the Congo under the cloak of the United Nations. In Latin America, it is manipulating the Organization of American States to plot large-scale intervention against Cuba, and has brazenly bombarded the coast of Cuba to apply a military threat against the Cuban people. While launching these aggressions and provocations, U.S. imperialism has not in the least relaxed its activities of arms expansion and war preparations in Europe. It is further tightening its control over NATO, expanding its guided missile bases and making use of its military bases in Europe to dispatch a spy plane to intrude once again into the air space of the Soviet Union. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that U.S. imperialism is vigorously fostering West German militarism, and actively preparing to arm West German troops with nuclear weapons. U.S. President Eisenhower issued on July 18 a so-called Proclamation of the "Captive Nations Week," once again declaring without any disguise that the United States would persist in its policy of aggression and subversion against the socialist countries. These wild attempts of U.S. imperialism, together with the whole series of its activities of armament expansion and war preparations, indicate that in Europe, as in other areas, U.S. imperialism is actively plotting new adventures. This calls for the serious attention of the people of the whole world.

HOWEVER, the Vice-Premier stressed, these activities of war and aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism can neither cow the great socialist camp, nor cow the peoples who are fighting for world peace, democratic freedoms, national independence and socialism. On the contrary, they have made U.S. imperialism itself more and more isolated. At present, a storm of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is surging forward in Asia, Africa and Latin America. And in the Western countries, too, struggles of the broad masses of the people against U.S. imperialist aggression, against the revival of West German militarism, against U.S. military bases and against the monopoly groups at home following the United States to expand armament and prepare for war have also developed rapidly. This is an excellent situation for the winning of world peace. So long as the forces of the socialist camp, the forces of the people's struggles in the Western countries, the national and democratic

forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving forces of the whole world increase their unity, heighten their vigilance and persist in their struggles, any attempt of U.S. imperialism to launch a new military adventure will assuredly meet with a defeat more disastrous than ever before.

There is a long-standing profound friendship between the peoples of China and Poland, said Vice-Premier Chen Yi. Since liberation, common interests and ideals have further linked us closely together. In the past ten years, the Party and government leaders of China and Poland have many times exchanged friendly visits and held intimate talks. A series of agreements on trade, shipping, culture, science and technology have been concluded between the two countries. Mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields has undergone an all-round development. The Polish Government and people have consistently given firm support to the Chinese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Polish Government has also dispatched many highly-qualified experts and provided much advanced technical equipment to assist our country in socialist construction. The Chinese people are sincerely grateful to the Polish people for their fraternal support and assistance. We are deeply convinced that, with the development of socialist construction in our two countries, our mutual assistance and co-operation will be strengthened with each passing day, thereby making greater contributions to the causes of strengthening the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and safeguarding world peace, Vice-Premier Chen Yi concluded.

POLISH Ambassador Jerzy Knothe in his speech at the reception, stressing the advantages of socialism over capitalism, said that Poland had developed into an industrial-agricultural country from a backward agricultural country. The triumphant ideology of our times—Marxism-Leninism, socialist principles, were and are the foundation that all our transformations in all spheres of life rest upon, he said.

The Ambassador stressed that cordial bonds of friendship linked Poland and China. They are based on the unbreakable principles of ideological unity and unity in aims. Our friendship develops and becomes stronger and more profound from day to day, the Ambassador said.

The Ambassador observed that mutual exchange of experiences makes it possible for Poland to carry on socialist construction faster and more effectively. The Polish people, he said, are watching with admiration China's rapid tempo of development under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and rejoice at the continuous growth of relations between the two countries. Poland and China are mighty links in the unity of the socialist camp which is the decisive force in the defence of peace, the Ambassador said.

The guarantee of Poland's security and sovereignty is not only its annually augmented economic strength but also the strength of the powerful Soviet Union, People's China and the whole socialist camp—our common strength, said the Ambassador.

Firm Support for the Vietnamese People

In Their Struggle Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression
And for the Peaceful Reunification of Their Motherland

Following is the text of the speech delivered by Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, at a rally attended by people of all circles of the capital on July 19 in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their motherland. — Ed.

Speech by Liu Ning-I

Comrades and Friends!

Today is the eve of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China. A large-scale movement to struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of the motherland is developing in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In the southern part of Viet Nam, there is also a rapid development in the struggle of the broad masses of people against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. We, people of all circles of the capital, are meeting here to express our firm support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and pay high tribute to the heroic Vietnamese people.

SINCE the signing of the Geneva agreements on July 20, 1954, the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have made unremitting efforts to uphold these solemn international agreements and the peace of Indo-China, and have put forward a series of fair and reasonable proposals on the question of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam. But, due to persistent obstruction and sabotage by U.S. imperialism, the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam has not been realized up till now. In the past six years, the U.S. Government has rudely trampled upon and undermined the Geneva agreements. U.S. imperialism has ceaselessly and illegally introduced various kinds of weapons and large numbers of military personnel into the southern part of Viet Nam, and has built military bases and strategic highways there, actively engaging in war preparations. Under the direct command of U.S. military "advisers," the troops of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have conducted savage "mopping-up" operations in the southern part of Viet Nam. The U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique has employed every fascist measure to carry on sanguinary massacres and persecution of former resistance members and patriots. U.S. imperialism has also used the southern part of Viet Nam as a base for aggression from which it continuously sends agents to sabotage peaceful construction in the northern part of Viet Nam, and has instigated the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet

regime to launch military provocations against the Kingdom of Cambodia which adheres to peace and neutrality. Recently, U.S. imperialism, going from bad to worse, has attempted to "rotate" the personnel of the French expeditionary corps who have long been withdrawn with large numbers of U.S. military personnel in flagrant disregard of the provisions of the Geneva agreements. This has made the situation of the armistice in Indo-China more and more unstable. These criminal activities of U.S. imperialism demonstrate once again that imperialism is unwilling to abide by international agreements favourable to peace, but is bent on wrecking them by every means. U.S. imperialist activities of aggression have provided a profound lesson by negative example to the peoples of the countries of Indo-China, causing them to unite more closely and carry on resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Now, the large-scale movement launched by the Vietnamese people to struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their motherland is rolling on like mounting waves. Mass rallies and demonstrations against U.S. imperialism are being held everywhere in the northern part of Viet Nam, in cities, large and small, in factories and the countryside, denouncing the towering crimes of U.S. imperialism. The broad masses of people there, converting their hatred into strength, are now launching labour emulation drives to oppose U.S. imperialism and striving to augment the socialist strength in the northern part of Viet Nam. In the southern part of Viet Nam, from the 17th Parallel to Point Camau, the struggle against the dark rule of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique expands with each passing day. Slogans and handbills demanding "U.S. imperialism, get out!" and "Down with traitor Ngo Dinh Diem!" have appeared even in the central areas controlled by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique. The raging flames of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey are rising throughout Viet Nam. The U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique is being encircled by the Vietnamese people; its days are numbered.

THE patriotic and just struggle of the Vietnamese people is an important part of the struggle of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the defence of world peace. The Vietnamese people's struggle has not only inflicted heavy blows on the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique in the southern part of Viet Nam and given powerful support to the national and democratic movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, but has also made ever greater contributions to the cause of world peace. The socialist countries and all the other peace-loving peoples and countries stand together with the heroic Viet-

namese people. The Vietnamese people's struggle is never isolated.

Comrades and Friends! The present international situation is extremely favourable to peace, democracy, national independence and the cause of socialism. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union possesses unparalleled strength. The forces of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting to win and preserve national independence and democratic freedoms, the forces of the people's struggles in the Western countries and the forces of peace all over the world are all rapidly developing and growing in strength. A storm of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is sweeping every part of the world. U.S. imperialism's policies of war and aggression are dragging it into a quagmire from which it cannot extricate itself and into which it sinks deeper and deeper. Contradictions within and between the imperialist countries are also daily aggravating. So long as the people throughout the world further consolidate and develop their united front against U.S. imperialism and persist in their struggle, they will certainly be able to continuously frustrate U.S. imperialism's aggressive and expansionist activities and its plots in preparation for a new war, and win final victory in the cause of defending world peace and achieving human progress.

There has been a profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. We have always given each other sympathy and support in the

anti-imperialist struggle. The victories of the Vietnamese people are victories for the Chinese people. The struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their motherland will always have the all-out support of the 650 million Chinese people. The U.S. Government must strictly abide by the various provisions of the Geneva agreements. The military personnel and various kinds of weapons illegally introduced into the southern part of Viet Nam by the United States must be completely withdrawn. Viet Nam belongs to the entire Vietnamese people; no foreign intervention can thwart the firm will of the Vietnamese people to achieve the peaceful reunification of their motherland. The Chinese people are firmly convinced that, with the powerful support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all the other peace-loving peoples and countries, the Vietnamese people will certainly win victory in their just struggle, and the beautiful land of Viet Nam, from Langson to Camau, will certainly be reunified eventually.

Resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism's sabotage of the Geneva agreements!

Resolutely support the Vietnamese people's just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland!

Chinese and Vietnamese peoples unite, Asian peoples unite and peoples of the world unite to overthrow the common enemy—U.S. imperialism!

Long live world peace!

10,000 People Rally in the Capital

THE struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their motherland will always have the all-out support of the 650 million Chinese people." Over 10,000 people at a rally in Peking cheered to the echo these words spoken by Liu Ning-I. The rally, held on July 19 in the Great Hall of the People, was permeated with profound feelings of China-Viet Nam friendship.

Tran Trong Quat, Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, said in his warmly applauded speech at the rally: "U.S. imperialism and its lackey the treacherous Ngo Dinh Diem clique will certainly meet a shameful end. Final victory will go to the people of Viet Nam. Viet Nam will certainly be reunited."

Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun and other government leaders, leading members of people's organizations and democratic parties were among those present at the meeting.

Presiding over the rally, Yang Hsiu-feng, President of the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association, said in his opening speech that the entire Vietnamese people are realizing more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the enemy of Viet Nam's peaceful reunification, and is the root cause of all the miseries of the people in the southern part of Viet Nam. The struggle against U.S. imperialism is the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, it is the struggle to save the people in southern Viet Nam and to safeguard peace in Indo-China and

Asia, he said. "U.S. imperialism is not only the bitter enemy of the Vietnamese people, but also of the Chinese people and all the peoples of the world." He declared that the Chinese people and the Vietnamese people will unite still more closely and, together with the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and the peoples throughout the world, carry on to the end the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and defend world peace.

Tran Trong Quat, Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*, in his speech cited many facts exposing U.S. imperialist sabotage of the Geneva agreements. The criminal activities of U.S. imperialism have created a serious threat to peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, he declared. "The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will continue to adhere steadfastly to the policy of peaceful reunification and work unremittingly for the correct implementation of the Geneva agreements. At this moment we demand that the U.S. imperialist policy of intervention and provocation in the southern part of Viet Nam be brought to an immediate halt; that the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group get out of southern Viet Nam immediately; that persecution and reprisals against former resistance members and other patriots and peace lovers be halted at once; and that the authorities in southern Viet Nam negotiate with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to facilitate the organizing of free general elections for the reunification of the motherland."

Message to the Vietnamese People

Following is the text of the message sent by the Peking rally. — Ed.

Viet Nam Committee for World Peace, Viet Nam-China Friendship Association and All Vietnamese People,

The "Rally of People of All Circles of the Capital Supporting the Vietnamese People in Opposing U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Striving for Peaceful Reunification of Their Motherland," sponsored jointly by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association and other organizations, is solemnly convened here today. The rally indignantly condemns U.S. imperialist crimes of violating the Geneva agreements, encroaching on the southern part of Viet Nam and threatening peace in Indo-China and Asia, and expresses firm support for the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

Six years have passed since the signing of the Geneva agreements and the restoration of peace in Indo-China. However, owing to consistent obstruction and sabotage by U.S. imperialism, the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam has not yet been realized up till now, the people in the southern part of Viet Nam are still plunged in misery and distress and the situation of the armistice in Indo-China is becoming more and more unstable. Recently, U.S. imperialism, going from bad to worse, dispatched large numbers of military personnel to southern Viet Nam to help the Ngo Dinh Diem clique suppress the people there and vigorously pushed forward its military schemes in Indo-China. These criminal activities of U.S. imperialism, in serious violation of the Geneva agreements, cannot but arouse the extreme indignation of the entire Vietnamese people and all the countries and people who are concerned for peace in Indo-China.

U.S. imperialist aggression in Indo-China is a component part of its intensified activities of war prepara-

tion all over the world. Of late, U.S. imperialism, while continuously launching provocations and incursions against the socialist camp, has stepped up its crude intervention and suppression against the national and democratic struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Its criminal acts of aggression have caused more and more people to realize that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the people of the whole world, and that it is imperative to fight it resolutely in order to ensure the cause of world peace and human progress. Now, a worldwide storm of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is rising and rapidly extending. The Vietnamese people's struggle is already closely linked with the struggles of the other peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism; it is giving powerful inspiration to the other peoples of the world, and at the same time enjoying the support of all the other peace-loving countries and peoples.

In order that the Geneva agreements may be upheld and peace in Indo-China and Asia safeguarded, the military personnel of U.S. imperialism in southern Viet Nam must be withdrawn completely, arms and munitions illegally introduced into southern Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism must all be transported out of there, and all U.S. imperialist activities of aggression and war preparations in Indo-China must stop at once. The Chinese people are firmly convinced that, with the support of the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all the peace-loving peoples and countries, the Vietnamese people will surely win final victory in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

Rally of People of All Circles of the Capital Supporting the Vietnamese People in Opposing U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Striving for Peaceful Reunification of Their Motherland

Peking, July 19, 1960

Tran Trong Quat paid tribute to the warm support and disinterested help which the just struggle of the Vietnamese people got from the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the sympathy and support it received from the peoples and governments of many Asian and African countries as well as from the peace-loving people throughout the world. The Chinese people and Government are close comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people, and have always shown concern for, and given full support to, their struggle for independence and reunification, he said. Today's rally will give powerful encouragement to the Vietnamese people, he added.

Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, speaking on behalf of the organizations of Chinese workers, youth and women, warmly praised the great achievements in socialist transformation and socialist construction made by the people in the northern part of Viet Nam under the leadership of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. "The northern part of Viet Nam has become the bastion of all the Viet-

namese people striving for national independence and peaceful reunification of their country, it has become the hope of all the Vietnamese people, while the southern part of Viet Nam, under the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, has become a dark hell on earth," he said.

Shen Chun-ju, Chairman of the China Democratic League, in a speech on behalf of the democratic parties, severely condemned U.S. imperialism for sabotaging the Geneva agreements, obstructing Viet Nam's reunification and plotting to turn the southern part of Viet Nam into a military base and colony. Ngo Dinh Diem, lackey of U.S. imperialism, he said, would suffer the same fate as Syngman Rhee, Menderes and Nobusuke Kishi, and end up in the dust bin of history.

The rally unanimously adopted a message of support to the people of Viet Nam.

Canton, Shanghai, Nanning, Tientsin and other big cities also held mass meetings resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their country.

Struggle Resolutely to Uphold Peace In Indo-China

Following is a translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on July 20. — Ed.

TODAY is the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreements on Indo-China. Confronted with the unstable situation in Indo-China today, and recalling how the Geneva agreements have been repeatedly violated in the past six years, all peace-loving people can readily see that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of peace in Indo-China and the world. To secure world peace, people throughout the world must wage a joint head-on struggle against the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States.

The signing of the Geneva agreements in 1954 was of immense significance to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and Asia. The fundamental spirit of the Geneva agreements is to secure the peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all nations in Indo-China. The signing of the agreements extinguished the flames of war and restored peace in Indo-China so that the people of all countries there could build their beautiful motherlands. It also set another example for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. For this reason, the Geneva agreements have received unanimous support from peace-loving people of the world as well as the peoples of Indo-China.

In the past six years, thanks to the joint efforts of the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and other countries in Indo-China and many other countries and peoples concerned, the Geneva agreements have been partially implemented in Indo-China and have played a positive role in upholding peace there. However, facts in the past six years clearly prove that the existence of international peace agreements in no way means that the peoples of all the countries in Indo-China could from that point on rest easy, cease their vigilance against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and no longer need to wage arduous struggles against imperialism. Facts prove the contrary to be true: the Geneva agreements have been repeatedly undermined by U.S. imperialism. It is precisely because of this that since the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China, a serious struggle on the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Viet Nam and the entire Indo-China has continuously existed between two roads—one road being to uphold the agreements and the other to undermine them; it is for this reason that peace in Indo-China has all along been unstable.

Although the United States participated in the 1954 Geneva Conference and its delegate, the then Under Sec-

retary of State W.B. Smith, promised at the conference that the United States would not use threats or force to impede the Geneva agreements, U.S. imperialism has, since the day the agreements were signed, been trying by every possible means to sabotage them. On the day after the Geneva agreements were signed, U.S. President Eisenhower blatantly declared that the United States would not be bound by the decisions of the Geneva Conference. Soon afterwards, early in September of the same year, the United States rigged up SEATO. Either through this aggressive military bloc or on its own the United States has intensified, step by step, its undisguised military and political intervention and subversion against the Indo-China states. The United States first controlled the southern part of Viet Nam, exploiting it as a bridge-head for aggression against Indo-China. In the past six years, U.S. imperialism has nurtured its lackey, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, and wantonly violated the Geneva agreements; dispatched military personnel by the thousands and sent hundreds of thousands of tons of military supplies into the southern part of Viet Nam; and expanded and built more than 50 strategic air and naval bases there. To provide cannon fodder for U.S. aggressive wars, a huge army trained and organized by the U.S. "Military Assistance Advisory Group" and equipped with U.S. weapons has been set up in the southern part of Viet Nam. According to figures released by the authorities in the southern part of Viet Nam, the number of people in the armed forces (including the army in active service, military police, the "civil guards," and reserves) that can be mobilized, reaches a total of 470,000. On the pretext of "rotating" the personnel of the French "Expeditionary Corps" which had already been evacuated and should have been evacuated from Viet Nam, the United States recently attempted to illegally introduce more military personnel into the southern part of Viet Nam. It has also stepped up its efforts in directing the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's carrying out of bloody suppression and massacres of former resistance members and patriots in the southern part of Viet Nam. At the same time, the United States is also making use of "aid" to strangle the national economy in the southern part of Viet Nam. Thus by its plot to perpetuate the division of Viet Nam and its turning of the southern part of Viet Nam into its military base and colony, the United States has blocked the road to peaceful reunification of the northern and southern parts of Viet Nam in accordance with the Geneva agreements.

BESIDES its occupation of the southern part of Viet Nam, the United States has also extended its claws of aggression to Laos. It not only applied economic and political pressure to force the Phouma cabinet—which in accordance with the Geneva agreements had negotiated

with the former Pathet Lao fighting units on co-operation — to resign, but also instigated pro-U.S. elements in Laos to openly scrap the Geneva agreements, start civil war there and unscrupulously prevent the international commission in Laos responsible for the supervision and control of the implementation of the Geneva agreements there from continuing its operations. The United States is attempting to create in the southern part of Viet Nam and Laos a ring of encirclement against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia and use it to menace the southern frontier of China. It is a well-known fact that the United States has carried out intervention and subversive designs against the Kingdom of Cambodia which has persistently pursued a policy of peace and neutrality. All these facts show the frenzied hostility of U.S. imperialism to the national independence, peace and security of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. It is none other than U.S. imperialism which has deliberately sabotaged the Geneva agreements on Indo-China and seriously threatened peace in Indo-China and the Far East. U.S. imperialism is the chief culprit in undermining the Geneva agreements and the most vicious enemy of peace in Indo-China and the national independence of the Indo-China states.

Events of the past six years in Indo-China speak volumes of who want peace and who do not want peace. Can it be said that the peoples of Indo-China, who have shed their blood and made sacrifices in their heroic struggle for the independence of their motherlands for nearly a whole century, do not cherish peace? Certainly not. Like all other peoples of the world, the peoples of Indo-China greatly treasure the independence and peace which they have won. But it is precisely the U.S. imperialists who reach out their talons from far away beyond the oceans to this beautiful peninsula, who thus threaten peace in this area and attempt to strangle their independence. Therefore, in the face of U.S. imperialism's criminal activities of aggression and sabotage of peace in Indo-China, it is inevitable that the peoples of Indo-China have initiated struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. And this, for the very purpose of effectively upholding peace in Indo-China.

IT would require a voluminous list to chronicle all the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism doing its utmost to scrap the international agreements on Indo-China reached in Geneva, undermine peace in Indo-China and oppose the national independence of the Indo-China states. These crimes constitute an important part of its policies of war and aggression in Asia and even the whole world. In Asia, U.S. imperialism by means of SEATO and CENTO, continuously threatens the independence, peace and security of the Southeast Asian countries and those of the Near and Middle East. It continues its forcible occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan and of the southern part of Korea, and in particular, spares no effort in reviving the militarist forces in Japan to turn that country into a vanguard for starting a new war in the Far East. In Africa and Latin America, it has never ceased its acts of aggression. It is just because of its evil deeds throughout the world that U.S. imperialism has aroused the opposition of all peoples of the world who love peace and cherish national independence. The Vietnamese and other peoples in Indo-China are therefore

by no means isolated in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, the just struggles of the peoples of the world support each other. The struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the Vietnamese and other peoples in Indo-China is a tremendous support to the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples in all parts of the world. It contributes greatly to the cause of peace in Asia and the whole world. The rising storm of worldwide struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has, in its turn, created unprecedentedly favourable conditions for the struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the Vietnamese and other peoples in Indo-China. At present, in the northern part of Viet Nam there is developing a huge and vigorous mass movement against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Ngo Dinh Diem clique. The movement fully reflects the great determination of the entire Vietnamese people to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and stand firm in their demand for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

THE Chinese people resolutely support the struggles waged by the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world against imperialism, for safeguarding and winning national independence and for the defence of world peace. China and Viet Nam are close neighbours relying on each other like the lips and the teeth, sharing the same security and dangers. In addition, a militant friendship exists between the Chinese and the Vietnamese peoples forged in their protracted struggle against imperialism. And in their cause of socialist construction, the two peoples have, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, made joint efforts and constantly strengthened their unity and fraternal friendship. The Chinese people unreservedly extend full support to the movement now being conducted by the Vietnamese people throughout that country against U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. The mass rally solemnly convened in the Chinese capital on the afternoon of July 19 in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people reflects the unshakable will of the 650 million Chinese people backing the people of Viet Nam. At the same time, China was a participant in the Geneva Conference on Indo-China. Therefore, the Chinese people are particularly concerned with the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Indo-China and the independence, peace and security of the Indo-China states. Standing consistently for upholding the Geneva agreements and for safeguarding peace in Indo-China, they resolutely oppose the criminal activities of U.S. imperialism and its jackals in scrapping the Geneva agreements and sabotaging peace in Indo-China. They deeply sympathize with and stand firmly behind the peoples of the Indo-China states in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism. On the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreements, the Chinese people reaffirm their firm and unswerving stand to struggle unflinchingly and tirelessly together with the peoples in Indo-China and other parts of the world for upholding the Geneva agreements and the defence of peace in Indo-China and Asia as a whole. U.S. imperialism must get out of the southern part of Viet Nam and out of Asia lock, stock and barrel! Only in this way can peace in Indo-China and Asia be effectively safeguarded.

Solidarity with the Congolese People in Opposing Imperialist Aggression And Intervention

The aggressive Belgian troops must completely withdraw from the Congo at once. The imperialist countries headed by the U.S. must immediately stop intervention in the Congo.

Following is a translation of the statement issued on July 19, 1960, by the Government of the People's Republic of China supporting the Congolese people's struggle against imperialist aggression and intervention. — Ed.

ON June 30 this year, the Congolese people, after a protracted struggle, gained their independence from Belgian colonialist enslavement. Eight days later, on July 8, the Belgian Government, unreconciled to its defeat, seized on the pretext of "protecting" Belgian nationals and "the interests of the free world" to send its armed forces to invade the Republic of Congo and carry out a brutal armed suppression of the Congolese people's just and patriotic struggle in defence of their national independence and sovereignty and against the Belgian Government's subversive and splitting schemes. It is attempting to abolish by armed force the independence already won by the Congolese people and to restore its colonial rule in the Congo. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, standing firmly by the people of the Republic of Congo, severely condemn and protest against the Belgian Government's acts of armed aggression and express resolute support for the heroic Congolese people in their just struggle against colonialism and in defence of national independence.

The above-mentioned acts of armed aggression on the part of the Belgian colonialists are backed by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. At the very moment when the Belgian colonialists' armed repressions and scheme to dismember the Congo meet with the rebuff of the Congolese people, U.S. imperialism seeks by every means to invade the Republic of Congo. On the third day after the Belgian colonialists started armed suppression against the Congolese people, that is, on July 11, press officer White of the U.S. Department of State already uttered the wanton slander about "a breakdown of law and order" all over the Congo and declared that "there is obvious need for protection of lives of residents by whatever means are appropriate." Following this, on July 12, the U.S. Department of the Navy announced that the aircraft-carrier *Wasp* had been ordered to sail from the Mediterranean Sea to the south Atlantic Ocean; this was applying the threat of armed force against the Republic of Congo and attempting to carry out armed intervention against it on the pretext of "protecting" American nationals and "restoring order." The

Chinese Government and people strongly condemn these criminal acts of intervention on the part of U.S. imperialism.

It was the Congolese people's sacred right to carry out protracted struggles to win national independence. It is likewise their sacred right, after attaining their national independence, to safeguard and consolidate it by their own strength. Armed intervention in the Republic of Congo carried out by the Belgian colonialists supported by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States constitutes not only a crude infringement of the Congo's state sovereignty and a brazen attack on the national independence movement in Africa which is developing vigorously, but also a serious provocation to peace in Asia, Africa and the world. What especially calls for the vigilance of the Congolese and all the other African peoples is that the U.S. imperialists are rushing to invade the Congo and the rest of Africa either under a hypocritical mask or without any disguise at all, in an attempt to supplant the old colonialists, so that the Congo and the other African countries having freed themselves from the hands of one colonialist power, would fall immediately under the rule of another. The people of the Republic of Congo are now uniting to repel heroically the aggressive Belgian troops and oppose the intervention and armed threats of the imperialist countries headed by the United States. This just struggle of the Congolese people enjoys the sympathy and support of the Asian and African peoples and all the peace-loving people of the whole world. The Chinese Government and people deeply sympathize with and firmly support the Congolese people's just and patriotic struggle; and are of the opinion that the aggressive Belgian troops must completely withdraw from the Congo at once and that the imperialist countries headed by the United States must at once stop intervention in the Congo.

The Chinese Government and people will stand always on the side of the Congolese and other African peoples, and firmly support their struggles to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to safeguard and win national independence; they are deeply convinced that, so long as the Congolese and other African peoples are solidly and closely united with the peoples of Asia, Latin America and the rest of the world, all acts of aggression and intervention by imperialism and colonialism will surely meet with utter defeat.

United and Persistent in Struggle, the Congoese People Will Ultimately Triumph

Speech by LIAO CHENG-CHIH

Following is the text of a speech by Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, delivered on July 23 at the Rally of People of All Circles of the Capital Supporting the Congoese People in Opposing Imperialist Aggression and Intervention and Defending Their National Independence. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends:

The Congoese people are waging a heroic and tenacious struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and intervention, defend their national independence and uphold their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. On behalf of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and other popular organizations and in the name of the 650 million Chinese people, I sharply condemn and protest against the imperialists' crime of aggression and express firm support to, and high respect for, the heroic Congoese people.

To win national independence, the Congoese people have waged an unyielding struggle against the colonialists for more than 80 years. Particularly in the past year, with the awakening of the people of the African continent, the struggle of the Congoese people developed swiftly, shaking Belgian colonial rule to its depths. Compelled by this situation, the Belgian colonialists had no alternative but to agree to the Congo's proclamation of independence on June 30, 1960. But the Belgian colonialists have from the outset carried on subversive and splitting activities against the Congo. They have not relinquished the control which they exercise in various respects over the Congo. They are especially reluctant to give up control of the Congoese army because they want to retain the instrument for suppressing the Congoese people. When the Congoese people and patriotic soldiers rose to resist control and oppression by the Belgian colonialists and demand to take the army into their own hands, the Belgian Government, supported by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, unscrupulously launched armed aggression against the Congo only eight days after its independence. The imperialists never lightly renounce their colonial interests, nor are they by any means reconciled to allowing the colonial peoples to enjoy genuine independence. When the colonial peoples rose one after the other to demand independence and wage struggles to gain it, the imperialists, in an effort to deceive the colonial peoples and maintain their colonial interests, had no other course than to retreat as a cover for further advance and accede to a certain degree of independence for the colonial peoples. But when the fundamental interests of the imperialists in their colonies were hit, they immediately revealed

their true colours and resorted to utterly vicious means in dealing with the colonial peoples. The imperialists' bloody suppression of the Congoese people this time once again shows clearly that no unrealistic illusions about imperialism should be entertained. Only by unceasingly exposing and smashing imperialist plots and intervention and waging persistent and unremitting struggles against imperialism can the colonial peoples win genuine independence, consolidate the independence they have already gained, and safeguard their state sovereignty and territorial integrity after independence has been achieved.

THE Congo occupies an important strategic position in Africa. It possesses extremely rich resources. Therefore it has long been a bone of contention among the imperialists. U.S. imperialism in particular has, since the end of the Second World War, rapidly expanded its influence in the Congo. It is precisely because of this that U.S. imperialism has all along been hostile to the Congoese people's struggle for national independence and has actively backed the Belgian colonialists in their present armed aggression against the Congo. The U.S. propaganda machine has loosed a sinister attack on the Congoese people, describing their just struggle to defend national independence and uphold the Congo's sovereignty and territorial integrity as a "riot" and unscrupulously spreading the slander about "a breakdown of law and order" all over the Congo. The U.S. Government not only shielded Belgium's aggressive acts against the Congo, but U.S. Secretary of State Herter, standing things on their head, described the Congoese Government's demand that Belgium withdraw its aggressive troops as a "threat to Belgium." Even more outrageous, the United Nations Under Secretary Ralph Bunche, an American, went so far as to direct certain U.N. troops to line up with the Belgian aggressors and disarm the Congoese people who were the victims of aggression. This shameful act has been roundly condemned by the Congoese people and all just-minded people throughout the world.

The United States and Belgium are unanimous in their position of suppressing and undermining the just struggle of the Congoese people to defend their national independence and safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Congo. But this does not mean that the United States wants to see Belgium continue its colonialist rule in the Congo. On the contrary, the United States has always endeavoured to supplant Belgium in the Congo. With Belgium in bad repute and discredited by its armed aggression in the Congo, the United States now sees in this a remarkably fine opportunity to squeeze Belgian

Message in Support of the Congolese People

Following is the text of the message adopted by the Peking rally. — Ed.

WE, people of all circles of the capital, are meeting today with all solemnity to support the Congolese people in their patriotic and just struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and intervention and to defend their national independence. We warmly endorse the July 19 statement of our Government supporting the Congolese people's opposition to imperialist aggression and intervention. We express our boundless respect for the heroic courage and dauntless spirit shown by the Congolese people in their struggle, and our extreme indignation and strong protest against the Belgian colonialists' armed aggression and the interventionist activities of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States.

In order to maintain their colonial rule in the Congo, the Belgian colonialists carried out a series of subversive and divisive activities against the new-born Republic of Congo, and when these activities of theirs met with the resistance of the Congolese people, they brazenly launched armed aggression against the Congo. The criminal acts of the Belgian colonialists are supported and encouraged by the imperialists, with the United States at their head. It is particularly noteworthy here that the U.S. imperialists, while supporting the Belgian colonialists' repression of the Congolese people's struggle to uphold their national independence, stepped up their interventionist activities against the Congo in the name of the United Nations, attempting to seize the opportunity to infiltrate into the Congo in a big way so as to take over the position of Belgium there. The aggressive and interventionist activities of the imperialists headed by the United States against the Congo have once again disclosed the colonialists' reactionary nature and exposed U.S. imperialism's hypocritical attitude towards the national independence movement in Africa, enabling the African peoples to see more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism, which is the No. 1 enemy of world peace, is at the same time the most vicious and sinister enemy of the national independence movement in Africa.

In order to defend their national independence, shake off for ever the shackles of colonialism, oppose the dismemberment of the Congo and uphold the Congo's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Congolese people have already launched a heroic armed struggle and dealt heavy blows to the Belgian forces of aggression. They are watching with ever greater vigilance the various interventionist and disruptive activities of U.S. imperialism. Their struggle has not only greatly inspired the national independence movements of the other African peoples, but also contributed greatly to the cause of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and defending world peace.

The Congolese people's patriotic and just struggle is by no means isolated. The Congolese people's destiny is linked with that of the other African peoples, sharing each other's weal and woe. The peoples of all the other African countries are fighting together with the Congolese people to oppose imperialist aggression and intervention against the Congo. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union resolutely supports the just struggle of the Congolese people. The people of the whole world who cherish peace and uphold justice firmly stand by the Congolese people. We 650 million Chinese people have always been and will for ever remain the most reliable friends of the Congolese people. We are deeply convinced that, so long as the Congolese people unite as one and persist in their struggle, imperialism's tentacles of aggression and intervention against the Congo will surely be cut off. No force on earth can prevent the Congolese and the other African peoples from taking the road of complete independence. Belgian colonialists quit the Congo! The aggressive imperialist forces headed by the United States quit the Congo! Final victory will surely belong to the heroic Congolese people!

Rally of the People of All Circles of the Capital Supporting the Congolese People in Opposing Imperialist Aggression and Intervention and Defending Their National Independence

Peking, July 23, 1960

influences out of the Congo. Under the watchful eyes of the people of the world, the United States cannot but hesitate before sending an army direct to the Congo. Therefore, it is making every use of the name of the United Nations to cover up its large-scale infiltration into the Congo. But, regardless of what methods it adopts, there is no possibility whatsoever for the United States to conceal its aggressive ambitions towards the Congo and the whole of Africa as well. The heroic Congolese people stopped at no sacrifice to free themselves from the rule of the Belgian colonialists, and they certainly did not do this only to fall under the yoke of another colonialist country. From their own experience the Congolese people will perceive with ever greater clarity that the United States is not only the pillar of the colonialist system but is itself the most truculent, the most treacherous and most avaricious colonialist. Therefore, to win and defend national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and

territorial integrity after achieving independence, it is necessary not only to struggle against the old-brand colonialists but is particularly necessary to struggle resolutely against the United States, the neo-colonialist.

Imperialism's armed aggression and intervention have not been able to quell the Congolese people who have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism. The Congolese people are carrying on heroic resistance against the aggressive Belgian troops in many important cities and ports and have administered severe blows to the armed enemy. The struggle waged by the Congolese people inspires the other peoples of Africa fighting for national independence. There have emerged new heights in the surging tide of struggle against colonialism undertaken by the peoples of Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Angola and other places. Under the onslaught of the anti-colonialist storm that is raging throughout Africa, the

colonial system of imperialism there is disintegrating at an accelerated speed. The struggles of the peoples of the Congo and Africa are playing an increasingly important role in opposing imperialist aggression and defending world peace.

The struggle of the Congolese people has the powerful support of the peoples of the various countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and the wide support of the peoples of the various countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the people who love peace and uphold justice throughout the world. In the recent Stockholm meeting of the World Peace Council Bureau, delegates from more than 50 countries unanimously adopted a resolution on the Congolese situation giving determined support to the Congolese people's struggle to safeguard their independence. The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council has designated July 30 as "Congo Day" and calls upon the peoples of the Afro-Asian countries to support the Congolese people's struggle through various means. The Chinese people warmly endorse the resolution of the Stockholm meeting of the World Peace Council Bureau and are in complete accord with the decision of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council. The Chinese people are faithful friends of the Congolese people. They have consistently shown deep sympathy with and given firm

support to the struggle of the people of the Congo to win and safeguard their national independence. On July 19, the Chinese Government issued a statement in support of the Congolese people's opposition to imperialist aggression and intervention. It solemnly condemned the Belgian Government's armed aggression against the Congo and acts of intervention by U.S. imperialism in that country, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive Belgian troops from the Congo and an immediate halt to the intervention there by imperialism headed by the United States. The Chinese people fully support this statement by their Government.

Despite the fact that the Congolese people may meet with one kind of difficulty or another in their fight, the present situation is extremely favourable for their struggle. The worldwide tempest against imperialism headed by the United States is steadily mounting. Belgian colonialism is on its last legs. U.S. imperialism has fallen into a state of unprecedented isolation. We are deeply convinced that so long as the Congolese people further unite, heighten their vigilance, and persist in struggle with the support of the people of the whole world, they will certainly defeat aggression, check intervention, and win final victory in defending national independence and safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Congo.

Peking Mass Meeting

ON July 23, over 10,000 people of all circles in the capital assembled at the Great Hall of the People to demonstrate the resolute support of China's 650 millions for the Congolese people's patriotic struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and intervention and defend national independence. Jointly sponsored by the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the rally appealed to the people of the world to mobilize all forces in joint condemnation of, and opposition to, the criminal scheme of the Belgian colonialists and the imperialist bloc headed by the United States to strangle the new-born Republic of Congo and sever Congo's territory.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other leaders of the Chinese Government and popular organizations attended. Theodore Bengila, member of the National Directory Committee and Deputy General Secretary of the African Solidarity Party of the Congo; Diallo Moussa Sane, Secretary-General of the Movement of Peace of Sudan in the Mali Federation; and Ahmed Mohammed Kheir, Sudanese peace champion, were the guest speakers. Among the foreign guests were student delegations from the Sudan and Sierra Leone as well as many African students in Peking.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, spoke on behalf of his and other people's organizations in China.

Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, in his opening remarks emphasized that the Chinese people will for ever stand at

the side of the Congolese people. He sharply denounced the Belgian colonialists, and exposed the sinister scheme of the United States, which under cover of the U.N. flag, is actively intervening in and infiltrating the Congo, with the object of supplanting the Belgian colonialists. Indisputable facts, he said, have laid bare the Belgian colonialists' hypocritical attitude in "granting independence," brought to light the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and expansionist ambitions in Africa, and proved that U.S. imperialism, the No. 1 enemy of world peace, is at the same time the most vicious and malicious enemy of the African peoples.

On behalf of the various Chinese democratic parties, Ho Hsiang-ning, Vice-Chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, severely condemned imperialist aggression against the Congo. She said that the Chinese people knew through their own experience that the most important and powerful weapon of the oppressed in dealing with the oppressors is to unite all forces that can be united to pursue a course of resolute struggle. She expressed confidence that the patriotic forces in the Congo would further solidify their ranks and press to the very end the struggle against imperialist aggression and intervention.

Theodore Bengila from the Congo was the next to take the floor. He thanked the Chinese people for their support to the righteous struggle of the Congolese people. "The nature of the imperialists is everywhere the same," he said. "They want to live for ever in more or less disguised form as parasites on the bodies of their old victims. To attain this aim, they have used all available means, from armed repression to the dismembering of our country."

Bengila further observed that the dispatch of troops to the Congo by the United Nations was meaningless so long as the Belgian forces had not withdrawn from the Congo. He declared: "The Congolese Government should maintain vigilance and appeal to those whom it deems fit in order to safeguard the territorial integrity of our country; it is a waste of time to write letters to the executive body of the United Nations. Their intentions and statements are clear: to support Belgium in its imbecilities so that it may reoccupy the Congo. . . ."

Bengila pointed out that the struggle of the Congolese people now has three aspects: to fight against the Belgian invaders, to fight against all the imperialists who have interests in the Congo and who support Belgium in its barbarous acts and to deal with the traitors to the nation, who by their action help the foreigners divide the country. The fight thus shapes up as an arduous one, he concluded, but with the firm will and the united effort of the whole population of the Congo, final victory can be won.

Diallo Moussa Sane from the Mali Federation emphasized in his speech the fact that the situation in the

Congo serves as a solemn warning to the Asian and African peoples that they must further strengthen their solidarity. "The imperialist powers headed by the United States," he pointed out, "collaborate with each other, flagrantly violating the sovereignty of an African country and the rights of its people to govern themselves. They must be shown that they are confronted by the solid bulwark of the Afro-Asian peoples."

A.M. Kheir, Sudanese peace partisan, said that Africans have found in the Chinese people great friends on whom they can fully rely. The assistance and support rendered the Africans by the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union are, he declared, vital conditions for their success. He pointed out with indignation that the criminal actions of imperialism against the Congo is aggression against the whole of Africa, and an open defiance of the African independence movement and Afro-Asian solidarity. Imperialist aggression against the Congo, he added, is further proof that the nature of imperialism cannot change and that the people must not be taken in by its mouthings of "honour," or its offers of treaties because imperialism knows no honour, and respects no word or promise.

New Boost to Transport

Building Local Railways in a Big Way

by LU CHENG-TSAO

Following is a condensation of an article by the Vice-Minister of Railways which appeared in "Hongqi," No. 9, 1960. — Ed.

THE construction of small indigenous-style and light modern railways is being undertaken in many places in the country; a mass movement for operating local railways is developing vigorously. By the end of 1959, more than 400 local lines totalling over 6,000 kilometres had been completed or were being built. Lines comprising 2,400 kilometres were open to traffic. An additional 1,500 kilometres were built in the first quarter of this year.

These lines are called local railways in contradistinction to national lines. They are built and managed under the direction of the local authorities themselves for local short-distance transport and transport within factories and mines. Some of these are indigenous-style lines using iron rails; others are small modern lines using light steel rails. Coal gas engines, diesel-powered units, refitted lorries or small steam engines are employed for traction. Local railways now in operation may be classified in three categories:

First, transport lines within factories or mines or at the docks and feeder lines linking short-distance and long distance railways. These lines are generally rather short.

Second, factory, mine or forest branch lines and special lines serving small and medium-sized enterprises mainly for the transport of coal, coke, ores, timber and pig iron.

Third, those small railways which will be transformed into big ones. Iron or light steel rails are used for the time being, to be replaced later by heavy steel rails.

Local railways are a great creation of the masses who, guided by the general line for building socialism, implemented the policies known as "walking on two legs." Building local railways in a big way is an important event in the history of the development of China's railways. It opens up a new path for the high-speed construction of China's rail lines.

New Stage in Railway Building

People generally tend to think, in regard to railway building, that it involves a huge amount of work, complex equipment and techniques and, therefore, can only be undertaken by departments under the Ministry of Railways and not by local authorities. Events since the big leap forward, especially the appearance of local lines have, however, toppled this mysterious notion regarding railway building. It is not strange that people harbour such notions, for railways had always been undertaken exclusively by the Ministry of Railways. During the periods of economic rehabilitation and the First Five-Year Plan, masses of people took part in shock repairs of existing lines and the construction of new ones to good effect. But railways remained the exclusive business of the Railways Ministry.

With the big leap forward in industry and agriculture, pressure on rail transport increased and the professional forces under the Railways Ministry alone could

no longer cope with the situation. So local Communist Party committees strengthening their leadership in railway affairs, mobilized millions to take part in railway building and transport. A scene of bustling activity never before witnessed in the history of railways emerged, virtually bringing to a close that stage in railways in which only the Ministry was concerned and heralding a new stage wherein the professionals were the main force supplemented by the participation of the masses. At this point, the first shoots of local railways began to sprout. By discarding mysterious notions, thinking and acting boldly, the people of Yuhsien County, Shansi Province, built the first indigenous-style railway in the country. This 1.7-kilometre line was a bold attempt. It set an example for building local railways on a large scale.

Since the autumn of 1959, based on the experience of Yuhsien, local railways have been gradually developed in various places in the country. In Hsinhsiang Special Administrative Region, Honan Province, a set of comparatively systematic principles and methods for the construction of local railways has been worked out. Under the principle of self-reliance and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, the local authorities proceeded to build railways in the following way: where there is a lack of iron, they smelt iron themselves; where there is a lack of materials, they find the materials through their own efforts; where there is a lack of funds, they raise the funds themselves; and where there is a lack of technical knowledge, they acquire it. Surveying, designing, iron rail casting, and actual construction are carried out simultaneously and the railways are opened to traffic as soon as they are completed or partially completed. The first object is to link mines with factories, coal mines with railway stations and railway stations with docks; later on, all the counties, county towns and key people's communes will be linked up with railways to gradually form a network covering the whole region.

Railways are not only constructed by the special administrative regions and counties but also by the people's communes. The Hongqi People's Commune in Huaiyuan County, Anhwei Province, where conditions were poor and both technical know-how and materials were lacking, built a 3-kilometre indigenous railway, thanks to boundless enthusiasm displayed by its members.

There have been quite a few railways built by small and medium-sized factories and mines. The Hsiangtan Machine-Made Bricks and Tiles Works in Hunan Province not only built a 7-kilometre railway but also succeeded in making sleepers from clinker. These sleepers can be made anywhere and when popularized, large amounts of such clinker will be able to be utilized to save a great deal of timber and thus create favourable conditions for the rapid development of local railways.

All this fully testifies to the fact that railway construction is not something extraordinary, that as long as people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, consistently place politics in command, rely on the masses, carry out the principles of self-reliance, of doing things in the light of local conditions and using materials locally available, railways can be built by provinces, special administrative regions, counties, communes, small or medium-sized factories and mines.

As a result of the development of local railways on a large scale, railway construction is no longer limited to "professionals as the main force supplemented by mass participation." It is bringing about a fundamental change in China's railway construction. It can now be said that a new stage in which local railways are built by the masses themselves on a large scale and with their own resources has begun.

At present, authorities in various localities are becoming increasingly keen on railway construction. According to preliminary estimate, a considerable number of local railways will be built this year. But since ours is such a vast country, construction of local railways is only at its inception. Prospects are most promising. It is envisaged that in the not too distant future, say ten years or a little longer, it will be possible for every county and commune in the country to be served by rail transport.

Local Railways Serve Local Needs

The emergence of local railways is by no means fortuitous. It reflects the needs of the development of the productive forces in our country. The Chinese people, guided by the Party's general line and the principle of "simultaneous development," have realized the big leap forward in their national economy and effected an upsurge for the establishment of people's communes. With industrial and agricultural production advancing with giant steps, especially with the establishment of small modern coal and ferrous metallurgical enterprises, and as small and medium-sized factories and mines blanket the country like myriads of stars, the volume of freight has greatly increased. Consequently there is a necessity for transport to rapidly catch up with demand. Although the country always maintains a huge army for short-distance transport, the latter still cannot meet the demands of production. Because many small pits, mines and forest areas are beyond the reach of existing railways, their produce cannot be shipped to other parts of the country. There are also factories and mines which are unable to fully exploit their equipment to capacity because raw and other materials cannot be shipped to them in sufficient quantities. As the people's communes become more consolidated and progress further, there will be a greater movement of goods in and out. Backward means of transport alone will never be able to handle such shipments. If large numbers of able-bodied men and women were permanently transferred to transport, production would suffer. The construction of railways provides an effective solution to this contradiction. Large railways, with their immense capacity and high efficiency, constitute the main force on China's transport front and should be developed as much as possible. But construction of these railways involves much engineering work, large quantities of steel products, timber and modern equipment as well as sizeable funds. At present, it would be impractical to build large numbers of such railways, nor are they altogether necessary in some places. Where the volume of freight is for the time being not too great, the construction of large railways would be uneconomical. The answer is to build small indigenous or light modern railways which cater to the needs in production of small and medium-sized enterprises and people's communes.

These railways, at a cost of about one-tenth to one-fifth that of large railways, require less materials, and less time and money to build, and bring quick returns. They are more efficient than other local means of transport; their transport costs are also lower; fewer people are needed to operate them and they free the masses from heavy physical labour. They are less affected by season and weather and can be used day and night to ensure normal production in local factories and mines. Today, most places can smelt iron and have mastered the technique of casting iron rails, and thus have the material prerequisites for the construction of local railways. Given coal and iron, railways can be built. In future, the small modern coal and ferrous metallurgical enterprises will make further progress, thus creating still more favourable conditions for the construction of local railways. Moreover, with the establishment of the people's communes manpower and material resources are under unified management, making it possible to more fully mobilize all positive factors in various fields so that thousands upon thousands of people have a chance to contribute to the construction of local railways.

It is obvious that industry and agriculture of different magnitude require means of transport of different size. The social economy embraces production, circulation and consumption. It is an indivisible whole. Transport is the continuation of production in the sphere of circulation. Generally speaking, without transport production would cease. The use value of the products cannot be realized without transport which links production with consumption. Whenever transport lags behind the requirements of industrial and agricultural growth, further development of the economy is throttled. Of course, when the scale of transport exceeds the real requirements of the social economy, it is a great waste of social wealth. Therefore, since there are "large, medium and small" industries, we must also have "large, medium and small" sized means of transport. As there are small modern industrial enterprises, there is bound to arise the need for the development of small indigenous and light modern railways. And as the rural people's communes advance in agricultural production, there is also created the need for the development of small indigenous and light modern railways. In this way, essentially harmonious and proportional relations between industrial and agricultural production on the one hand and railway transport on the other can be maintained. Construction of small indigenous and light modern railways in a big way will, in its turn, certainly speed up the development of small modern industrial enterprises, the development of coal and ferrous metallurgical industries in particular, thereby greatly accelerating the tempo of industrial growth and bringing about a more reasonable geographical distribution of industry.

Great Prospects

Like all other new things, local railways cannot possibly be entirely free from shortcomings. But these are being overcome, and the outlook is extremely bright.

In the early period when the technique of casting iron rails had not yet been perfected, for example, some rails cracked after the trains went through. But after intensified research work by the masses, this has already

been remedied. Pengpu in Anhwei Province is, for example, now producing heavy iron rails weighing 48 kilogrammes per metre; the heat-treated iron rails produced at Tzupo, Shantung Province, can stand the stress and strain not only of small locomotives, but large ones as well.

These local railways are also quite profitable. In Anhwei, a 13-kilometre indigenous railway built between Fengyang and Linchiao has replaced 36 lorries, 500 flat carts and 75 5-ton junks and at the same time doubled the daily volume of transport. In Chengtu, Szechuan Province, a 50-kilometre round-the-city indigenous railway was built last year which hauls the freight of 900 lorries. In Hsinshao County, Hunan, a 12-kilometre light railway was built in 25 days; it saves the labour of 12,000 people every day and lowers transport costs by over one million yuan a year, compared with the former cost of lorry transport—a sum equivalent to the total investment in the construction of that railway.

At present, since China still does not produce sufficient steel rails, demand will continue to outstrip supply for a considerable period of time. Now that the general public in our country has mastered the art of casting rails directly from pig iron, this can be done by the whole people. When conditions permit, such iron rails can still be used to make steel and steel rails.

Technically, iron rails are, of course, backward compared with those of steel. But compared with barrows and horse carts, the local railways represent a big step forward. Besides, when local railways are well developed, some of them will be improved to gradually form local railway networks while others, with the increase in the volume of freight and after technical transformation, will gradually be turned into large railways. From indigenous to modern, from primitive to advanced, from small to large—such is the inevitable development of things. It is true that at present the local railways are rather primitive but they indicate that China's local means of transport will not for ever remain at a low level but will certainly press ahead towards modernization. The local railways have great prospects.

Walking on Two Legs

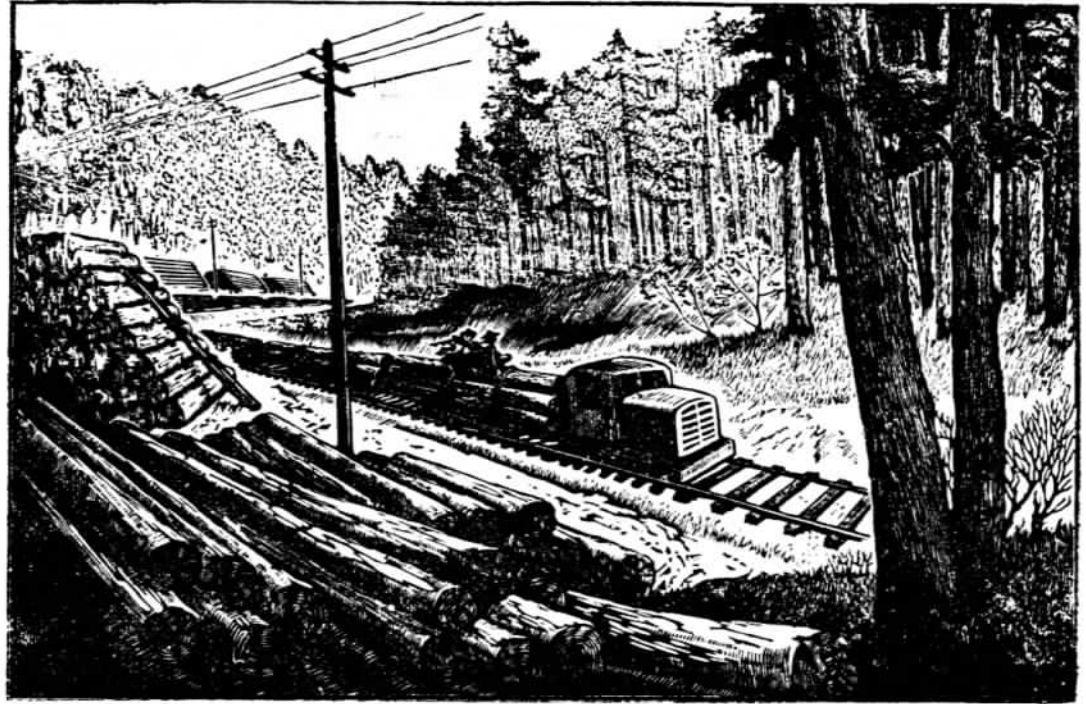
Large and small railways are the two legs in railway construction. The former will be an impetus to the development of the latter, helping it train cadres, providing it with technical advice and exchanging experiences with it. And when small lines are built in vast numbers, the volume of freight on the large lines is bound to increase. This will inevitably cause congestion and even traffic jams on certain trunk lines and at major junctions; this will in turn stimulate the technical transformation and development of large railways. At the same time, small railways also share some of the freight burdens of the large ones, thus lessening the pressure of long-distance transport on the large railways. Large and small railways are therefore interdependent and promote each other; they can exist side by side without adversely affecting each other. Today the large lines are modern. But they will become backward if not further improved. The small lines are, for the moment, backward. But when improved, they will become modern. As to the

relationship between the large and small railways, the large lines using steel rails are, nationally speaking, the backbone of the transport front and occupy the primary position. But in a given region and for a certain period of time, the small lines using iron rails shoulder the main burden of transport and hold the primary position. We should, of course, recognize the relationship between the primary and the secondary. But this should not be understood in absolute terms.

The policies of "walking on two legs" put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung reflect the universal law of the development of things. Taking cognizance of this law and working accordingly, we shall be able to greatly accelerate the speed of our socialist construction. In order to mobilize the whole population to build railways in a big way, it is necessary to adhere to the policy of "walking on two legs," that is, to build modern large railways while also building light modern and small indigenous railways; to lay steel rail tracks while also laying iron rail tracks; and to abide by high technical standards while also adopting relatively low technical standards. By "walking on two legs," we will be able to build our railway network with greater, faster, better and more economical results so that railway transport will meet the needs of industrial and agricultural development. Once again we see the significance of a profound understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thinking. When we deal with problems in the light of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, we are able to penetrate them more deeply and to work faster and better.

Human Effort Decisive

It is now quite clear that construction of local railways in a big way conforms to actual conditions in our country and is also what the masses want and can do. But this conclusion has been reached only after repeated failures and successes in practice. In the course of collecting materials, raising funds and tackling such technical problems as selection of routes, casting of rails, and making of locomotives and wagons, we have been confronted with all sorts of ideological obstacles and practical difficulties. In Pengpu, for example, there were five porters who had only recently learnt to read and write, were technically ignorant and had no more equipment than two mat sheds, a petrol drum and a hand-driven wooden blower. However, they set up shop and began to cast iron rails on their own. At first some people sneered: "Why, these unskilled hands are trying impossible things." To this they retorted: "So what? With the support of the Party, we'll do things that are



A Refitted Lorry Hauling Timber on a North Fukien Forest Railway

Woodcut by Chen Teh

seemingly impossible." They studied hard, learnt while working, faced setbacks a dozen times, mastered the melting of iron, worked out the proper composition, did inspection, foundry work and moulding and finally produced heavy iron rails of excellent quality. Similar cases can be cited in many other parts of the country. It was by summing up experience in practice that methods for building the small railways were found and the small railways came into its own and gradually developed.

This, of course, does not mean that difficulties in the construction of railways by local authorities no longer exist. Experience thus far accumulated in methods of building small railways will play a very important part in the large-scale building of local railways in future. But further new problems and difficulties are bound to crop up when these railways are built on a wider scale. In some places, work has just begun and experience is lacking; in others, construction is already under way but coal and iron are in short supply; still others where railways have already been built lack experience in management, operation, maintenance and repair. We should slight these difficulties strategically while attaching importance to them tactically. So long as we persevere, we shall eventually succeed. Local railways are constantly developing. Only by building them and learning in the process can we enrich our experience, master their law and run them well.

Here, the most important element is man's revolutionary drive—like that displayed by the Pengpu workers. Human effort is the decisive factor. Given drive, we shall succeed even though conditions are unfavourable. Without drive, however favourable the conditions, they would be of no avail. As long as we all work hard, hold fast to the idea of building local railways, the mass movement for their construction will certainly sweep the country in an irresistible way.

GRAPHIC ARTS

How Amateur Woodcut Artists Grow

One of the notable characteristics of China's modern graphic art has been the vitality of its woodcut art. This was so before the liberation when the woodcut was the cheapest, most quickly produced form of visual art propaganda available to the revolutionary movement. The fourth national graphic art exhibition held last year showed that the woodcut art has continued its robust advance, particularly under the impact of the big leap, further developing its distinctive national style and popular character. One contributing cause of this promising growth is the rise of a great corps of amateurs from every sphere of life: the factories and people's communes, schools, government offices and the People's Liberation Army. *Ban Hua* (Graphic Art), the leading bi-monthly in its field, notes that among the superstitions smashed in the big leap since 1958 is that only learned professionals can make pictures. It proves its point in its recent issues with accounts of several examples of flourishing amateur activities.

In Wugang (Wuhan Iron and Steel Works), Hupeh Province, there were practically no amateur woodcut artists before 1958. During the surge of the big leap that year, however, as the mass of workers took up all sorts of cultural activities in response to the Communist Party's call for a bold advance in the cultural revolution, some enthusiasts pioneered a start in making woodcuts, too. They soon found that it was a complicated business. First you must know how to draw, then there is the engraving and printing. For workers who had never picked up an artist's brush in their lives, some argued, making a simple cartoon would be enough. The Party organization again gave a helping hand. Artists were sent to Wugang at intervals by the Wuhan branch of the Union of Chinese Artists and the provincial art institution and they brought along tools, materials and knowhow.

Once interest was aroused, the workers took a new and deeper interest in the art exhibitions which

came to Wuhan. In little more than a year's time Wugang woodcuts were being seen at municipal, provincial and even national exhibitions. Last October, a graphic art section was formally opened in the Wugang amateur organization for fine arts, and now nearly every workshop, section and department has its amateur woodcut artists. They are collaborating on a series of woodcuts illustrating the history of their plant.

Since last year the Tientsin branch of the Artists' Union has been running a Sunday class for amateur woodcut artists. It has a current enrolment of nearly a hundred workers, soldiers, government cadres, teachers and students.

The East Wind Graphic Art Association, Tientsin's professional woodcut artists' organization, affiliated to the Tientsin branch of the Artists' Union, supplies instructors. Well-known engravers like Li Hua and Huang Yung-yu have been invited from Peking and other cities as guest lecturers. A lecture-demonstration on Japanese techniques of water colour printing was given to the group by Li Ping-fan. Artists of traditional style painting and specialists on traditional woodblock prints have lectured on questions of assimilating and developing the national heritage. Visits to Yangliuching (Willow's Green), a centuries' old centre of production of traditional woodblock New Year pictures, and the state-owned Jung Pao Chai Studio, publishers of woodblock prints, have enabled the students to learn from some of the most highly skilled folk artists and professional engravers and printers in Tientsin. Besides contributions to provincial and national shows, the students have held ten "Window Shows of Amateur Graphic Art" exhibiting more than 200 prints in the shop windows of Tientsin's main streets.

Workers' woodcut groups at the Tientsin Workers' Palace of Culture and the Tientsin Nationalities Palace of Culture are also guided by artists of the East Wind Association and they in turn pass on what they learn to more than 200 middle school

students, who form a promising junior art reserve for Tientsin.

Exhibition-goers will recall last year's graphic art exhibition from Chanchiang, Kwangtung Province. Most of its exhibits were by amateurs, and 20 per cent of the 149 artists who contributed were workers and peasants. *Ban Hua* notes that in Kaiping County, the same province, a good start too has been made in amateur activities. In this county before 1958, there were only three middle school teachers who knew how to make woodcuts. In 1958 under a county government plan to foster the popular art movement, a short term woodcut training class was organized and local rural communes and their production brigades also organized training classes. Now Kaiping has 200 amateur artists in its factories, schools, government offices and rural communes. At exhibitions there is usually a demonstration to show how a woodcut is made. This has encouraged many to take up engraving. The county has published a selection of its own woodcuts and exhibited its work in Canton, the provincial capital. The Longsheng People's Commune has published a hand-printed collection of its own original woodcut prints.

"Sawdust," a 16-member woodcut group composed of young peasants, tailoring workers, seal-engravers, primary and middle school teachers and journalists of Chitung County, Kiangsu Province, was formed only last year. They have their own periodical. Each member makes 18 prints of his work and mails them each month to the current editor of the issue. The editor prints the contents, frontispiece and cover design and binds the 18 sets of *Sawdust* prints.



One of the first works of a peasant, Lu Chin-pei, student of the first amateur wood-engraving class in Linghai County, Chekiang Province



For Liberation!

From a series of woodcuts on the revolutionary struggles at a railway works. Woodcut by Shi Yu-fu, a railway worker

Each member gets a copy and one is sent to *Ban Hua*. Each member works as editor in rotation. The eight issues of *Sawdust* to date have published 94 prints.

The last example cited by *Ban Hua* is a naval unit. Before 1958, it had only two amateur woodcut artists. Now it has more than 20. Sixty-four of their works have been sent to national and P.L.A. exhibitions and seven have been shown abroad. Most of them deal with the navy. When the U.S. warmongers launched a series of armed provocations in the Taiwan Straits in September 1958, these artists got out a series of anti-imperialist woodcut broadsheets embellished with poems that were widely circulated.

Communist Party committees in this unit give full support to the amateur fine art activities. Measures are taken to provide time for creative work. Since 1958 seven art classes with an attendance of 200 amateurs have been organized. The woodcuts made are used to decorate club rooms, illustrate bulletins, wall newspapers and other publications. Commanders, despite their heavy duties, take a lively interest in fostering it. The best talents are sent in a planned way to art schools for advanced study.

These are only a few examples of many more that could be quoted. Amateur artists from the workshops, the farms and the defence forces are men and women who in their normal everyday work are shaping the so-

cialist life of today and laying the foundations of the communist tomorrow. Guided by the Party's policy for an art which serves the cause of socialism and communism, they have much to say with pencil, brush or graver. Familiar scenes of construction, the dauntless spirit of the working people in their big leap, new happinesses, new strivings . . . they harvest endless themes and subjects grown in the rich soil of life. The artist-creators of this new life express their feelings about it all with great naturalness and vitality and with increasing depth. Many works show an unpretentious originality; many are on a professional artistic level.

These amateurs form a natural channel for the popularization of art among the masses. The further development of our graphic arts, as *Ban Hua* says, depends in large part not only on our professionals but also on this great and growing corps of amateurs.

SHORT NOTES

Japanese Exhibition. A Japanese artists' delegation headed by Seison Maeda ended a tour of China recently. It brought to Peking an exhibition of 82 paintings representing all the major schools and trends in contemporary Japanese painting ranging from the academic to the modern schools.

For more than a thousand years, Japanese painting has had close links with Chinese art. The traditional style artists of the two countries use

basically the same art tools: brushes, paper, ink and colours and techniques; share many of the same traditional themes and subject matter. The Peking public was therefore peculiarly well equipped to appreciate the technical brilliance and meticulous attention to technical quality of the works exhibited; it was also deeply impressed by the distinctively Japanese character of the exhibits, their typically Japanese decorativeness, austerity of conception and originality. Reviewers noted the strongly romantic style of the older veterans preserving a valuable legacy of Japanese art with its strongly defined traditional features. In the works of many artists from the younger generation, traditional elements are less well defined and the influence of the modern Western schools since the Post-Impressionists is evident.

Chinese artists paid special tribute to the way patriotic Japanese painters have upheld their national culture and safeguarded and creatively developed their fine national tradition in painting in face of the infiltration of decadent U.S. cultural trends spearheaded by U.S. military, political and economic aggression.

The press warmly greeted the exhibition held in the Palace Museum and expressed the hope that the Japanese artists will continue to increase their contribution to their national culture by fully and deeply reflecting the contemporary life, work and struggles of the Japanese people.

Han Stone Carvings Gallery. Nanyang in Honan Province is famous for the many exquisite Han stone carvings unearthed there. Besides their artistic quality, these carvings are invaluable for research into the history and social life of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.). But however precious they were, they were either neglected or abused by the pre-liberation reactionary government. Many were casually inserted into road pavements, bridges or walls. In rebuilding these roads and bridges after liberation, the carvings were removed for preservation. Measures were also taken to collect the scattered treasures. Now the Cultural Bureau of Honan Province has built a gallery of Han stone carvings in one of the parks of Nanyang. Five hundred carvings are embedded in the walls both inside the rooms and in the corridors.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Premier Chou's Letter to Nepalese Prime Minister

On July 12, Premier Chou En-lai again wrote to Nepalese Prime Minister B.P. Koirala on the June 28 unexpected incident on the Sino-Nepalese border. In the letter, Premier Chou expressed pleasure in noting that because both sides had assumed an attitude of friendship and understanding, this unfortunate incident had been dealt with promptly and satisfactorily, and those who sought by every means a chance to undermine the friendship between China and Nepal had failed in their sinister objective. Premier Chou said that as regards the entry of Chinese troops into Chinese areas close to the Sino-Nepalese boundary to suppress Tibetan rebel bandits, the Chinese Government had notified the Nepalese Government beforehand on June 26. In the notification, the Chinese Government especially emphasized that the Chinese troops would under no circumstances cross the boundary to pursue the rebel bandits and that as soon as the task of suppressing them was completed, the Chinese troops would withdraw from the areas within 20 kilometres on the Chinese side of the boundary. This fully shows that the Chinese Government respects the agreement on the boundary question and attaches great importance to Sino-Nepalese friendship. After the occurrence of the unexpected incident on the Sino-Nepalese border on June 28, the Chinese Government, in order to avoid any recurrence of misunderstanding, ordered Chinese troops, in suppressing Tibetan rebel bandits, not to enter areas within 10 kilometres on the Chinese side of the boundary. It is now estimated that the work of suppressing the bandits would be concluded at the end of July at which time all Chinese troops would be withdrawn from the areas within 20 kilometres on the Chinese side of the boundary. Premier Chou said that he noted with pleasure that Prime Minister Koirala in his letter of July 7 had

given assurance that armed Tibetan rebel bandits entering Nepalese territory had been and would always be dealt with according to international law. Premier Chou En-lai expressed the conviction that with the elimination of the Tibetan rebel bandits along the Sino-Nepalese border, tranquillity along the two countries' borders would be ensured and the agreement between the two countries on the boundary question smoothly implemented. Premier Chou En-lai accepted the demand of the Nepalese side for compensation to the value of 50,000 rupees for losses incurred in the incident and indicated that the sum would be remitted to the Nepalese Government in the immediate future.

On July 18, Chinese Ambassador to India and concurrently to Nepal Pan Tzu-li wrote to Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary of the Nepalese Government, concerning the compensation and enclosed 50,000 Indian rupees.

Solidarity with Cuba!

Voicing the heartfelt sentiments of the Chinese people, many organizations in China have conveyed to their Cuban counterparts messages pledging all-out backing to the Cuban people's just fight against U.S. imperialist intervention. These included: the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese National Women's Federation, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students Federation, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the China Peace Committee, and the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

A Chinese trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lu Hsu-chang has in the meantime arrived in Cuba. The delegation called on President Osvaldo Dorticos, Director of the Cuban National Bank Ernesto Guevara and Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Olivares.

Also in Cuba currently is a Chinese youth delegation to attend the forthcoming First Youth Congress of Latin America.

In the cultural field, the Chinese Classical Theatre visiting Cuba since June 2, gave its farewell performance in Havana on July 13. In the course of its tour, the troupe played to audiences numbering scores of thousands

in Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Mercedes, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio. Everywhere, their performances were enthusiastically received and occasioned great demonstrations of Chinese-Cuban friendship.

Colombia C.P.'s 30th Anniversary Greeted

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in a message to the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party warmly congratulated the latter on the 30th anniversary of its founding and wished it ever greater achievements.

Hailing the Colombian C.P.'s indomitable struggles and outstanding accomplishments since founding, the message declared that the history of the past 30 years demonstrated that the Colombian C.P. is worthy of the name of vanguard of the Colombian working class and is one of the advanced detachments of the international proletariat.

Noting that developments in the current international situation provides further proof of the correctness of the conclusion that imperialism rots with each passing day, while for socialism things are daily getting better, the communication says: "In this excellent situation, we are deeply convinced that the Colombian Communists will surely unite more closely around the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party and lead the Colombian people on a more extensive scale to continue the struggle in defence of Colombia's national independence, for democratic freedoms and the improvement of the people's living conditions, in support of the revolution of the Cuban people, for the founding of an international anti-imperialist united front, and in opposing U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war and striving for lasting world peace; at the same time they will surely fight resolutely for strengthening the unity of the international communist movement, for upholding the Moscow declarations of 1957 and against modern revisionism."

China Observes Oman Day

On July 18, Oman Day, the Chinese people reaffirmed their all-out support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the Omani people.

In a cable to the Imam of Oman Ghalib Bin Ali, Chairman of the China Islamic Association Burhan Shahidi pledged the firm support of China's moslems to the Omani people's just struggle against British imperialism. The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity declared in a message to the Deputy Imam of Oman el Harithy that the Chinese people sternly condemned imperialist aggression against Oman and the criminal barbarous slaughter of the Omani people. It noted that the present situation in which the national and democratic movements are mounting as never before in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the U.S.-led imperialist bloc is ex-

tremely isolated and on the defensive is an exceedingly favourable one for the Omani people's fight against aggression and for independence. It expressed the conviction that the heroic Omani people will inevitably realize their national aspirations so long as they strengthen unity, persist in struggle and guard against the various intrigues of the U.S.-led imperialists.

On the eve of Oman Day, many Chinese papers featured reports on the Omani people's struggle. They gave special prominence to the statement of the Director of the Omani Office in Damascus Ibrahim al Harithy that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thesis that

imperialism is a paper tiger is also borne out on the Omani battlefield. In an interview with Hsinhua, Ibrahim al Harithy said that the Omani people who have administered telling blows to British imperialism are sure that final and complete victory will be theirs. The Omani spokesman also praised China's noble stand in support of the righteous struggles of the Arab peoples and those of all oppressed peoples. He underscored the point that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's military thinking as expressed in his speeches and articles has been a source of great inspiration to Omani leaders and fighters.

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

▲ **HAI JUI TOWS A BOAT** A historical opera set in the Ming Dynasty. A just county magistrate Hai Jui defies the representative of imperial power, Chang Kuo-kung, a ferocious inspector preying upon the people, and boldly exposes his evil doings in his presence. Chang, infuriated, orders Hai Jui to send some hundreds of peasants to tow his boat. Hai Jui, unwilling to damage farm work in the midst of the busy season offers himself and some runners to tow Chang's boat. Chang, fearful of mounting public indignation, flees. Produced by the visiting Shenyang Peking Opera Troupe.

(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **KING PA BIDS FAREWELL TO HIS BELOVED** King Pa bids farewell to his concubine, Lady Yu, before he attempts to break through the enemy encirclement. Unwilling to fall into enemy hands, Lady Yu commits suicide. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

July 29, 7:30 p.m. Minzhu Theatre

▲ **HSI HAI PRINCE** A historical opera set in the Tang Dynasty. Sron-'tsan Gampo, the Tibetan King, with a view to sealing unity with the Tang Dynasty, disregards the advice of his generals and comes to Changan seeking the hand of the beautiful and talented Princess Wen Cheng. Emperor Tai Tsung who knows the Tibetan King to be very promising and resourceful, devises three tests which he must meet to win the princess. The Tibetan King successfully hurdles all the tests and marries Princess Wen Cheng who later did much to foster cultural exchange and friendship between the Han and Tibetan nationalities. Produced by the visiting Shenyang Peking Opera Troupe.

(Watch for dates and places.)

SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **XIAO HU LEI** Adapted from the play of the same title written by the Ching Dynasty playwright Kung Shang-jen, this production is set in the Tang Dynasty, produced by the Peking Shaohsing Opera Troupe. The legend of a young girl skilled in playing the *xiao hu lei*, a stringed musical instrument which has been presented to her by her lover as a gift, and of which there is only one in all China. The emperor sends a subordinate to snatch the precious instrument, but after a series of adventures in which the girl shows courage in her defiance of the emperor, she succeeds in winning back her beloved *xiao hu lei*.

July 27-Aug. 2, 7:30 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Aug. 1-3, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **RED CLOUDS** tells how the Li minority people on Hainan Island suffered under Kuomintang oppression and how they gained their freedom. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

July 29-31, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

ACROBATICS

The Art Theatre of the Ministry of Railways in its thrilling acrobatic performances of some 20 routines on July 30, 7:30 p.m. at Minzhu Theatre.

THEATRE

▲ **PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN WASTELAND** A play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It is about the heroic exploits of the demobilized People's Liberation Army men pioneering new lands.

July 29-31, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **PRELUDE TO THE EASTWARD MARCH** This play, produced by the Experimental Theatre of Peking Central Drama School, tells 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.

July 29-31, 7:30 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

▲ **FORWARD, HEROIC JAPANESE PEOPLE!** A play produced by the China Children's Theatre. It describes the nationwide demonstrations in Japan against U.S. imperialism and the Kishi regime.

July 29-31, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

▲ **RED HEART AND A TIGER'S COURAGE** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre, tells of four demobilized People's Liberation Army men who with great heart and much courage but the meagrest of equipment tide over many technical difficulties and set up an alloy plant.

July 29-31, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

FILMS

▲ **FRONTLINE POST** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. A story laid in one of China's coastal fishing

villages, and recounting how the public security officers with the help of a P.L.A. regimental chief-of-staff and an ordinary woman peasant clean out a group of KMT secret agents who scheme to steal military information.

July 29-31, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **THE BATTLE OF SHANGHAI** A feature film in colour produced by the August First Film Studio depicting the P.L.A.'s encirclement of Chiang Kai-shek's army and the liberation of Shanghai in 1949.

(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **TRUE HEROES ARE FOUND TODAY** A feature film in colour jointly produced by the Tienma and Haiyen Film Studios tells the story of a scientific instrument plant worker who stubbornly conducts 371 experiments to solve a complex technical problem and contribute to the campaign of technical innovations and technical revolution.

July 29-31, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** A feature film in colour, based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A story of the heroic revolutionary youth movement in Peking in the early 1930s. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

July 30 & 31, Xin Jie Kou

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND** Showing of the works of contemporary Polish artists. Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Zhongshan Park

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND** Showing the achievements made by the Polish people in every field of national life. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Temple of Heaven

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

At Temple of Heaven

▲ **EXHIBITION OF BRITISH OIL PAINTINGS** Display of oil paintings by contemporary British artists. Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Workers' Cultural Palace



- Vacuum flasks and jars in various sizes with woven bamboo or metal casings
- Buy these brands and rest assured you've got the best!

VACUUM FLASKS for liquids:
6 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 pints

VACUUM JARS for frozen foods:
4 sizes: 5, 6, 8 and 20 pints

VACUUM FLASKS and VACUUM JARS



Golden Dragon



Golden Tripod



Yu-l



Golden Coin

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