

# PEKING REVIEW

47

November 22, 1960

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## Agricultural Science in New China

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*Theatre and Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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# MAO TSE-TUNG ON ART AND LITERATURE

This is a collection of theoretical essays on art and literature written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the years. They contain profound expositions on many fundamental questions in art and literature such as: the line that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers; the standpoint and attitude of literary and art workers; popularization and elevation (i.e., raising the standard or level of literary and artistic appreciation, criticism and creation); the criteria for literary criticism; the question of how to accept critically the best of the Chinese and foreign cultural heritage and how to create a vivid, fresh and vigorous Marxist-Leninist style. These essays are of fundamental importance as guides to the art and literary movement and its line of development. They develop Marxist thinking in these fields, fully systematize it and endow it with a highly scientific character and fighting spirit.

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

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

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*Read the November issue of*

## CHINESE LITERATURE

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- ▲ CHRONICLE AND PLATES IN COLOUR

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报  
(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 22, 1960 Vol. III No. 47

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## ROUND THE WEEK

### Emulation Between Giants

Early on the morning of November 9, a 4-member delegation from Wuhan arrived at the Anshan Iron Smelting Plant. Led by Wang Hung-hsun, superintendent of the Wuhan No. 2 Blast Furnace, it headed straight for the plant's No. 10 Blast Furnace. The Wuhan team was entrusted with a mission—to engage their Anshan mates in a friendly emulation drive to raise efficiency and increase output.

Wuhan's No. 2 Blast Furnace smelters had a special reason for challenging Anshan's No. 10 Blast Furnace. In the parlance of the industry, both are "kingpins." Placed in operation within eight months of each other—1959 and 1958 respectively—the two giants are like in capacity and the largest of their kind in China. Adding zest to the "battle" is the fact that Wang Hun-hsun and superintendent of Anshan's No. 10 Hsieh Pen-huan are old workmates and long-time friendly contestants—both were "graduates" of Anshan's No. 7 Blast Furnace where they served as heads of different shifts.

The Wuhan team was given a roaring welcome by its Anshan brothers. Representatives of the two blast furnaces speedily signed an emulation contract specifying not only the operational efficiency of the furnaces, rate of coke consumption, quality of pig iron and other goals for November and December, but also spelling out the terms of learning from and helping each other attain them. It was agreed to pass on to each other instantly any new technical innovations introduced or new experiences gained in operations by either side.

Before the signatures were dry on the agreement, the Anshan iron smelters translated their words into action. Taking advantage of the Wuhan team's short stay, they freely offered their guests detailed technical data and descriptions and demonstrations of advanced experiences. The Wuhan smelters too reciprocated with their own "secrets" of production.

Nor is this the end. The Anshan smelters have already decided to send their representatives to Wuhan for a return visit.

To coin a phrase—"they've just begun to emulate!"

### Bringing Techniques to the Doorstep

Last month when autumn harvesting, ploughing and planting was in full swing more than a thousand Peking scientists and technicians were making the fields of the surrounding countryside both their laboratories and classrooms. They were bringing science and techniques to the frontlines of agricultural production.

Members of agricultural research institutes, faculties in universities and technical colleges, and various production departments, the group scattered far and wide and worked and lived alongside the peasants. They studied and helped generalize the latter's successful experiences in the past year—in the first place those acquired in applying the "Eight-Point Charter" which prescribes deep ploughing and soil amelioration, rational use of fertilizer and close planting, etc. to obtain high yields in rice, cotton and other crops. At the same time, they contributed their skills to the solution of many key technical problems in agricultural production and helped popularize advanced techniques.

The rice survey team, for example, collected and summed up the communes' experiences in such pivotal areas as the handling of large tracts of high-yield farmland and extra-high-yield experimental plots, in converting alkaline land into good paddy-fields, in sowing rice seeds directly in the fields, etc. The plant protection team, on the other hand, helped popularize effective methods for eliminating pests and insects harmful to slope-grown fruit trees. And the mathematics team working with commune members determined the most efficient allocation of manpower and transport during the busy autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing.

Peking's scientists and technicians are far from unique. Participating in the movement for mass scientific activities, their colleagues in other parts of the country are also hard at work in the countryside as well as in mines and mills. Organized by their local scientific associations, these teams embracing scores, hundreds and sometimes even thousands of scientists and technicians specializing in one or several fields are active in many provinces. Hupeh, for instance, early this year was the scene of a huge "science service team," 1,000-strong making the rounds in some 35 rural communes and 60 factories and construction sites. It summed up and popularized the advanced techniques and experiences encountered while tackling whatever production snags appeared. In this way, Hupeh's scientists played the role of catalysts in effecting production boosts.

Bringing advanced techniques to the doorstep, as this process is now known in China, is a many-sided boon. While important problems of production which resisted solution by "normal" methods are now giving way before such combined assaults, the scientists and technicians have in turn discovered an unfailing source of enrichment of their own investigations and research and the means of putting them to that final and indispensable test — practice!

### At Village Fairs

A recent report in *Hubei Ribao* (Hupeh Daily) presented an interesting facet of present-day prosperity in the countryside. It told of the busy bazaars at Hsiehchi People's Commune in that province, which, while still retaining some traditional forms, are playing a new role in the rural economy.

On market days, peasants from nearby villages make use of their rest days by heading for the bazaars singly or in groups. They carry with them squealing piglets, poultry and green vegetables raised in their own gardens and handicrafts of their own making. At the bazaars, they are both buyers and sellers. By selling what they hold in surplus after fulfilling the state purchase quotas, they supplement their workday earnings and in turn buy what they need. In the same

way, the community dining-rooms, production teams and production brigades also sell their surpluses on the market.

Directing and managing this type of market is an exchange office (also called service department) which announces price references and, for the convenience of the peasants, purchases goods left unsold at the market. There is also a bank where the peasants can keep their spare money for future use.

With the ever-mounting purchasing power both in cities and villages and the ensuing increased demand for a wider variety and greater quantity of goods, these village bazaars are a happy supplement to the state stores which handle the lion's share of trade in the countryside.

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Another convenient shopping service in the rural areas now being popularized in Liaoning and other provinces is the "dining-room" market, so-called because it centres around the community dining-room. These markets make full use of the after-lunch and dinner hours to present their wares to customers as well as buy whatever surplus goods the latter want to sell.

In Changtu County, Liaoning, where this new-type market was first introduced, stalls were set up right in the courts of the community dining-rooms selling tobacco, paper, various daily necessities, farm tools and sundries of all sorts. Services are also available — a commune member having his haircut or his boots mended during the lunch break is a common sight, while the photographer specializing in family portraits is always one of the most popular men on the premises.

The "dining-room" markets are a popular institution introduced by thoughtful planners of the state commercial departments applying the highly effective method of bringing the shop to the shopper!



At Hsiehchi People's Commune Market  
Sketch by Chu Hwei

### Water for Hongkong

Last week the People's Council of Po On County, Kwangtung Province, signed an agreement with the British authorities in Hongkong for supplying water to Hongkong from the Shumchun Reservoir.

Hongkong has long suffered a severe shortage in its water supply. In the dry season, there are only three hours during the day when running water is available. This is a state of affairs which has a detrimental effect on the health and well-being of our compatriots and residents of Hongkong. The people of Kwangtung Province, in an expression of solicitude for their Hongkong fellow countrymen, decided to provide them with water from the Shumchun Reservoir which was in large part completed early this spring. The primary function of the reservoir is flood prevention and the generation of power.

Under the agreement, the Shumchun Reservoir will provide Hongkong with 5,000 million gallons of water annually.

# Premier Chou En-lai's Speech Welcoming The Cuban Economic Mission

*Following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the banquet given on November 18, 1960, in honour of the Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba. — Ed.*

**Your Excellency Major Ernesto Che Guevara, Respected  
President of the National Bank of Cuba,**

**Respected Distinguished Guests of the Economic Mission  
of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba,**

**Friends and Comrades,**

We are very happy to be able to receive in Peking our distinguished guests of the Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Major Guevara—representatives of the heroic Cuban people. Major Guevara is one of the leaders of the armed forces of the Cuban uprising and a close comrade-in-arms of His Excellency Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba. Major Guevara and the other distinguished guests of the Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba have now come from faraway Cuba to visit our country, bringing us the profound friendship of the revolutionary Cuban people. On behalf of the Chinese people and Government, I wish to extend a warm welcome to our distinguished guests, and through them to express our heartfelt thanks and high respect to the heroic Cuban people and the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

The Cuban people have a glorious revolutionary tradition and have persisted in long-term struggle against domestic and foreign reactionaries. Relying on their own unity and with the support of other peoples, and first of all the other Latin American peoples, the Cuban people, after waging an armed struggle for more than two years, finally overthrew the Batista dictatorship fostered by U.S. imperialism and won a great victory in their national and democratic revolution. Since the victory of the revolution, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary Government and its leader Prime Minister Fidel Castro, have achieved important successes in eliminating imperialist influence, suppressing counter-revolution, carrying out agrarian and other social reforms and developing their national economy and culture.

What the Chinese people particularly admire is that the Cuban people have displayed dauntless bravery in face of threats and intimidation by U.S. imperialism, and have again and again defeated its subversive plots and disruptive activities. The Cuban people have been waging

a struggle directed squarely against that most vicious U.S. imperialism which is in close proximity to Cuba. They have answered the U.S. economic blockade by ridding Cuba of the economic influence of U.S. imperialism and are ready, by organizing a militia, to repulse at any moment armed provocation and attack by the enemy. The Cuban people's struggle shows that an awakened oppressed people, so long as they can correctly assess the enemy strategically and are tactically skilful in handling the struggle against the enemy, will grow from weak to strong and will certainly be able to win and consolidate their victories. The struggle and victories of the Cuban people have become the hope and example of the other Latin American peoples; they have greatly inspired all the oppressed peoples of the world in their struggle for national independence, and made important contributions to the cause of defending world peace.

**I**N order to realize the unaccomplished aspirations of San Martin, Bolivar, Jose Marti and other national heroes for the independence and liberation of Latin America, the Latin American peoples, who long suffered under colonial rule and have later been subjected to U.S. imperialist oppression and enslavement, have never ceased their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. Particularly in recent years, in the international situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind, the national and democratic movements in Latin America have been developing in ever mounting waves. The "backyard" of the United States has become the front line against U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism, which has committed all kinds of evil deeds in Latin America, has created its own grave-diggers numbered in the tens of millions. The doom of U.S. imperialism in Latin America is drawing nearer and nearer.

However, the nature of imperialism and all reactionaries will never change. The nearer they approach their doom, the more they will put up death-bed struggles. In order to strangle the Cuban revolution, U.S. imperialism has recently imposed an all-round "embargo" on Cuba and stepped up its preparations for political subversion and armed intervention. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has made use of the "Organization of American States" to threaten and hold out baits to the Latin American countries, and create splits and antagonism among them in an attempt to attain its criminal aims of isolating Cuba, instigating Latin Americans to fight Latin Americans, disintegrating and suppressing the national and democratic struggles in Latin America. Only yesterday the Eisenhower administration brazenly

decided to send its naval and air force units to help the reactionary dictatorial governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua and to intervene in the internal affairs of these two countries, getting ready to suppress the national and democratic movements there and attempting to further subject Cuba to armed threats. Contrary to the desire of U.S. imperialism, these schemes and intrigues are bound to stir up still more the hatred of the Cuban and other Latin American peoples for their common enemy. Now, the fighting will of the Cuban people is stronger than ever before and there is an upsurge in the struggle of the 200 million Latin American people against U.S. imperialist intervention in Cuba and its aggression against Latin America.

**L**IKE the Cuban and other Latin American peoples, the Chinese people suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation. Under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people waged protracted and arduous struggles and finally overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. In the 11 years since the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese people have made tremendous achievements in all fields in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. At the present time, the Chinese people, holding high the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, are striving to build our country at a relatively high speed and within not too long a period into a socialist power with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture. The Chinese people have won victory in revolutionary struggle and success in construction in a process of continuously overcoming difficulties and continuously fighting against the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have never bowed to difficulties and never entertained any illusion about imperialism. We Chinese people are fully convinced that, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and with the support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and of the peace-loving peoples of the world, we shall certainly be able to build our country into a more beautiful place and make due contributions to the cause of world peace, so long as we continue to develop our revolutionary tradition of working hard and aiming high, unite with all international forces that can be united with, and continuously overcome all the difficulties on our path ahead.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Cuban peoples. It is even now in occupation of China's territory Taiwan and unceasingly carrying out military provocations and war threats against the Chinese people. It is actively reinforcing its Guantanamo naval base and plotting to encroach on Cuba's territory of Pinos Island, in an attempt to use them as advance bases and spring-boards for launching an armed attack on the Cuban people. The peoples of China and Cuba have always shown concern for and supported each other in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have given and will continue to give

resolute support to the Cuban people in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. The victory of the Cuban revolution has broken through the artificial barrier set up by U.S. imperialism between the Chinese and Cuban peoples and carried friendly relations between us to a new stage of development. In the past year, friendly relations between the Chinese and Cuban peoples have undergone a rapid development. Last July, agreements on trade and payment, on cultural co-operation and on scientific and technical co-operation were signed between our two countries. Not long ago, formal diplomatic relations were established between China and Cuba. And now, His Excellency Major Guevara and the other distinguished guests of the Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba have come to visit our country. I am deeply convinced that the visit of His Excellency Major Guevara and the other distinguished Cuban guests will certainly further strengthen the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Cuba, benefit the Chinese and Cuban peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and help the great cause of safeguarding world peace.

**T**HE present international situation is most favourable to the Cuban and other Latin American peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The forces of socialism, the national independence movement, peace and democracy have further prevailed over the forces of imperialism, colonialism, war and reaction. The Cuban and other Latin American peoples have friends all over the world. However, U.S. imperialism is still carrying on frenzied attacks to counter this trend, and will probably play all sorts of "peace" tricks. Therefore, the struggles of the Cuban and other Latin American peoples will be complicated and tortuous. We firmly believe that, so long as the Cuban and other Latin American peoples unite as closely as one and unremittingly persist in their long-term struggle, they will frustrate all the interventionist and aggressive plots and activities of U.S. imperialism; the final victory of the national and democratic revolution in Latin America cannot be prevented by any force on earth.

In conclusion, I propose a toast

to the militant friendship of the Chinese and Cuban peoples,

to the victory of the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism,

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

to world peace,

to the health of His Excellency Major Guevara and the other distinguished guests of the Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba,

to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Fidel Castro, and

to the health of His Excellency President Dorticos!

# Deliberate Aggravation of International Tension by the United States

*Following is an abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on November 19. — Ed.*

ON November 17, U.S. imperialism sent its naval and air forces to the Caribbean to interfere in the internal affairs of Guatemala and Nicaragua, ready to suppress the national and democratic movements there, and to threaten the Cuban people with armed force. It is still fresh in the memory of all people that only a month ago the U.S. Government voted, in the U.N. General Assembly, in favour of the resolution on "Co-operation of the U.N. Members," which provided that "no actions likely to aggravate international tension should be taken." But imperialism is, after all, imperialism. The ink on the U.N. General Assembly's resolution had hardly dried up when the United States brazenly tore it to shreds and deliberately aggravated international tension in the Caribbean and threatened world peace. This cannot but arouse the just indignation of the Latin American peoples and all peace-loving people throughout the world.

The United States has sent its naval and air forces to the Caribbean under the pretext of preventing "interference" in the internal affairs of Guatemala and Nicaragua by "Communist-led elements." But how can such nonsense deceive anyone? It is common knowledge that the U.S. ruling circles have long been scheming for armed aggression against Cuba. Particularly since the San Jose conference of foreign ministers of the "Organization of American States," Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nixon and their like have been openly clamouring for action against Cuba to strangle Cuban independence. The dispatch of U.S. naval and air forces to the Caribbean is evidence that the U.S. ruling circles are stepping up their scheme of armed intervention against Cuba. The U.S. President's press secretary Hagerty has further disclosed that the United States would instigate Guatemala and Nicaragua to lodge a "complaint" against Cuba with the "Organization of American States" in order to manufacture pretexts for further U.S. action.

The military actions of the United States are directed not only against the Cuban people. As is generally known, the national and democratic revolutionary movements in Latin America, and particularly in the Caribbean region, have recently been mounting on an even larger scale. Not

only have the Cuban people been resolutely directing their struggle squarely against the U.S. imperialist plots of intervention and increasingly consolidating the Cuban revolution, but, one after another, the peoples of the countries neighbouring on Cuba, influenced and inspired by the heroic revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people, have also launched struggles for national independence and for democracy. In Guatemala, which is used by the United States as a base for armed aggression against Cuba, large-scale armed activities against the government broke out in the middle of this month, and the anti-government troops are now holding out in the mountains and firmly carrying on the battle. In Nicaragua, also used by the United States as a base for armed aggression against Cuba, there have been new developments in the people's armed struggle against the dictatorial regime of Somoza. A section of armed people launched an attack on November 11 and occupied several towns in the Crazo Department south of the capital. Dictator Jose Maria Lemus of El Salvador was overthrown in a coup d'etat at the end of October. The peoples of Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama have launched increasingly vigorous struggles against ruthless exploitation by the United Fruit Company of the United States. The storms against U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean region have caused panic in U.S. ruling circles. It is quite obvious that Washington is trying to use armed force to "stabilize" the situation in the region and, first of all, to consolidate the two bridgeheads—Guatemala and Nicaragua—for attacks on Cuba in order to carry further its criminal plan of strangling the Cuban revolution.

THE reason why U.S. imperialism acts so desperately to heighten international tension is also inseparable from the fact that the United States faces the dangerous situation of its fourth postwar economic crisis. On the very day before Eisenhower ordered the dispatch of naval and air forces to the Caribbean Sea, he announced emergency measures in an attempt to check the massive outflow of gold and the continuous sharp increase in the adverse balance of U.S. international payments and to reverse the trend of growing economic crisis. Both these tactics of the U.S. monopoly capital group are desperate attempts to extricate itself from the economic crisis.

In the past ten months, the U.S. economy has rapidly and greatly deteriorated. To cope with the new crisis,

the U.S. Government has twice reduced the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank, relaxed credit terms and accelerated military spending in an effort to bring about an upturn in the economy. However, all such "anti-recession measures" have failed to achieve the expected results. On the contrary, they have led to a serious crisis in the prestige of the dollar which has long been shaky. This has eventually touched off the current dollar dumping and gold rush throughout the capitalist world. To cope with the sharp deterioration in its international payments position and the huge gold outflow, Eisenhower announced adoption of a series of emergency measures, blackmailing the "allies" of the United States in various ways to sacrifice their interests in trade, military expenditure and many other fields to help it tide over its difficulties. At the same time, he meant to tighten the squeeze on the American people, intending to lower the costs of U.S. products by pressing down the workers' wages. These economic measures, as opinions from many quarters have pointed out, though they may somewhat reduce U.S. expenditure abroad, can in no way cope with the huge annual deficits in U.S. international payments. This is clear even to the U.S. ruling circles themselves. Hence, simultaneously with emergency measures in the economic field, they have also begun military moves to intensify international tension.

Washington has long pinned its hope of staving off the crisis on the creation of tension and the speeding up

of arms expansion and war preparations. There is, therefore, nothing strange about the fact that the United States has suddenly resorted to open armed intervention in Latin America.

**T**HE frenzied struggle of the U.S. ruling circles, however, can neither end the hopelessly incurable economic crisis, nor hold back the flood of the Latin American peoples' swiftly developing national and democratic movements. It is beyond the power of any force to change the firm resolve of the Cuban people to defend their motherland to the end; any attack on Cuba by U.S. imperialism is bound to meet with firm counter-blows. The peoples of Guatemala and Nicaragua have, by their actions, demonstrated their resolute determination to be the masters of their own destiny. They will never permit U.S. imperialism to carry through even more blatant intervention in their internal affairs and prop up the dictatorial regimes which they repudiate. The Chinese people and all peace-loving people in the world stand on their side. By its acts of armed intervention, U.S. imperialism reveals its ferocious features all the more clearly before the Latin American peoples, thus impelling them to unite still more closely to wage resolute struggles against it. A cornered dog trying to jump over a high wall will only break its head; the doom of U.S. imperialism in Latin America is drawing nearer and nearer.

## Welcome the Envoys Of a Heroic Nation

*Following is a translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on November 17. — Ed.*

**T**HE Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government led by Ernesto Che Guevara, President of the Cuban National Bank, arrives in Peking today. During its visit in this country, the delegation will hold talks with our government delegation on such questions as the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. This is the first Cuban government delegation to visit China; it indicates that the relations of friendly co-operation between the Chinese and Cuban peoples have entered a new stage. The Chinese people most warmly welcome the distinguished guests from Cuba, which is resolutely opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and defending national independence.

Cuba is a heroic nation and the Cuban people a heroic people. The victory of the Cuban people's revolution has opened a new phase in the national and demo-

cratic revolutionary movements in the Latin American countries. In the past 22 and a half months, the Cuban people have rallied closely around the Revolutionary Government headed by Fidel Castro and raised high the great banner of national and democratic revolution; with fearless revolutionary spirit and indomitable revolutionary fortitude, they have smashed the extremely sinister intervention and sabotage activities of U.S. imperialism and defended and carried forward the cause of the Cuban revolution. The first stage of the Cuban revolution has yielded abundant results: The patriotic and democratic forces are growing rapidly, the solidarity of the people has been markedly strengthened, elements standing for compromise and capitulation hidden within the revolutionary camp have been steadily weeded out, and resolute suppression of counter-revolutionaries has continued. Land reform is basically completed in the whole country, the sown acreage of agricultural crops is being expanded and output increased, and all enterprises owned by U.S. monopoly capital in Cuba have been nationalized. The revolutionary armed forces of Cuba are being strengthened



and continuously expanded and a nationwide militia system has been instituted, ready at any time to repulse the enemy should he dare to invade Cuban territory. In foreign relations, Cuba follows a policy of peace and friendship with the people of all countries and has established diplomatic relations successively with such socialist countries as the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and has developed and expanded trade relations with these countries. Since the Cuban Revolutionary Government on October 14 promulgated the law on nationalizing big enterprises and private banks and on October 15 the law on city reform, the Cuban revolution has begun to enter its second stage. The programme of this new stage is the "Havana Declaration" adopted at the huge national rally held in the Cuban capital, Havana, on September 2. The Cuban Revolutionary Government has pointed out that the tasks in the new stage are: to continue to carry out land reform and the policy of nationalization, realize industrialization of the country and a diversified agriculture, raise production and eliminate unemployment, wipe out illiteracy and develop the people's education, and resolutely smash the aggressive and subversive schemes of U.S. imperialism and counter-revolutionary forces. These, undoubtedly, are difficult tasks. But since the Cuban Revolutionary Government, by relying on the people and overcoming all difficulties, has achieved brilliant victories in the past, it certainly will be able, in the revolutionary cause in the future, to continue to derive tremendous strength from the people and overcome all difficulties on its road of advance.

**T**HE significance and influence of the victory, consolidation and development of the Cuban revolution have gone far beyond the scope of that country. Throughout Latin America, revolutionary Cuba has become a glittering banner. The struggle directed by the Cuban people squarely against U.S. imperialism and their resolute efforts to oppose aggression, uphold national independence and secure economic development and social progress—all show to the peoples of Latin America and the whole world that U.S. imperialism is not to be dreaded but can be defeated. By their own struggle, the Cuban people have set an example showing that a country which lies nearest to the United States and under its strictest control is able to win victory in the national liberation struggle and that without so-called U.S. "aid," it is possible to develop the national economy. Thus, the U.S. paper tiger has once again been punctured. The heroic struggle of the Cuban people not only has greatly inspired the national and democratic revolutionary struggles of the peoples in Latin America, Asia and Africa, but also has made outstanding and major contributions to the fight against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to the defence of world peace.

Naturally, U.S. imperialism which is hostile to the people of the world will never be reconciled to its failure in Cuba. With the development of the Cuban revolution in depth, U.S. imperialism has intensified its moves of intervention and aggression. On the one hand, it has

imposed an overall embargo against Cuba in a vain attempt to use economic blockade to create difficulties for Cuba so as to undermine and throttle the Cuban revolution; on the other hand, it has made active preparations for armed invasion, vainly hoping to overthrow the Cuban Revolutionary Government. Cuban counter-revolutionaries and the mercenaries assembled in Florida, U.S.A., and on the soil of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Haiti are preparing to go into action. The United States has also strengthened military establishments and combat preparations at its naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba, appointed a new base commander, held continuous military "exercises" as a means of intimidation and, on one occasion, landed marines at this base in "a show of strength." All this indicates that the danger of U.S. armed aggression against Cuba is increasing with each passing day.

But, as Premier Fidel Castro said, "the Cuban people are an invincible force." It was precisely by relying on the people's unity and struggle that the Cuban revolution defeated the Batista dictatorial regime armed to the teeth by U.S. imperialism. Likewise, it is precisely by relying on the people's unity and struggle that the Cuban revolution has smashed the numerous cases of sabotage and subversive plots of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and that Cuba has been enabled to advance with great strides along the road of economic independence and social progress. Since the Cuban people were able to win victory in the revolution, they are able to safeguard it. The international situation today is very favourable to the Cuban people engaged in a just struggle. The Cuban people have friends everywhere in the world. The Latin American peoples, the peoples of the countries in the socialist camp and all peace-loving people in the world stand on their side. By relying on their own strength and the people's unity and struggle as well as the joint support of international progressive and peace-loving forces, the Cuban people will surely be able to make sustained and redoubled efforts to defeat any aggressive plot of U.S. imperialism and to advance the revolution.

**T**HE Chinese people stand at the eastern front in the struggle against U.S. imperialism while the Cuban people stand at the western front in the same struggle. They encourage and support each other in the struggle against their common enemy. The peoples of China and Cuba have long forged a deep comradeship-in-arms between them. The Chinese people have always watched with admiration the indomitable fight of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialism and are willing to do everything they can to give firm support to the heroic Cuban people. We are deeply convinced that the just struggle of the Cuban people will certainly advance from one victory to another. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cuba has laid a firm foundation for the growth of friendship between the peoples of our two countries. The present friendly visit to China of the Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, headed by Major Ernesto Che Guevara, will undoubtedly cement still further the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries.

# Cuban Government Economic Mission In China

THE Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, headed by the President of the Cuban National Bank, Major Ernesto Che Guevara, arrived in Peking on November 17. The first Cuban government mission to visit China, its arrival marks the rapid growth of China-Cuba friendly relations. The warm reception it enjoys in this country is an expression of the deepening comradeship-in-arms forged between the Chinese and Cuban peoples in their struggle against the common enemy — U.S. imperialism.

The Cuban mission came to China upon the invitation of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. The Vice-Premier, together with Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang and other government officials, was at the airport to greet the Cuban guests upon their arrival. With them was a great welcoming crowd — citizens from all walks of life in the capital — enthusiastically cheering the distinguished guests, waving flags and shouting the slogans: "Long live China-Cuba friendship!" "Salute the valiant Cuban people!" "Cuba yes, Yankees no!" Armed militia men and women, rifles in hand, stood at attention to salute the envoys of heroic Cuba.

Members of the Cuban mission include: Hector Rodriguez Llompert, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations; Major Alberto Mora, General Manager of the Cuban Bank of Foreign Commerce; and Major Eddy Sunol Ricardo.

## Chairman Mao Receives Cuban Guests

In the afternoon of November 19, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Major Guevara and all the other distinguished guests of the mission he leads, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. Then a dinner was given in honour of the Cuban guests.

The Cuban mission was honoured at a banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai on November 18. Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien were among those present. Premier Chou En-lai made a speech on this occasion (text of speech on p. 5).

In his speech at the banquet, Major Guevara said that the Cuban people feel deeply grateful to the Chinese people — a gratitude beyond description in words. This is because, he added, the Chinese people with their 22 years of struggle have given the Cuban people great experience and China's worker-peasant alliance in the conditions of a backward countryside similar to that of the American states has revealed a new road for the Americas. In face of the clear danger of U.S. aggression, Major Guevara pointed out, the Chinese people have taken their place in the struggle to defend Cuba's liberty and they stand in the vanguard of the countries defending Cuba's new-born revolution.

Speaking about the friendship between the Cuban and Chinese peoples, Major Guevara said that the develop-

ment of this friendship, understanding, respect and deep admiration which the Cuban people feel today towards the Chinese people, has been a long and difficult process through the years in which imperialist propaganda shut off sources of information for the peoples of the Americas. However, he continued, no matter what beautiful words are used by the imperialists, they cannot hide the fact that when Cuba faces aggression, it is the socialist countries which stretch out the hand of friendship and provide the necessary means for her to maintain her economy and the necessary guarantee of her protection should the imperialists press ahead with their aggression.

As we go to press, the Cuban mission is continuing its visit in China.

## Friendly Co-operation Grows Apace

This visit of the Cuban mission is the latest in a train of events marking the steady growth of friendly co-operation between the two countries. On July 23, delegates of the two Governments signed in Havana a trade and payment agreement, an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation and an agreement on cultural co-operation. On September 28, a China-Cuba joint communique was issued announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, and the two Governments have already named their ambassadors.

According to news reports from Havana, nearly 10,000 tons of Chinese rice and beans, the first shipment of their kind, arrived in that city on November 15 at a time when U.S. imperialism was stepping up its economic blockade against Cuba. In a commentary, the Cuban paper *Revolucion* said that thanks to the rice imports from China and the development of Cuba's own rice production, the Cuban people's rice needs can be met throughout the remainder of this year and the whole of next year. Under the July trade and payment agreement, China is to purchase half a million tons of Cuban sugar. Of this amount, it is estimated that 350,000 tons will be delivered within this year, and dockers in various Cuban ports are now enthusiastically loading sugar on dozens of China-bound ships. Apart from rice, Cuba will purchase dozens of other urgently needed products from China, including trucks, motors, internal combustion engines, stationery supplies as well as industrial raw materials.

Now the visit of the Cuban Economic Mission, as Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien pointed out in his speech of welcome at the airport, will certainly make great contributions to the promotion of the understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples, as well as to the further strengthening of the mutual support and co-operation between the two countries in their common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and to develop their national economies.

# Scientific Judgment and Foresight

— Studying Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Theses on International Questions As Expounded in the Fourth Volume of "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" —

by WEN SHIH-JUN

*Following is the translation of an article published in the November 16 issue of "Hongqi" (Red Flag), fortnightly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — Ed.*

## I

THE anti-fascist World War II ended in the defeat of fascist Germany, Italy and Japan and in the victory of the people's democratic forces of the world with the Soviet Union as the main force. A fundamental change took place in the international situation as a result of this war and a new situation emerged in which a new line-up of class forces has shaped up in the world and the class struggles have developed under new conditions all over the world.

As early as April 1945, before World War II ended, Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave a brilliant prediction of the postwar world situation. He said:

"This new situation differs vastly from the situation at the time of World War I. Then there was still no Soviet Union, nor had the peoples of many countries awakened as they have today. The two world wars represent two entirely different epochs."

Comrade Mao Tse-tung continued:

"The defeat of the fascist aggressor countries, the end of World War II and the realization of international peace do not mean that there will be no more struggle. The remnants of the forces of fascism which are widely scattered will certainly continue to make trouble; the forces against democracy and for the oppression of other nations, found in the camp against the fascist war of aggression, will continue to oppress the peoples and the colonies and semi-colonies. Therefore, **after the realization of international peace, the greater part of the world will still be full of struggles between the masses of the anti-fascist people and the remnant fascist forces, between democracy and anti-democracy, between national liberation and national oppression. Only when the remnant fascist forces, the anti-democratic forces and all imperialist forces have been overcome through prolonged efforts can victory come to the people on the widest scale. That day will certainly not arrive very quickly or easily, but arrive it certainly will. Victory in the anti-fascist World War II will pave the way for victory**

**of the people's postwar struggles. A consolidated and lasting peace can be ensured only after victory in these struggles.**"\*

The postwar world has developed in the direction predicted by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

After the victorious conclusion of World War II, a split occurred in the camp against fascist aggression because of the dream of U.S. imperialism to dominate the world and its opposition to the people of the whole world. U.S. imperialism, which followed the policy of "sitting on a mountain-top to watch the tigers fight it out" and joined the war only when its outcome was already decided, supplanted the German, Italian and Japanese fascists after the war and became the ringleader of the capitalist world. No sooner had the war ended than the world forces of reaction headed by U.S. imperialism, in their frantic attempt to seize the fruits of victory for themselves, went back on their promises about the realization of peace and democracy and international co-operation which they had made when the war started and during the course of the war; they treated their erstwhile allies—the Soviet Union and the people of the world—as their enemies and their erstwhile enemies—the German, Italian and Japanese fascists and remnant fascist forces in other countries—as their friends. Thus U.S. imperialism, in plain perfidy, mustered all the world's reactionaries, organized the imperialist camp in opposition to peace, democracy and socialism and, in defiance of the urgent desire of the world's people for peace, brazenly launched furious attacks against the people's democratic forces and raised the hue and cry of a new world war. But the people of the world, who suffered heavy losses in the two world wars and underwent the severe tests of war, have greatly raised their level of consciousness and will not tolerate the reactionaries wilfully imposing on them the threat of a new world war. To resist the menace and aggression of imperialism, the democratic forces of the whole world, with the Soviet Union as their core, closed their ranks and organized the anti-imperialist camp of peace, democracy and socialism. These two opposing forces, which stood in new alignment after the war, have waged sharp and complex struggles against each other all over the world.

\* "On Coalition Government."

At this time, it has become an important question for the people of the whole world to decide how to assess the democratic forces and the reactionary forces and the prospects of the struggles between them and how the former can defeat the latter. During the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, applying the science of Marxism-Leninism and basing himself on the new developments in the postwar international situation, further elucidated in a comprehensive and penetrating way a series of important questions on international class struggles. These elucidations are mainly collected in the fourth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*.

## II

The balance of the world's class forces is a basic question in sizing up the international situation. A development of historic significance in the world situation following World War II is that the anti-imperialist camp has surpassed the imperialist camp in strength.

As early as December 1947, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out clearly:

**"The strength of the world anti-imperialist camp has surpassed that of the imperialist camp. It is we, not the enemy, who are in the superior position."**

This is a basic assessment made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in regard to the international situation following World War II. This correct assessment by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is based on a scientific analysis of the balance of class forces in the postwar world.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

**"The anti-imperialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has already taken form. The socialist Soviet Union, free from crises, on the ascendant, winning the love and support of the world's broad masses — its strength has now already surpassed that of the imperialist United States, seriously menaced by crises, on the wane and opposed by the world's broad masses. The People's Democracies in Europe are consolidating themselves internally and are uniting with each other. In the European capitalist countries the anti-imperialist forces of the people are developing with those in France and Italy taking the lead. Within the United States, there are people's democratic forces which are getting stronger every day. The peoples of Latin America are not the obedient slaves of U.S. imperialism. In the whole of Asia, a great national liberation movement has arisen. All the forces of the anti-imperialist camp are uniting and forging ahead."\***

This is Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic analysis of the balance of class forces in the postwar world.

One aspect of the change that has taken place in the balance of class forces in the postwar world is the extreme weakening of the imperialist camp.

World War II dealt a heavy blow to the capitalist world; it deepened the grave political and economic crisis besetting the whole capitalist world. During World War

II, the three big imperialist powers — Germany, Italy and Japan — were overthrown and two big imperialist powers — Britain and France — were weakened by the war; only one remaining big imperialist power, namely, the United States, sustained no damage, but it was already standing solitary and in dire isolation.

U.S. imperialism, which profited and grew fat during the war and became the stronghold of the world's reactionary forces, in the postwar period discarded its past signboard of isolationism and, instead, put up the banner of cosmopolitanism — a banner of naked expansion and aggression. Taking advantage of the favourable position it attained during the war, U.S. imperialism has carried out a large-scale military deployment, set up a network densely studded with military bases around the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, engaged in arms expansion and war preparations, meddled in the internal affairs of various countries and assisted the reactionaries in different lands in suppressing the people's democratic movements there and the national liberation movements in the colonies. Thus it vainly attempts to realize its imperialist ambition of enslaving the people of the world.

ON the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that a salient political phenomenon marking the imperialist camp in the postwar period is the fact that on the one hand, U.S. imperialism — the chieftain of the capitalist world — has gathered in the political scum of the whole world as instruments for its global domination while, on the other hand, the reactionary forces in various countries of the world all pin their hopes on U.S. imperialism. In order to realize its plan of enslaving the world, U.S. imperialism, while carrying out fascistization at home, has, in other parts of the world, "mustered the reactionary forces in all countries, the human dregs cast off by their people, to form an imperialist and anti-democratic camp. . . ."\*\* Chiang Kai-shek in China, Syngman Rhee in south Korea, Ngo Dinh Diem in south Viet Nam, Peron in Argentina and their like are such scum. All of them are hardened and ruthless executioners whose hands are drenched with the blood of their victims; all of them are professional lackeys of imperialism and traitors to their lands. As the policy of national betrayal and dictatorship pursued by them aroused intense hatred among the people of their respective countries, they found themselves besieged by the whole people there. Developments in the postwar world situation have landed U.S. imperialism in such a hopeless plight that it can enlist no more than such a small handful of reactionaries to serve as its chief aides in its fight against the people and against democracy.

This phenomenon indicates the profound change that has taken place within the postwar capitalist world. It shows that U.S. imperialism has become even more reactionary and decadent. In the past, the bourgeoisie in the United States, flaunting the banner of democracy and freedom, could still hoodwink a number of people. But in the postwar period, all this has changed; not even a shadow of democracy or freedom can now be found and the principles of equal human rights and of national

\* "The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

\*\* "The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

equality have been trampled underfoot. Pushing through fascistization at home, the U.S. reactionaries have placed themselves in a state of opposition to the people of the whole country and aroused among the American people a constantly increasing opposition. Since the U.S. reactionaries have gathered around themselves the human dregs — the reactionary forces of the whole world, they have placed themselves in a state of opposition to the people of the whole world, focussed on themselves the hatred which all the world's people have for the reactionaries and made themselves the public enemy of the world's people. As U.S. imperialism intensifies these reactionary activities, the contradictions between it and the American people, as well as the people in the other capitalist countries and the colonial and semi-colonial countries, have become more acute. Thus, politically, the U.S. reactionaries have sunk steadily further into the plight of isolation.

**I**F we say that, in the postwar period, U.S. imperialism can enlist only the political scum of the various countries and rely on them to work against the people, then to an even greater extent the reactionaries of various countries of the capitalist world have to rely on the support of U.S. imperialism to prolong their precarious existence. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that after World War II, the reactionaries of various countries all "depend . . . on U.S. imperialism with its atom bombs, which they regarded as 'exceptionally powerful' and 'matchless in the world.' On the one hand, they thought U.S. imperialism could meet their military and financial needs with a stream of supplies. On the other hand, in their megalomania, they speculated that 'war between the United States and the Soviet Union is inevitable' and that 'the outbreak of a third world war is inevitable.' **This dependence on U.S. imperialism is the common feature of the reactionary forces in all countries since World War II. It reflects the gravity of the blows world capitalism received in World War II; it reflects the weakness of the reactionary forces in all countries, their panic and loss of confidence; and it reflects the might of the world revolutionary forces — all of which make reactionaries in all countries feel that there is no way out except to rely on U.S. imperialist support.**"\* Such a state of affairs did not exist before World War II. The reason why during the postwar period the Kuomintang reactionaries in China dared to launch a counter-revolutionary war against the Chinese people was that they had U.S. imperialism as their backstage boss providing them with money and guns and giving them aid and encouragement. The change is remarkable indeed: In the past, the reactionaries of various countries could still rely mainly on their own strength to suppress the people's revolution and maintain their reactionary rule, but after World War II, even they themselves no longer believe that they can carry on without the aid of U.S. imperialism.

This inter-dependence between the reactionaries of various countries and U.S. imperialism in the postwar period is manifested not only in the relations between the reactionaries of the colonial and semi-colonial countries and U.S. imperialism, but also in the relations between the reactionaries of such capitalist countries as

Britain and France and U.S. imperialism. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism colludes with the reactionaries of Britain and France to attack the people in these countries and in their colonies, while, on the other hand, the British and French reactionaries pursue a reactionary line of policy of selling themselves to U.S. imperialism in exchange for its support. The cost of this line is that these countries are inevitably reduced into dependencies of U.S. imperialism. The result is an inevitable sharpening of contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the people of these countries as well as between U.S. imperialism and certain ruling circles in these countries, thus compelling the people of Britain, France, etc., including even a section of enlightened individuals of the bourgeoisie, to stand firm against oppression by U.S. imperialism. Meanwhile, this also compels the people of Britain and France to wage resolute struggles against the British and French reactionaries.

To sum up, the political root cause of the illness plaguing the capitalist camp in the postwar period lies in its internal disintegration and splits and in its utter isolation from the people. The high and mighty pose it adopts at one time or another is like the last lingering rays of the setting sun — a mere reflection of its impending doom.

**T**HE economic crisis besetting the entire capitalist world during the postwar period has deepened further. At the time when World War II ended, this was the situation that had emerged: All the capitalist countries of the world had sustained damage in varying degrees during the war; the sole exception was U.S. imperialism which rose like an upstart during the war. Yet, in point of fact, this imperialist power is not as powerful as the reactionaries of the various countries conceive it. Comrade Mao Tse-tung made an incisive analysis of this upstart imperialist power which rose during the war. He pointed out:

"The economic power of U.S. imperialism, which grew during World War II, is confronted with unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. The further shrinking of these markets will cause economic crises to break out. The wartime boom in the United States was only temporary. The strength of the United States is only superficial and transient. Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on the volcano."\*

During World War II, in the imperialist U.S.A., production in those branches of industry connected with war more than doubled as compared with the prewar period; there was a tremendous growth of monopoly capital. But, since the end of World War II, a number of countries have broken free from the capitalist system and formed the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union; a number of colonial and semi-colonial countries have won their national independence and the imperialist colonial system is disintegrating day by day; such capitalist countries as Britain and France have made efforts to heal the wounds of war and restore their spheres of influences while defeated West Germany and Japan have stepped up their

\*"The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

\*"The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

efforts at economic recovery and expansion in an attempt to join once again in the scramble and struggle for the steadily contracting capitalist world market. Meanwhile, in the postwar U.S.A., industry has been operating under capacity, commodities are difficult to sell, workers have been constantly hit by mass unemployment, and the purchasing power is on the decline. Thus the foreign and domestic markets of the United States are shrinking steadily as the days go by. That is why, soon after the end of the war, the transient wartime boom underwent a change and, in 1948, a crisis of over-production broke out. In the effort to save it from crisis, the economy of U.S. imperialism has been led onto the path of militarization of the national economy. Since the end of World War II, the periodic economic crises of the capitalist countries have occurred not, as they used to in the past, with a frequency of once in about every ten years, but once in nearly every three or four years. The unevenness in the development of capitalist economy has become all the more pronounced and the situation of relative stability in the capitalist world will never again re-appear.

It is thus that Comrade Mao Tse-tung has comprehensively and penetratingly exposed, from the political and economic aspects, the degenerating, decaying and actually brittle essence hidden behind U.S. imperialism's appearance of strength. He said: "Because the strength of the enemy rests on flimsy foundations, his camp is torn by internal strife and he is alienated from the people and confronted with inescapable economic crises, he can be defeated."\*

**A**NOTHER aspect of the balance of class forces in the postwar world is that the strength of the anti-imperialist camp has been greatly augmented.

The socialist system has grown beyond the confines of a single country to form a powerful socialist world system headed by the Soviet Union. This is a most important feature of the change in the world balance of class forces that took place after the war. The Soviet Union as the core of the anti-imperialist camp was the main force that defeated fascist Germany, Italy and Japan during World War II. It went through the severe test of the war and finally won victory in that life-and-death struggle against powerful enemies, thereby demonstrating the boundless vitality of the socialist system. The international role and prestige of the Soviet Union has been greatly enhanced among the people of the world; it has become a strong bulwark in defending world peace. With the assistance of the Soviet Red Army, the peoples in a series of countries in Eastern Europe drove out the fascist German aggressors, overthrew the reactionaries in their own countries who had collaborated with the German fascists, established the people's democratic state power, broke away from the capitalist system and, together with the Soviet Union, formed the socialist camp. The emergence of the socialist camp has greatly strengthened the forces of the peoples of the world in defending peace and striving for human progress.

Victory in the anti-fascist World War II opened up still broader possibilities and more practicable paths for

\*"Revolutionary Forces of the World, Unite Against Imperialist Aggression."

the cause of liberation of the working class and the oppressed nations of the world. The national liberation movements in the colonies and semi-colonies developed even more extensively and with greater momentum than after World War I. In the East, and first of all in Asia, the banner of national independence and liberation was raised high. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, in order to defeat the attacks launched by the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, bravely waged the patriotic, just and revolutionary war of liberation. In Viet Nam, vast territories were liberated as a result of the war of national liberation there. The people of the northern part of Korea established their own state power. The flames of national liberation burned in such countries as Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and the Philippines. The workers' movements and democratic movements in the capitalist countries have also developed on an extensive scale. The struggles for people's democracy in all the capitalist countries have experienced an ever greater upsurge, the level of political consciousness of the peoples of various countries has been steadily enhanced, the strength of the Communist Parties of the various countries has developed considerably and the peace movement is rising on an even broader scale than before.

The above-mentioned movements for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism have converged to form a colossal force, fundamentally changing the postwar world balance of class forces and enabling the strength of the anti-imperialist democratic camp to surpass that of the imperialist camp.

With his amazing sensibility to new things, Comrade Mao Tse-tung discovered this new situation as soon as it emerged and gave his profound judgment on it; he took note of this new world situation and foresaw the bright prospects which it held out for historical development. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "It would be a very big mistake to underestimate the significance of the victory of World War II."\* He also pointed out: **"We certainly should grasp our own destiny in our own hands. We should rid our ranks of all impotent thinking. All views that overestimate the strength of the enemy and underestimate the strength of the people are wrong."**\*\*

**T**HE stupid imperialists and the reactionaries of the various countries are invariably unwilling to see these new changes in the world situation, nor are they able to see them. They always miscalculate the situation, overestimating their own strength and underestimating the strength of the people. They considered that the world after World War II was exactly the same as it had been in the past, permitting nothing to change its shape or form and no one to go against their will. The reactionaries of the various countries all made vain attempts to restore the old order they longed for and U.S. imperialism schemed all the more frenziedly to enslave the whole world.

At that time, there were also some people in the democratic camp who did not believe that the strength

\*"Revolutionary Forces of the World, Unite Against Imperialist Aggression."

\*\*"The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

of socialism was really superior to that of imperialism, they merely calculated and compared the balance of forces between the two camps and the two systems as a whole in a mechanical way in terms of material things. They were frightened by the superficial might of U.S. imperialism; they could not see that in essence it was brittle and weak.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung time and again criticized this erroneous viewpoint; he pointed out that the balance of forces is not simply a balance of economic power but also one of manpower and the morale of men. The fundamental questions are: on which side is justice, and on which side lies the support of the people? What is the nature of the political force and what is the nature of the social system? In the final analysis, the support of the people and the nature of the social system are the decisive factors that play a constant role. Facts have proved that in human history, it was always the weak who defeat the strong and the people deprived of material forces who defeat those possessed of powerful material forces. The reason is very simple, that is, that the weak and the dispossessed in history represent the direction of the march of history and the demands of the development of the productive forces and that once they are united they can defeat the reactionaries who appear to be strong. Whoever has justice on his side gets plenty of support and whoever hasn't lacks support. In our times, socialism is justice; it represents the trend of the general situation and enjoys the support of the people. The new-born forces are bound to defeat the decadent forces — this is an objective law independent of human will.

**S**INCE the war, the forces of the people representing the new-born forces have developed immensely. Although the socialist camp has not yet for the moment caught up with the imperialist countries in the output of certain industrial and agricultural products, we are enjoying ever-increasing superiority in the world balance of class forces as a whole because justice is on our side and because we have the superior socialist system plus definite material forces, plus the forces of the world striving for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

It was precisely in this way that Comrade Mao Tse-tung saw through the superficial phenomena of things and grasped their essence; he regarded imperialism and all reactionaries as paper tigers. He said: **"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, they are frightening, but in reality they don't amount to much. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries, but the people who really have great strength.** Before the February Revolution (1917) in Russia, which side was really strong there? On the surface, the tsar was powerful; but he was swept away by one blast of the February Revolution. In the final analysis, the strength of Russia was on the side of the soviets of workers, peasants and soldiers. The tsar was only a paper tiger. Wasn't Hitler once considered very powerful? But history proved that he was a paper tiger. So were Mussolini and Japanese imperialism. On the other hand, the Soviet Union and the people in all countries who love democracy and freedom are much more powerful than expected."

\* "Interview with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong."

Proceeding from the overall situation of class contradictions and class struggles all over the world and in the light of the balance of class forces in the postwar world Comrade Mao Tse-tung came to the conclusion: "The outlook for the world after World War II is bright. This is the general trend."\* On the basis of an overall analysis of the balance of class forces, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a Marxist-Leninist generalization of our times. He pointed out: **"This is the historic epoch in which world capitalism and imperialism are going to their doom, and world socialism and people's democracy are marching to victory."**\*\* A correct understanding of the balance of class forces and a correct understanding of the epoch will help us to grasp the central point of the class struggle in the international sphere and enable us to keep clear-headed in the face of kaleidoscopic changes in the international situation and thereby correctly deal with the various important questions that constantly crop up at home and abroad.

### III

The question of war and peace is an important question in the postwar world. The reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism vainly attempted to overwhelm the people's forces. Not long after the conclusion of the war, the U.S. reactionaries kicked up a great deal of clamour about war against the Soviet Union. This was for a time echoed by all the world's reactionaries and there was much propaganda ballyhoo to the effect that "a war between the United States and the Soviet Union is inevitable" and "a third world war will certainly break out." A ferocious anti-Soviet current was thereby set coursing through the whole world. A bank of dark clouds hung over the international political arena. The Kuomintang reactionaries, afraid that there were not enough troubles in the world, staked all their hopes on this gamble and vainly attempted to intimidate the Chinese people with this clamour about a new world war. At that time, there were some people, misled by these phenomena, who overestimated the strength of imperialism and underestimated the strength of the revolutionary people and so drew pessimistic conclusions.

To counter the then pessimistic appraisal of the international situation, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a systematic analysis of the postwar international situation. As early as fourteen and a half years ago, that was, in April 1946, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said in the document entitled "Some Points in Appraisal of the Present International Situation":

**"The reactionary forces of the world are definitely preparing a third world war and the danger of war exists. But the democratic forces of the people of the world surpass the reactionary forces of the world and are forging ahead; they must and certainly can overcome the danger of war. Therefore, the question concerning the relations of the United States, Britain and France with the Soviet Union is not whether to compromise or break, but whether to compromise sooner or later. 'To compromise' means to reach agreement through peaceful**

\* "On the Chungking Talks."

\*\* "The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

negotiation. 'Sooner or later' means several years or more than ten years or still longer."

This is a Marxist-Leninist thesis. In this thesis Comrade Mao Tse-tung fully disclosed the two objectively existing possibilities in relation to a new world war—it might break out and it might be averted.

On the one hand, the possibility of a new world war breaking out objectively exists. Imperialism is the root cause of modern war. This is a fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism. As mentioned above, the danger of war comes from the imperialist United States. Since World War II, serious and profound political and economic crises have existed within U.S. imperialism. The rapid development of all these crises has sharpened all sorts of internal and external contradictions of U.S. imperialism. These circumstances have compelled the U.S. imperialist elements to scamper blindly like wild beasts to Europe, Asia and other places. They are frantically engaged in war preparations in the hope that in the future, at some distant stage they will one day unleash a third world war and defeat the democratic forces.

However, things are not entirely decided in accordance with the wishes of imperialists. According to Marxist-Leninist theory, the masses of the people and the progressive class representing the trend of social development decide the human destinies in world history. The postwar world situation, as mentioned above, has entered an era entirely different from the past. It differs not only from the situation prior to World War I but also from the situation before World War II. After World War II, the balance of class forces throughout the world underwent fundamental changes; gone were the days when the reactionary forces of the world could bully around as they liked. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: **"Together with all the democratic forces of the world, we certainly can, if everyone makes strenuous efforts, defeat the imperialist plan of enslavement, prevent the outbreak of a third world war, overthrow all reactionary regimes and win lasting peace for mankind."**\* Thus, objectively there exists the possibility of averting a new world war.

**W**ITH this overall thesis on the two possibilities regarding war, Comrade Mao Tse-tung opposed both kinds of one-sidedness—overestimation and underestimation of the danger of war, while laying stress at that time on opposition to the first kind of one-sidedness. The wisdom of Comrade Mao Tse-tung lies in the fact that only a few months after World War II ended, he foresaw the postwar situation that would soon emerge in which the two opposing camps might compromise, instead of making a clean break and waging a new world war. History in the ten and more years after the war fully proved the correctness of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's foresight.

Failing to see that the people's strength in the postwar period had already surpassed the strength of imperialism and thus fearing U.S. imperialism and the outbreak of a new world war, being at a loss what to do and not daring to wage struggles in face of the united offensive of the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries—this was a most dangerous, mistaken tendency for a certain

period after the war both within the Party and outside it. Comrade Mao Tse-tung resolutely opposed such weak and impotent thinking. Of course, it would also be extremely mistaken if one failed to see the objectively existing danger of war, and discarded our vigilance against the war preparations of imperialism and assumed an attitude of blind optimism. Only by seeing in an all-round way the two possibilities regarding war, opposing the one-sided recognition of only one possibility to the exclusion of the other possibility, and striving in our work to turn the good possibility into reality and making full preparations to cope with the bad possibility; thus can we hold the initiative in our struggle against imperialism and stand invincible no matter what situation arises.

**D**URING the entire course of striving for the good possibility and simultaneously making preparations to cope with the bad possibility, the fundamental point of our work must be built on the basis of broadly mobilizing the masses of people. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has constantly pointed out that our duty should be to propagate among the people the bright prospects for the possible averting of war and build up their confidence in defending peace and gaining victory; at the same time we should also tell the truth to the people about the objectively existing danger of war, enhance their vigilance and make them mentally prepared for it at an earlier date. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan and before the nationwide civil war had broken out, a section of the Chinese people and certain comrades within our Party still did not understand very clearly the Kuomintang reactionaries' plot of starting a civil war. Then, while striving for the realization of the prospects of internal peace, the Central Committee of our Party timely and repeatedly explained the danger of civil war to the people of the whole nation and enabled them to make full preparations mentally. In regard to this, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in the light of the historical experience of the Chinese revolution, emphatically pointed out: "This is very important, and it makes a world of difference whether this has been done or not."\* Later events proved that precisely because we had made such preparations, we held the initiative in face of the serious situation in which the Kuomintang reactionaries launched the nationwide civil war, and ultimately won victory in the people's great revolution. This experience of the Chinese revolution also fully applies to the struggle against the war activities of imperialism. If we do not let the people know the truth, if we conceal from the people the danger of imperialism unleashing a world war and leave the people mentally unprepared at all, then once imperialism engages in war adventures the people will be put in a very passive position. On the contrary, only by constantly calling the people's attention and letting them stay in preparedness, can the people deal properly with all kinds of complex situation. The people's mental preparations to cope with a new world war is an important condition for preventing a world war and defending peace. The higher the people's vigilance becomes, the broader the section of the people mobilized and the greater their determination to defend the cause of peace, the better will world peace be ensured.

\*"The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan."

\*"The Present Situation and Our Tasks."



On the basis of an analysis of the two possibilities regarding a new world war — the possibility of its outbreak or its prevention, Comrade Mao Tse-tung very penetratingly disclosed the essence of the clamours about a new world war widely publicized at that time by the reactionaries of the United States and other countries. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "There are two sides to the propaganda about an anti-Soviet war. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism is really preparing a war against the Soviet Union; the current propaganda about an anti-Soviet war, together with other anti-Soviet propaganda, is political preparation for such a war. On the other hand, this propaganda is a smokescreen used by the U.S. reactionaries to cover up the many real contradictions now immediately confronting U.S. imperialism. These are the contradictions between the U.S. reactionaries and the American people and the contradictions between U.S. imperialism on the one hand and other capitalist countries and the colonial and semi-colonial countries on the other. At present the U.S. slogan of waging an anti-Soviet war actually means the oppression of the American people and the expansion of the aggressive U.S. forces in the capitalist world."\*

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the U.S. imperialists do indeed have a bitter hatred for the Soviet Union and have always dreamed of destroying the socialist countries. But they know that the powerful and united socialist countries cannot be knocked down. Moreover, in order to attack the Soviet Union, the U.S. reactionaries will first attempt to seize the extremely vast intermediate area lying between the United States and the Soviet Union. This intermediate area covers a good number of capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries in Europe, Asia and Africa, including almost the greater part of the world's raw material-producing areas and markets. The seizure of this area by U.S. imperialism will naturally provide it with a springboard and base for its future attack against the Soviet Union, but its more direct goal is still to plunder and enslave these countries. The U.S. reactionaries, however, conceal these practical aims and describe everything as designed to attack the Soviet Union. Obviously, this is nothing but a smokescreen.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thesis on the two possibilities regarding world war — the possibility of its outbreak or its prevention, and his thesis on the imperialist preparations for an anti-Soviet war and anti-Soviet smokescreen are not outdated even now and are still important thinking guiding us in observing the international situation at the present time.

In the past ten years and more the activities of arms expansion and war preparations of the world's reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism have been stepped up more than ever before. They have sowed the seeds of war everywhere and all along persisted in creating cold war situations and international tension. This shows that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed and furthermore will never change, and that the danger of world war still exists. However, the people's forces throughout the world defending peace have developed on

\*"Interview with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong."

a broader scale over the ten and more years after the war; in the situation where the East wind prevails, and will continue to prevail, over the West wind, the possibility of preventing world war has also greatly increased. At the Supreme State Conference in September 1958, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that U.S. imperialism calculates that it will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tense situations created by the United States have led to the opposite of what the Americans wished. They have served to mobilize the people of the whole world in opposition to the U.S. aggressors. The military bases which the United States set up in many places of the world have not produced the effects it expected. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The Chinese territory of Taiwan, Lebanon, and all U.S. military bases on foreign territories are all like nooses tied round the neck of U.S. imperialism. The Americans themselves, and nobody else, made these nooses, and they themselves put them round their necks and handed the other ends of the nooses to the Chinese people, the people of the Arab countries and all the people throughout the world who love peace and oppose aggression. The longer the U.S. aggressors remain in these places, the tighter the nooses round their heads will become." Every aggressive move made by the U.S. aggressors with their self-made nooses round their own necks and every tense situation they created serves more and more to mobilize the people of the whole world to oppose their policies of aggression and war. Of course, as long as imperialism exists, it will never cease its activities to start a world war. Therefore, we must not relax in the least our vigilance against the danger of imperialism launching a world war. Up to the present moment, U.S. imperialism has not yet given up its use of the "anti-Soviet" and "anti-Communist" smokescreen to cover up its attempt to rule over the world. Consequently, ceaseless exposure of the essence of this smokescreen forms an indispensable part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries.

#### IV

WHAT course should be taken to check the danger of a new world war and achieve a lasting world peace is another major problem of the postwar world. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has laid down comprehensive Marxist-Leninist tactics on how to struggle against imperialism in order to prevent world war and safeguard world peace.

A clear understanding of the nature of imperialism is the starting point in formulating these tactics. During the period of the decisive battle waged by the Chinese revolutionary forces against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, a certain number of people lacked a clear understanding of the nature of imperialism and entertained illusions about it. In view of this fact, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in 1945 when victory had just been won in the War of Resistance Against Japan and when U.S. imperialism had replaced Japanese imperialism and launched frantic aggression against China, taught us: "We must be clear-headed, that is, we must not believe the 'good words' of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster."\* Later, in "Cast

\*"The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan."

Away Illusions and Get Ready for Struggle" he again pointed out: "When we say that 'imperialism is ferocious,' we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their cleavers, that they will never become Buddhas till their doom." The aim of imperialism is to enslave and oppress the people of the whole world and eliminate the socialist countries and the people's revolutionary forces of all countries. This aim which it clings to will never change till its doom. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The principle of the reactionary forces towards the democratic forces of the people is definitely to destroy all they can and to prepare to destroy later whatever they cannot destroy now."\* Here the ferocious nature of imperialism is laid completely bare. Comrade Mao Tse-tung told us that imperialism regards the people as its irreconcilable enemy and is dead set against them and we should therefore not entertain any unrealistic illusions about it.

Proceeding from the fact that the nature of imperialism cannot change, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that there is no other way to deal with imperialism but to mobilize the people of the whole world to carry on resolute and effective struggles against it. He said: "It is futile to persuade the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries in the hope that they will become kind-hearted and turn over a new leaf. The only course open to us is to organize our forces to fight them."\*\* It is only through such persistent struggles that we can check the activities of imperialism to launch a world war and win lasting world peace. As was well said by Comrade Mao Tse-tung: "... the people of the United States and the peoples of all countries menaced by U.S. aggression should unite to beat back the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries and their lackeys in these countries. Only victory in this struggle can prevent a third world war; it cannot be prevented in any other way."\*\*\* It is utterly wrong to think that without struggle and by merely relying on negotiations and on submission and accommodation we can make imperialists and all the reactionaries repent of their sins and thoroughly reform themselves and can achieve a secure and lasting peace hands down.

Of course, it is permissible to conduct peace negotiations, make some concessions, arrive at agreements of one sort or another and obtain compromises on the principle that the basic interests of the people are not impaired. But the imperialists never readily agree to hold serious talks with socialist countries to reach agreements favourable to peace. Therefore, even when we try to reach certain agreements with imperialism and achieve compromises with it we must by no means stay away from the struggle of the masses but must rely on them. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that the reaching of any such agreements "can be the outcome only of resolute, effective struggles by all the democratic forces of the world against the reactionary forces of the United States, Britain and France."† He also said that such compromise "does

not mean compromise on all international issues. That is impossible so long as the United States, Britain and France continue to be ruled by reactionaries. Such compromise means compromise on some issues, including certain important ones."\*\* Numerous facts of the ten years and more following the war, such as the Korean Armistice Agreement and the agreements on the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China, have shown that every agreement with imperialism has been achieved only after having had a trial of strength and waged serious struggles with it.

WHEN speaking of compromise between countries with different social systems, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in the light of objective reality, made a strict distinction between the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries and the domestic policy of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, regarding them as two things which are essentially different and should not be confused. He has clearly pointed out that while socialist countries make compromises with imperialist countries, "such compromises do not require the people in the countries of the capitalist world to follow suit and make compromises at home. The people in those countries will continue to wage different struggles in accordance with their different conditions."\*\*\* The diplomatic activities of the socialist countries deal with relations between countries. While socialist countries make necessary and possible compromises with capitalist countries diplomatically, such compromises do not require the people in the countries of the capitalist world to follow suit and make compromises at home. Peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist countries does not require the exploited classes in the countries of the capitalist world to follow suit and co-operate peacefully with the exploiting classes. Hence, one should not confuse the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries with the domestic policy of the proletariat in the capitalist countries. Still less should one think that the revolutionary struggles of the people in the various countries will obstruct compromises between socialist and capitalist countries. The contrary is the case. The more developed the revolutionary struggles of the people in the various countries are, the more favourable is the situation to force the imperialist countries to compromise with the socialist countries and reach agreement on certain questions, including agreement on certain important issues, and the more favourable is it for peaceful coexistence between countries with different systems, and hence for the defence of world peace.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"The war in which the United States supplies the money and guns and Chiang Kai-shek the men to fight and slaughter the Chinese for the United States so as to turn China into a U.S. colony has been an important part of the U.S. imperialist policy of worldwide aggression since World War II. The U.S. policy of aggression is directed against many parts of the world. The three principal parts are Europe, Asia and the Americas. China is the centre of gravity in Asia and is a large country with a population of 475 million; if it can seize China, the United States will be able to call the whole of Asia its own. If its Asian

\* "Some Points in Appraisal of the Present International Situation."

\*\* "Cast Away Illusions and Get Ready for Struggle."

\*\*\* "Interview with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong."

† "Some Points in Appraisal of the Present International Situation."

\* "Some Points in Appraisal of the Present International Situation."

\*\**ibid.*

front is consolidated, U.S. imperialism can concentrate its forces on attacking Europe. U.S. imperialism considers its front in the Americas to be relatively secure. These are the U.S. aggressors' overall calculations, based on wishful thinking."\* In these circumstances, if the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people had shown signs of weakness, knuckled under to the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, turned their eyes away while U.S. imperialism sought to realize its plan of enslaving the world and while the U.S. aggressors tried to turn their wishful schemes into reality, it would certainly have seriously endangered peace in Asia and the world and greatly heightened the menace of a world war. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people were keenly aware of their sacred duty to oppose aggression and enslavement and strive for the independence and freedom of their motherland, oppose the war policy of U.S. imperialism and defend world peace; with resolve and courage they rose to struggle against the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, opposed the counter-revolutionary, unjust war with a revolutionary, just war and, after more than three years, finally smashed the U.S. imperialist plan of enslaving China, overthrew the reactionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek, the lackey of U.S. imperialism, and scored a great victory in the people's great revolution in a big country comprising one-fourth of the world's population. This victory has greatly strengthened the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, tremendously augmented the forces of the people of the various countries in the world in defending peace in Asia and the world and greatly frustrated the adventurist policy and plan of U.S. imperialism to launch a new world war, thereby greatly enhancing the possibility of preventing another world war and of defending world peace. The experience gained in the victory of the revolution in China and in other countries proves that the greater the number of countries winning victory in the revolution, the more difficult it is for imperialism to launch a world war and the more secure world peace is. Obviously, it is completely wrong to oppose the revolutionary struggles of the people in various countries to the defence of world peace and think that revolutionary struggles cannot be waged if world peace is to be defended.

**C**OMRADE Mao Tse-tung stressed that, in order to carry on effective struggles and win victory, it is necessary to unite all the democratic forces throughout the world and organize a broad anti-imperialist united front. The struggle against imperialism and the struggle for world peace are not and should not be isolated from each other. It is the common task of the people of the whole world to put an end to aggression and oppression by imperialism, and in the first place U.S. imperialism. Only when all the struggles being waged in various places throughout the world are combined and when all the forces opposing imperialism and imperialist wars and aggression are united can a strong coalition be formed to smash the criminal plans of imperialism to unleash a new world war. After the victory in World War II, U.S. imperialism, which supplanted the German, Italian and Japanese fascists, has been frenziedly preparing for a new world war and threatening

world peace; its policies of aggression and war menace the very existence and interests of the people of various strata in all the countries of the world. U.S. imperialism has not only seriously impaired the interests of the masses of the workers and peasants in the various countries but also damaged the interests of the ruling classes in many countries, particularly the interests of the ruling classes of some newly independent countries. Since the war, the former colonial and semi-colonial countries in Asia and Africa have one after another gradually freed themselves from the shackles of colonialism and taken the road of independence; they require a long period of effort to overcome their economic and cultural backwardness brought about by colonial rule. But U.S. imperialism is obstructing them from doing so. Therefore, it has become the common desire and demand of these countries to safeguard national independence, oppose aggressive wars and defend world peace. This makes it possible for the governments of these countries to adopt a policy of peace and neutrality and join the united front against imperialist policies of aggression and war. Thus since the war, the world united front which has the socialist camp as its core and which is opposed to the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, has grown to such dimensions that it can possibly embrace over 90 per cent of the world's population, excluding the U.S. imperialists and the handful of reactionaries—the lackeys of U.S. imperialism in the various countries. Though for a period of time some people may be hoodwinked by the deceptive propaganda of the reactionaries, they will ultimately be awakened. So long as the overwhelming majority of mankind are mobilized and organized on an increasingly broad scale, all imperialist plans of aggression will certainly be smashed to bits. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: **"All revolutionary forces in every country must unite, and the revolutionary forces of all countries must also unite; an anti-imperialist united front headed by the Soviet Union must be formed and a correct policy must be followed; otherwise victory will be impossible."**\*

**E**XPERIENCE has proved that the ever greater victories won since the end of the war by the people of the world in their struggle against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war are inseparably linked with the ever broadening development of the anti-imperialist united front of the world's people which has the socialist countries as its core. Over the past decade and more, the fraternal solidarity of the various countries in the socialist camp is daily developing, the friendship between the peoples of the various socialist countries and the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries which love peace and which oppose imperialist aggression is being daily strengthened, and the friendly contacts between the peoples of the socialist and capitalist countries are also being reinforced daily. In short, the anti-imperialist united front has rallied an increasing number of people to wage ever fiercer struggles against the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. It is in such extremely favourable conditions that Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have done every kind of evil and all the

\*"Good-bye, Leighton Stuart."

\*"Revolutionary Forces of the World, Unite Against Imperialist Aggression."

oppressed people of the whole world will never forgive them." He also said: "To defeat the reactionary rule of imperialism, it is necessary to form a broad united front and unite all forces, excluding the enemy, that can be united with and continue to wage arduous struggles."\* Imperialists and their lackeys can definitely be defeated and lasting world peace secured by relying on the unity and struggles of the people.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's analyses of this series of questions—the changes in the balance of the world's class forces since the end of World War II; the superiority of the strength of the anti-imperialist camp headed by the Soviet Union over the strength of the imperialist camp headed by the United States; the possibility of an outbreak of a world war and the possibility of preventing

\*See *Hongqi*, No. 10, 1960, p. 3.

### On Korea's Peaceful Unification

# Chinese Government Statement Supporting The Korean Government's Memorandum

*Following is a translation of the statement issued on November 13 by the Government of the People's Republic of China supporting the memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of the peaceful unification of Korea.—Ed.*

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on November 11 a memorandum on the peaceful unification of Korea, sternly refuting the shameless ranting and absurdities of the tenth "annual report" and "supplementary report" submitted by the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, powerfully exposing the military provocations of U.S. imperialism and its plans of aggression and enslavement in the southern part of Korea, and pointing out once again the proper way to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. This is the just voice representing the common will of the 30 million Korean people; the Chinese Government and people fully support this solemn and just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is known to all that Korea and China have made unremitting efforts for the realization of the peaceful unification of Korea and the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again put forward reasonable propositions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. On August 15 this year, Premier Kim Il Sung of the Korean Cabinet further advanced a new

it; how to struggle against the imperialist forces of war and how to strive for lasting world peace; the formation of a broad united front against the imperialist bloc headed by the United States—armed the Chinese Communists during the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War and inspired the Chinese people to wage resolute struggles against domestic and foreign reactionaries. Moreover, these theories, which have been increasingly proved correct with the development of the postwar international situation, still retain their infinite vitality even today. They are still sharp instruments which guide us in our struggles against imperialism and all reactionaries as well as against modern revisionism and all forms of right and "left" opportunism. The study and application of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theories on international questions will ensure that, in international class struggles, we keep our bearings, strengthen our confidence, master the art of struggle and score victory after victory.

proposal for the peaceful unification of Korea with the formation of a confederation of the northern and the southern parts of Korea as a transitional measure. In order to facilitate the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Chinese People's Volunteers as early as two years ago completely withdrew from Korea on their own initiative. These important efforts made by the Korean and Chinese side have won the support and praise of all peace-loving countries and people throughout the world. But U.S. imperialism, insisting on dividing Korea and aggravating tension in the Far East, not only has persisted in refusing to pull out its aggressive troops, but, on the contrary, has continuously increased its military strength in south Korea and, in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, unlawfully introduced into south Korea large quantities of new-type weapons in a deliberate attempt to turn south Korea into its colony and military base. The U.S. aggressors' military occupation, political enslavement and economic plunder cannot but arouse the daily growing resistance of the people in south Korea. The south Korean people's just and patriotic struggle against the U.S.-Rhee fascist rule which broke out last April showed the bankruptcy of the U.S. policy of aggression. The Korean people's national aspiration to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention and realize the peaceful unification of their fatherland cannot be obstructed by any force on earth.

The Chinese Government has consistently held that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference. The continued stay of U.S. aggressive troops in south Korea is

the chief obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea and a main source of aggravated tension in the Far East. Therefore, the Chinese Government solemnly states that, to bring about the early realization of the Korean people's aspiration for the peaceful unification of their fatherland, the U.S. aggressive troops must at once withdraw completely from the southern part of Korea and the United

States must stop interfering in Korea by usurping the name of the United Nations or by any other means. The Chinese Government and people will always unfailingly and resolutely support the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

## Progress Report

# Agricultural Science in New China

by CHENG CHUNG

New China's research work in agricultural science has great achievements to its credit. Particularly rapid progress in this field has been made since the big leap of 1958 as a result of the thorough implementation of a series of policies laid down by the Chinese Communist Party. These are: the policy of serving agricultural production and of developing mass movements in a vigorous way and the whole set of policies known as "walking on two legs"—integrating popularization with elevation; current, with long-term tasks; ordinary, with the most advanced studies; specialized research with the scientific activities of the broad masses.

CHINA'S research work in agricultural science underwent a fundamental change after liberation. It has received the greatest attention from the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, which have given scientific and technical assistance to the broad masses of peasants and made great efforts to train the technical personnel and increase the research installations. Today there are five or six times as many full-time research workers as in 1949. A new organizational pattern of research work has emerged. Not only have a great number of national agricultural research institutions been established in different parts of the country forming hubs of activity, but they are interlinked with a huge network of local research bodies and groups set up by the provinces, special administrative regions, counties and the rural people's communes. The number of "red and expert" agricultural research cadres has been steadily growing and more are being trained.

Taking service to agricultural production as its guiding principle, agricultural research in China is keyed to the tasks set out in the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. This Charter, put forward by the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is a summing up of the rich experience of China's farmers gained in thousands of years of practical cultivation. China's present-day achievements in agricultural science can be conveniently studied in relation to its eight interlinked points—deep ploughing and soil amelioration, rational use of fertilizer, water conservancy, popularization of good

strains of seed, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and tools reform.

### Mass Studies, Massive Results

The following facts on China's modern research work in agricultural science need to be considered on the background of the policies outlined above and of the resulting mass participation of the peasants.

In the two years of 1958 and 1959, more than 7 million peasants, soil scientists and technicians using both modern and indigenous methods took part in a nationwide soil survey of the cultivated land. Their initial survey of 1,600 million *mu* of farmland has laid a scientific foundation for the most effective use of land, rational rotation of crops and soil amelioration by the people's communes. This general soil survey and studies in deep ploughing confirmed that deep ploughing is an important measure for raising yields. They demonstrated that man's efforts are the decisive factor in improving soil fertility.

Studies in fertilizing led to the conclusion that both organic and inorganic fertilizers should be applied with the stress on the former. Successful experiments in spreading chemical fertilizers on the leaves of crops introduced new methods of top-dressing.

New approaches to irrigation of the paddyfields were worked out which allowed for deep ploughing, close planting, increased manuring, prevention of over-luxuriant growth and lodging and helped achieve high yields on large tracts of land. Better ways of watering wheat were also devised. These new measures, products of the big leap, have already demonstrated their effectiveness in boosting crop output and preventing lodging.

In 1959 alone, more than 1,200 good strains of seed were selected and bred for various crops. This constitutes more than five times what was acquired during the 20-odd years preceding liberation. Rapid progress in popularization has enabled the selected strains to be generally used for the major crop fields.

The principles of rational close planting have thoroughly proved their correctness in practice. They were trenchantly brought to the attention of the nation's farmers by Chairman Mao in the spring of 1959. Through large-scale



**Making Chemicals by Indigenous Methods**

*Woodcut by Han Shih-hsien, from the Second Workers' Fine Art Exhibition*

experiments and study, the agricultural research staffs and peasants have established the rational range of density for rice, wheat and cotton in the various agricultural regions.

Prevention and counter-measures against insect and other pests are important problems for agricultural science. Effective means of control have been devised on the basis of recent investigations into the life patterns of various pests. Now, very successful methods are available for dealing with rice borers, wheat midges, cotton aphides and cotton boll weevils. Measures have been worked out to eliminate late blight of potatoes and procedures recommended for the control of wheat rust by the use of both chemicals and disease-resistant seeds.

Field management studies are being conducted in research institutes as well as rural people's communes. Besides working on their institute's own farms, agronomists and technicians go themselves to the rural people's communes to set up research bases where there are extensive high-yielding tracts. With leading cadres of the people's communes, model peasants and others, they are investigating field management experience and other problems involved in the whole process from sowing to harvest on these tracts. There were more than 600 such bases last year; many more have been established this year and already a mass of invaluable data has been collected.

Research in tools reform has accelerated the manufacture of new deep ploughs, seeders, internal combustion pumps and high-efficiency sprayers and dusters. Worthy of special note is the invention of the rice transplanter, the embodiment of the wisdom of the Chinese labouring people.

Research in livestock breeding and the establishment of new veterinary medical centres have made swift advances. These have gone hand in hand with the task of overall, high-speed development of stock breeding with pig breeding in the first place. Since the universal establishment of the rural people's communes, pig breeding is mainly done in collective units; private breeding now plays a supplementary role. This is why in livestock breeding studies the emphasis is on summarizing the advanced experience gained in breeding and managing large herds of pigs. Studies have been conducted in raising the nutritive value of coarse fodder. After a period of research and experiment, chlorella, a high-yield fodder, has been recommended for extensive use.

The concerted efforts of veterinarians of Western and Chinese traditional schools have resulted in the discovery of effective treatment for rinderpest, hog cholera and hog erysipelas. Marked progress has also been made in research on glanders, foot and mouth diseases and gasping diseases of pigs.

A large number of scientific and technical books have been written by agronomists. More than 280 titles were published in 1959 alone. Also published last year were nine major theoretical works on the cultivation of rice, wheat, cotton, fruit trees, mulberry trees and on soil, fertilizers, plant protection and the contagious diseases of livestock.

In writing these theoretical works, the authors — noted specialists in their respective fields — drew their material mainly from China's rich agricultural experience while at the same time assimilating the advanced theory and modern agricultural knowledge and techniques in world science. Using the method of dialectical materialism, they summed up China's advanced experience in agriculture and achievements in agricultural research, particularly those gained in the big leap.

### **Basic Experience**

The considerable achievements gained in agricultural research have demonstrated the importance of the following basic experience.

First and foremost is the placing of politics in command, the following of the mass line and the vigorous development of mass movements. Placing politics in command means the strengthening of the Communist Party's leadership and the ideological leadership. It means that research workers must go all out, aim high and display the communist style of thinking, speaking and acting boldly. Conservatism and toleration of backwardness must be strongly opposed.

It is the implementing of the Party's mass line by calling on the whole Party and people to engage in agricultural research that has led to the widespread establishment of research bodies, the swift growth of research personnel and the completion of many projects ahead of schedule. The nationwide soil survey of cultivated land, for instance, was in the main accomplished in less than two years. Without the participation of several million peasants, completion of such a mammoth undertaking in so short a period would be inconceivable.

An excellent feature of the way the mass line has been applied in agricultural scientific research is the close cooperation developed between cadres, scientific and technical personnel and the masses. This combination has been decisive in successfully solving difficult problems, and scaling the scientific heights. A good illustration is the invention of the rice transplanter.

Secondly, this basic experience tells us that research must serve agricultural production and that the theoretical level of research must be raised by summing up mass experience in getting high yields.

As service to agricultural production is the fundamental aim and policy of agricultural research, research projects must be chosen in the light of current needs and problems. For instance, summation of high-yield experience on both large tracts of land and small areas during the big leap provided practical scientific guidance to farm production and at the same time made valuable theoretical contributions.

Research carried out in connection with the nationwide soil survey provides another example. As large tracts of farmland are being sown to a single crop by the people's communes, a basic understanding of soil distribution has become more urgent than ever. This knowledge is useful for the rational rotation of crops and effective use of farm machines and water conservancy facilities. The soil survey was therefore eagerly welcomed by the peasants. At the same time it also enriched soil science and provided a wealth of data for further soil studies.

Thirdly, the policy of "walking on two legs" has proved to be an important guarantee for the rapid growth of agricultural science. Its execution has been a significant means of effecting high-speed growth of the national economy in general. In agricultural science a major application of this policy is the integration of specialized research with the scientific activities of the masses. Here specialized study refers to the work undertaken by research institutes at or above the county level while mass scientific activity refers to the research done through the people's communes. The latter provides the broad base for agricultural scientific research while the former is its backbone.

Their integration also constitutes a process of elevation and popularization: specialized research should sum up and assimilate, analyse and synthesize data derived from the extensive studies made by the people's communes, thus raising both theoretical and technical levels on this popular basis. Then, in turn, these results are popularized in the research bodies of the people's communes.

This policy in practice has meant a vigorous growth in specialized research simultaneous with the universal establishment of research bodies in the people's communes. Thus, within a relatively brief span of time a national agricultural science network has been created which has already registered significant achievements.

Integration of laboratory studies with those of the research bases in the people's communes is another way in which the policy of "walking on two legs" is applied. This has proved to be an important means of integrating theory with practice, of taking into account both current and long-term needs, and of combining ordinary and highly advanced studies. Commune research bases enable agronomists, in co-operation with experienced farmers, to make careful and on-the-spot investigations and analysis of experience in getting high yields on large tracts of land. The first-hand data so collected could not be obtained from the experimental plots and laboratories of research institutes.

Rural research bases are, of course, not the best site for all kinds of studies. The research institutes still pro-

vide the most favourable condition for those of a long-term, complex or exploratory nature. These include physiological studies of crops, biochemical processes, the application of isotopes in agriculture and many other such studies when they are still in the experimental stage. But once they have reached the point where application and popular use are impending, it is advisable to first test them in the rural research bases.

Fourthly, this basic experience tells us that greater numbers of research bases must be set up and varied methods employed simultaneously to attack urgent or complex problems.

Due to the great importance of geographical and seasonal factors in agriculture, scientific studies limited to one district and season or to the use of one or several methods cannot ordinarily attain overall or correct conclusions within a short period of time. But by working along the lines mentioned above, Chinese researchers during the big leap obtained tremendous results within a very brief period. Selection and breeding of a new seed strain, for example, used to take six or seven and in some instances even ten years. By carrying on experimental breeding in different areas of China's vast territory, it was actually possible to raise several generations of a plant in a single year. As a result of this and other favourable conditions, the time required for breeding a new strain can be cut by roughly a half.

Such is the experience that has assisted the swift advance of China's agricultural science during the past few years. Nevertheless these achievements still lag behind what is required by the nation today in its socialist construction; still greater efforts are needed.

*Read*

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# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Strife Between Master And Slave

The military coup in Saigon on November 11 was nothing but a strife between master and slave, says a *Renmin Ribao* news commentary (November 17). Yet it fully exposes the fact that U.S. imperialism, having failed in its aggression against and enslavement of south Viet Nam through manipulation of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, is attempting to change lackeys to prolong its rule there, the commentary points out.

This coup d'etat was started by certain pro-U.S. officers utilizing dissatisfaction within the army. But the Ngo Dinh Diem clique will not willingly allow itself to be kicked aside by its master without a struggle. Now, after its troops have again taken control of Saigon, it is stepping up a purge on a massive scale. The nature of the coup is quite clear. First, the leaders of the coup are pro-U.S. elements. Colonel Ngoyen Chanh Thy, commander of a paratroop brigade who started the coup, was trained by the United States. The political adviser of the so-called "revolutionary committee" organized by leaders of the coup is Phan Quang Dan, long known as a pro-U.S. politician. Ngoyen Chanh Thy announced that the coup was intended to enable south Viet Nam "to have relatively greater possibilities to counteract communism." Phan Quang Dan, as policy-maker of the so-called "revolutionary committee," even announced that the "revolutionary committee" would "fight against communism" and would "stand on the side of the free world" headed by U.S. imperialism. And from the moment the coup was launched, its leaders reported their every action to the U.S. ambassador through the U.S. Military Aid Advisory Group.

The *Renmin Ribao* commentary points out that evidence of the fact that U.S. imperialism is directly connected with this coup can be seen from the U.S. Government's attitude to it. When it started, the U.S. State Department quickly announced that the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet regime was "apparently overthrown by a military coup." The U.S. embassy in Saigon adopted an unusually "neutral"

attitude, declaring that "it is not in a position to mediate or even comment on the alleged differences between the two factions." The U.S. Government changed its tune only when the forces that staged the coup began to disintegrate. State Department officials then hurriedly made statements "welcoming the quick restoration of order in south Viet Nam." At the same time, *The New York Times*, mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, urged that the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet regime should in the future adopt "reform measures" to pacify the dissatisfaction of the people.

The continued rise of the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America over the past year has toppled one after another the puppet regimes fostered by U.S. imperialism to enslave and control the peoples of various countries. The struggles waged by the peoples of the oppressed nations against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have shaken the very foundations of U.S. colonial rule. To retrieve the situation, notes *Renmin Ribao's* commentary, U.S. imperialism resorts to the tactics of "changing the liquid but not the drug," to deceive the people; it replaces its notorious old lackeys with new ones, hoping to keep the people's struggles within bounds.

It is for this same reason, *Renmin Ribao's* commentary declares, that U.S. imperialism concocted the coup in south Viet Nam, trying to replace the Ngo Dinh Diem clique with another crew of stooges. Since the spring of this year, a new revolutionary storm has blown in south Viet Nam. This has thrown U.S. imperialism into great confusion and caused a split within the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. It was under these circumstances that U.S. imperialism instigated one group of pro-U.S. elements in south Viet Nam to stage a coup against another. Such tricks, however, do not always turn out as they were planned, says the commentary. The methods of U.S. imperialism inevitably cause its lackeys to worry over their own fate, not knowing when they will be brushed aside by their master.

The coup in south Viet Nam stage-managed by U.S. imperialism and the frantic suppression carried out by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique after smashing the coup will both be a lesson to the people of south Viet Nam and help them understand that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are equally their enemies. Only by relying on the resolute struggles of the people, driving U.S. imperialism out and overthrowing its henchmen in south Viet Nam can the people march forward on the road to independence and freedom and bring about the peaceful unification of Viet Nam, the commentary concludes.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Searching For Another Trade Mark

With an insoluble agrarian crisis of "over-production" and millions of tons of "surplus" foodstuffs already rotting on its hands, the U.S. also has 17 million citizens going to bed hungry every night. The underfed, however, make poor customers: they've nothing to buy with. So, as its contribution to "aid" for poorly developed countries, Washington is now magnanimously proposing that its food "surpluses" be sold to these countries through the U.N.

If that deal goes through it won't be the first time that the "S" in U.S. has been changed for "N" when Washington has found itself in a tight spot.





# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Chairman Mao Receives Latin American and Japanese Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received visiting lawyers from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Japan and Peru on November 18. On the same day, he also received journalists from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico and Peru who are visiting China after attending the second world gathering of journalists held in Austria, and Jose Tabia Palma, the photographer of the Revolucion de Cuba Television Studio.

## Sino-Moroccan Trade Agreement

A 1960-61 trade agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Morocco was signed in Rabat on November 10.

The total value of trade each way amounts to 7,000 million Moroccan francs, an increase of 23 per cent over the 5,700 million Moroccan francs provided in the previous agreement. Under the new agreement, China will import from Morocco phosphates, superphosphates, vehicles, minerals, sardines and arts and crafts products. Morocco will import from China tea, cotton and rayon textiles, and other products.

This agreement marks a new development in the friendly economic and trade relations between China and Morocco.

Signing the agreement for China was Pai Jen, Chinese Ambassador to Morocco and head of the Chinese Government Trade Delegation. Driss Silaoui, Minister of Trade, Industries and Mines and head of the Moroccan Government Trade Delegation, signed for Morocco.

After affixing their signatures, the heads of the two delegations expressed the hope that Sino-Moroccan economic and trade relations founded on equality, mutual benefit and friendly co-

operation would grow with each passing day.

## Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization Executive Committee

"Strengthen solidarity and co-operation, oppose imperialism," was the keynote of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization convened on November 10 in Beirut. Representatives from many countries strongly denounced imperialist activities of aggression and expressed support for the just struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and for national independence.

Speaking at the meeting, Chinese representative Chi Chao-ting reviewed the decisions of the Conakry Conference which identified U.S. imperialism as the common enemy of the Afro-Asian peoples and underlined the importance of the principle of relying on the strength of the people in the struggle against imperialism. He noted that since the Conakry Conference the movements for national liberation and national independence have made much headway in Afro-Asian countries, particularly in Africa, and that this was due to the solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples and their protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

He denounced U.S. utilization of the U.N. to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and emphasized that U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the national independence of the peoples of all countries. He warned that the Afro-Asian peoples should in no way rest their hopes for liberation and world peace on the U.N. so long as it is dominated by U.S. imperialism. They should rely on their own solidarity to carry on their common cause, and must rely upon the strength of the people to struggle resolutely against U.S.-led imperialism.

The Chinese representative strongly attacked U.S. imperialism which is trying to penetrate Africa militarily, politically, economically and culturally to replace the old-style colonialism. He also strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for occupying China's territory—Taiwan and plotting to create "two Chinas."

## U.S. Military Intrusions

U.S. military intrusions into China's territorial air and waters have con-

tinued despite repeated warnings from the Chinese Government.

On October 20, a U.S. naval patrol plane flew over Yunghsing Island of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province between 11:27 and 11:35 hours. On November 2, between 10:09 and 13:58 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into Chinese waters south of Swabue in Kwangtung Province.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has been authorized to issue the 124th and 125th grave warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

## Briefs

A photo exhibition on educational developments in the Mongolian People's Republic opened in Peking on November 16. Photographs and charts show the growth of child-care services and of primary, secondary, higher and adult education in the M.P.R. under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The exhibition is sponsored jointly by the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the China-Mongolia Friendship Association.

## Laotian Government To Establish Friendly Relations with China

A communique on the meeting of the Laotian Cabinet, broadcast by Radio Vientiane on November 17, declared that under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Cabinet held a meeting on November 16 at which the Prime Minister reported on points agreed on by the delegations of the Neo Lao Haksat Party and the Government.

The points are: firstly, to send a diplomatic mission to visit the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; secondly, to restore postal and telecommunication relations between Laos and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and thirdly, to establish friendly relations with the People's Republic of China. The Government at its meeting accepted all these points, says the communique.

# THEATRE

## "Naval Battle of 1894"

The Modern Drama Group formed by the Cultural Troupe of the People's Liberation Army's Navy made its debut in Peking last month with the *Naval Battle of the 1894 Sino-Japanese War*, an 8-scene historical play that has been widely acclaimed by audiences and reviewers. Peking found this a realistically presented, deeply moving lesson in patriotism, excellently staged and acted.

Built around the tragic defeat of the Peiyang Squadron of the Manchu government during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, it contrasts the patriotism of the working people, the fisherfolk of Liukung Island, the sailors of the fleet and some beloved commanders with the corrupt Manchu regime treacherously selling out the country to the imperialists.

The action of the first scene takes place in front of the headquarters of the Peiyang Squadron at Liukung Island near Weihaiwei, Shantung. Fishermen and sailors are incensed by the latest Japanese naval provocations against China. Information intercepted by the squadron reveals that the Japanese navy plans to launch a surprise attack on a Chinese vessel carrying troops to Korea. Two captains of the squadron, Teng Shih-chang and Lin Yung-sheng, call for active counter-measures to resist the threatened attack. Their commander Admiral Ting accepts their proposals, but just as the ships are about to weigh anchor, an order comes from Viceroy Li Hung-chang forbidding them to take action. This is the first in a series of events in the struggle between the people, the patriotic officers and rank-and-file of the squadron who stand for resistance, and the ruling class bent on appeasement of the aggressor. These include the battle at Feng Island, Li Hung-chang's capitulationist activities, the presenting of a patriotic petition by fishermen and the navy rank-and-file, the defeat of the Chinese squadron at Tatungkou, the suicide of Admiral Ting after being forced by his treacherous colleagues to surrender, and, finally, the mass uprising of the fisherfolk of Liukung Island against the Japanese invaders.

The political intrigues back of these events are exposed in the scene in the garden at Li Hung-chang's official residence. While Li is negotiating inside with the ministers of foreign countries, the Japanese agent Fukushima in the garden is digging out information from members of the U.S. and British legations.

"... At present what the British want is the Yangtse basin; the Germans are concerned with Chiaochow Bay; the French are interested in Canton Bay. If you don't get in their way, they won't stand in your way. . ." he is told.

As to tsarist Russia, "it is afraid of losing Manchuria, but the trans-Siberian railway has not yet been completed, so for the time being, its legs are not long enough to reach the Far East at one stride. This is your golden opportunity. . ."

Such was the attitude of the "neutral" United States during the Sino-Japanese conflict: the "go-ahead" to Japan to smash open the door of China. Li Hung-chang, pinning his hopes on this sort of U.S. "mediation," orders the Peiyang Squadron to avoid a clash with the Japanese fleet. "Once armed conflict starts, it would be difficult to end!" he declares. Li is the typical appeaser, coward, capitulationist and traitor.

The play reaches its climax with the attack launched on the Peiyang Squadron by 12 Japanese warships flying U.S. flags. Admiral Ting orders the squadron to go into action. When the flagship is surrounded, Captain Teng hoists the admiral's flag to divert the enemy fire to his own ship. When his ship's ammunition is spent he gives the order to ram the enemy flagship at full speed. In this heroic last action both ship and crew perish.

Captain Teng, the central figure of the play, is a real historical personage. In *A Record of Naval Operations in the War of 1894*, written shortly after the event, the following incident is described: "As the ship dashed ahead against the

enemy flagship, Shih-chang cried aloud: 'We defenders of the country have long taken our decision on this matter of life and death. This is our chance to show how we can die today.' After the ship sank, Shih-chang's orderly Liu Chung followed him into the water and gave him a lifebelt but Shih-chang rejected it. Shih-chang's favourite dog, swimming, held its master's arm in its mouth and would not let him sink. Scolding, he waved it away. Then it came again and this time held his hair in its mouth. He gave a long sigh as he looked at the sea. Then holding the dog, he died. At the time he was 46 years old."

On the stage, Teng is shown as a patriotic and upright captain deeply loved by the islanders and sailors. As such he quickly becomes a target for the capitulationist clique. It is he who goes to present the petition of the people of Liukung Island together with his own proposals on how to defeat the enemy. This almost costs him his job. Kuo Hsien-chung gives an impressive performance as Captain Teng.

Captain Fang is the very opposite of all that Captain Teng stands for. At the battle at Feng Island, he is so terrified that at the first enemy shot he orders the white flag to go up while he hides himself below decks. His crew, however, refuses to surrender and under their own command rout the attacking ship. Fang wangles all



Captain Teng exposes the imperialists' schemes. Scene from "Naval Battle of the 1894 Sino-Japanese War"

the credit for the victory. The imperialists use their knowledge of the truth to blackmail him and he becomes their willing tool. Wei Liang-yen as Fang creates an entirely believable scoundrel and running dog who meets his end at the hands of the enraged islanders.

The play stresses the role of the people in the resistance to Japanese aggression. This is true to the essence of history. The last curtain falls on a mass scene where the rising people shout: "Drive the devils out of China!" The Peiyang Squadron has been routed but the people fight on.

The play has been adapted from a script now being filmed by the Chang-

chun Film Studio. The Modern Drama Group of the P.L.A. Navy's Cultural Troupe was only organized in January this year. This can be characterized as an excellent first production.

### Two World Records

Chinese sportsmen have recently set up two new world records. At a recent test flight held in Peking, two Chinese model aircraft operators, Hsun Hsin-chen and Shen Pu-chou, sent their radio-controlled model glider up to a height of 1,443.92 metres, breaking the old world record of 603 metres set up by N. Drozhzhin of the Soviet Union in June 1959.

The other new world record was set up early this month by three Chinese parachutists in the men's daytime group precision landing with delayed opening. Baling out at an altitude of 1,500 metres, Li Hsing-wang, Wang Chih-hsien and Sun Ching-jui landed at an average distance of 2.548 metres from the target. This breaks the previous world record of an average distance of 2.95 metres from the target set up by another Chinese trio in December last year.

**CORRECTION:** In our last issue (No. 46, November 15, 1960), on page 24, first column, the 15th line from the bottom should read: "and Hsia Kuei of the Southern Sung period but..."

## 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

▲ **SU WU TENDS THE SHEEP** Su Wu, a high official and envoy of the Han emperor, is detained by the king of the Huns who wants to enlist his services. But Su Wu, a patriot, prefers to be exiled to the northland rather than turn traitor. There he marries a Hun girl, exiled because she refuses to become a concubine of the Hun king. Later, the Han emperor defeats the Huns and rescues Su Wu, but the Hun king prevents his wife from going back with him and in despair she commits suicide. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.  
Nov. 22, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE WILD BOAR FOREST** An episode from *Water Margin*. Lu Chih-shen, the "tattooed monk," saves Lin Chung from assassination. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.  
Nov. 24, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **SHE SAI-HUA** A historical opera produced by the Shang Hsiao-yun Peking Opera Troupe. She Sai-hua is the beautiful and clever daughter of She Hung, a high court official in the Sung court. Two of She Hung's colleagues want their sons to marry her; Yang Chi-yeh, one of her suitors, who later becomes a famous general, wins her heart and hand.  
Nov. 25, 7:15 p.m. Chang An Theatre

▲ **FOUR SCHOLARS** Ming Dynasty story of four scholars who pledge themselves to serve the people. They fight the corrupt officials of their times to help the poor and oppressed. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.  
Nov. 26, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **STORM AT CHINTIEN VILLAGE** A historical opera centring around the Taiping Revolution. Describes how the peasants in Chintien Village, Kwangsi, rise and take up arms against the corrupt Manchu rulers. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.  
Nov. 27, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **HSING YEN-TSE** A new opera based on the true story of the twenty-year-old Hsing Yen-tse, renowned throughout China. It tells how she provides a brilliant example for others by choosing work on the farm

after her graduation from school, and how she and her team battle difficulties to raise the status of her district's production brigade from poor to well-to-do. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.  
Nov. 22-28, 7:15 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty marries Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. This Tibetan-Han union strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities.  
Nov. 27, 7:15 p.m. Chang An Theatre

### CONCERTS

Performances by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus

Nov. 26, 7:00 p.m.  
*Symphony No. 5* by Beethoven  
Violin Concerto *Hung Hsia*  
*Symphonic Poem Defend Yenan!*  
Conductor: Li Teh-lun

Nov. 27, 10:00 a.m.  
*Yellow River Cantata* by Hsien Hsing-hai  
Violin and vocal solos  
Conductor: Yen Liang-kun  
At Peking Theatre

### THEATRE

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright Guillermo Figueredo, based on the life of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggle between slaves and slave-owners, and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live the life of slaves. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.  
Nov. 22 & 23, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu 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.  
Nov. 22-28, 7:15 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **IN THE NAME OF REVOLUTION** A famous Soviet play by M. Shatrov produced by the China Children's Theatre. It shows Lenin's care and concern for the young generation in the hard days of 1918.  
Nov. 22-24, 7:15 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

### FILMS

▲ **RED EAGLES SPREAD THEIR WINGS** A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio, recounting the story of an air force group sent by the Communist Party from Yenan to northeastern China in the early period of the War of Liberation and how it encountered and solved all manner of difficulties to eventually set up the first people's aviation school.  
Nov. 22-25, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

Nov. 22-25, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

▲ **GUERRILLAS ON THE RAILWAY** A feature film produced by the Shanghai Film Studio about a guerrilla detachment in southern Shantung led by the Communist Party, and its exploits in attacking the enemy during the anti-Japanese war.  
Nov. 22-25, Guang An Men, Zhongyuan, Peking Workers' Club

Nov. 26-30, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **THE SUN RISES OVER THE HILL** Changchun Film Studio production. A feature film about the changes in outlook of the inhabitants of a village since the big leap forward and their confidence in the future.  
Nov. 27-30, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

Nov. 27-30, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

▲ **FIGHT ON THE MARSHES** How the peasants in the liberated areas of northern Kiangsu fought the Kuomintang forces in 1946. Produced by the Shanghai Film Studio.  
Nov. 22-25, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **ART EXHIBITION ON NORTHERN WASTELAND** Over 190 works of graphic art, oil paintings, posters, etc. showing how ex-servicemen pioneer the Northern Wasteland. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till Nov. 30.  
At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **ART EXHIBITION** by workers and staff of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 30.

At Bethai Park

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION ON EDUCATION IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 30.

At Zhongshan Park



# WINGED TIGER

PAINTS \* ENAMELS \* VARNISHES



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

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

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



**K M K. M. MARINE PAINTS**

**ANTI-CORROSIVE**

*Orders and Enquiries Welcome*

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**CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

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

Cable Address: "CHIMEXCORP" Shanghai