

PEKING REVIEW

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March 24, 1961

"100 SCHOOLS CONTEND" IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH

A study of the policy "let 100 flowers blossom and 100 schools of thought contend": its background and implementation (p. 6).

Stop the Imperialist Carve-Up of Congo

What the imperialist-backed Congolese rebels are up to at their "round-table conference" (p. 9).

Struggle Against White Terror Mounts In South Viet Nam

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China's Great Victory in Steel Production

An analysis of the high-speed expansion of the steel industry over the past three years (p. 15).

Music, Dancing and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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Spring Silkworms and Other Stories

Mao Tun

This is a collection of 13 short stories written by the famous Chinese author Mao Tun during the period 1927-44. Through these stories he depicts Chinese society in the thirties: bankruptcy in the countryside and economic depression, caused by the dual pressure of imperialist aggression and feudal exploitation, as well as the misery of the people, the process of their awakening. He also describes the upheavals experienced by people of various classes and strata during the period of the Japanese invasion. He portrays various characters, including those workers who heroically resisted the enemy; students who took part in movements to save the nation; weak-kneed, vacillating petty-bourgeois intellectuals; wealthy capitalists who hated the people and supported the reactionary policies of the Kuomintang government; stock exchange speculators, women employees and young, homeless waifs in the cities. Dealing with such a wide range of subjects this book is a mirror of old China after the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War, when it was under reactionary Kuomintang rule. These stories are outstanding for their progressive outlook and artistry.

A Thousand Miles of Lovely Land

Yang Shuo

In the summer of 1950 the U.S. aggressors launched the Korean war, the flames of which soon spread to the very doorstep of China. At this critical time, to defend the safety of their motherland and world peace, thousands upon thousands of Chinese people, both men and women, left their work, parted with their families, joined the Chinese People's Volunteers and marched to the battlefield.

A Thousand Miles of Lovely Land, a novel by Yang Shuo, is based upon the author's personal experiences in the Korean war. It deals with an "aid Korea corps" organized by Chinese railway workers during the first stage of the conflict. It describes how, together with the Korean people, the group, braving inclement weather and surviving many ordeals, waged an unrelenting struggle to maintain a key transport line that led to victory. The characters in the novel are just ordinary people except for the fact that they possessed a common will stronger than iron.

Containing many moving episodes, both of exciting scenes on the battlefield and of happy daily life, the book keeps the reader's interest unflagging throughout.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

March 24, 1961 Vol. IV No. 12

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ROUND THE WEEK

Spring Fishing

White sails riding the waves once more dot China's coastal horizon from Pohai Gulf in the north to Paipu Gulf in the south. The familiar junks are back again trawling their silvery nets. Spring fishing has begun.

These are the fishing fleets of the people's communes in Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang and other coastal provinces. 30,000 ships from Kwangtung alone are plying the high seas keyed for the first big haul of the year. Word comes from the fishing grounds in Liaoning in the north that some 20,000 tons of fish have already been netted.

Fish abound along China's extensive coast line. Rich fishing grounds lie all the way from the Pohai, through the East China Sea, the Yellow Sea and down to the South China Sea. Every spring, the fish swim into these coastal waters to spawn. In autumn they move from the cold north to the more temperate, hospitable waters of the south. These migrations of fish hugging the coastline fairly closely endowed the country with a great aquatic products potential. As in other things, catching the "early fish" is half the game because it is spring fishing that usually accounts for half the total haul of the year. Yellow croakers, cuttlefish, hair-tails and prawns—all favourite sea-foods of our people—constitute the main catch. For more than a month the seaside communities have been absorbed in preparations for the coming season. Junks have been overhauled and nets repaired. By the end of February, fishermen in Fukien and other southern provinces could report most of their junks "ship-shape."

Flushed with success in the past three years of big leap, the fishermen zestfully approach the new season as a challenge to achieve new record catches. The local Communist Party organizations and government are giving them all possible help. The Party Committee of Kwangtung Province has set up a special office to provide the necessary guidance for

this season's fishing. Directing the overall operation is a joint headquarters of the coastal provinces. Special attention has been given to tracing the movement of the fish and the meteorological services and local trade departments are also playing their part. Large quantities of nets, nylon cords, tung oil and other supplies have been rushed to the waterfronts in the past few weeks. An increasing number of junks have been motorized. Compared to last year, the number of motorized ships in the fishing fleets has doubled.

To top it all, both ships and crews have multiplied. From Fukien Province, for instance, 100,000 men have already "gone out to the seas again." All signs point to a big season with plenty of fish to fry all around!

Nor are the fresh water fishermen far behind. China's great rivers, lakes, ponds—and newly built reservoirs all provide excellent breeding grounds. Over the years fresh water fishery has also come into its own thanks to the "walking on two legs" policy of simultaneously developing sea and fresh water fishing, and both the catching and rearing of fish.

Manning the Machines

While the fishermen are putting more ships to sea the peasants are operating more tractors in the fields of the rolling plains in the north and the northeast. With the nation's industry turning out an increasing number of agricultural machines many provinces are stepping up their programmes for training tractor drivers and other operators. Last week Hopei Province in northern China reported that some 10,000 young tractor drivers, operators of other farm machines and mechanics had recently completed their courses, returned to their own people's communes and were now manning the machines. The province still has over thousands of prospective hands under training.

Over 370 of Hopei's people's communes have already set up their tractor stations. The number of tractors in the province is 2.4 times what

it was in 1957, and still more machines will be added this year. Operators, mechanics and other technicians are in great demand. To keep pace with the rapid growth of machine power, Hopei is giving extra attention to its training programme. Over a thousand seasoned craftsmen from various industrial enterprises in the province have been sent to help the counties and people's communes train new machine operators.

Methods of training vary. There are full-time programmes, short courses, classroom training in the agricultural technical schools and coaching in the master-apprentice tradition. But in all cases, demonstration and field work are emphasized. In Chingyuan County, classes were held while the master mechanics overhauled 18 tractors needing repair. In two to three months the student-apprentices had acquired a basic knowledge of the structure of a tractor and learnt how to drive and repair it. Details may differ but other provinces are following essentially the same line.

The big leap in the country's engineering and steel industries brought about a rapid rise in the output of farm machinery. Irrigation and drainage equipment in the countryside has increased some ninefold in the past three years with three times as many tractors now in use on the farms. Although farm machinery does not yet play a leading role in the country's agricultural production its effect is being increasingly felt. As China's industrialization proceeds and more machines roll off its assembly lines the future will witness the



In a South China Fishing Port

Sketches by Chang Yun-hui

gradual technical transformation of its agriculture.

Paris Commune Anniversary

On March 17, the eve of the 90th anniversary of the Paris Commune, academic circles in Peking met to mark the occasion. While reviewing the great historical significance of the world's first state power set up by the working class, they hailed today's revolutionary victories of the world proletariat, extolled the spirit of the Paris Commune and pledged to develop its flaming revolutionary spirit and determination.

Ai Ssu-chi, Vice-President of the Party School under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was the main speaker. Dealing with the unique contribution made by the Paris Commune to the cause of the emancipation of the proletariat all over the world, he said that the heroic attempt of the Paris Commune heralded the eventual triumph of the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat. Its experience drove home the truth that the proletariat must destroy the bourgeois state machine by revolutionary means, and set up its own dictatorship. Only in this way can socialism be achieved and genuine emancipation of the proletariat and the working people be realized.

The October Revolution, he said, raised the curtain on socialist revolution. Russia's proletariat smashed the bourgeois state machine by revolutionary means and founded the first socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, ushering in a new epoch in the history of mankind. Lenin, Ai Ssu-chi pointed out, looked upon the Soviet state power created by the Russian workers and peasants as a continuation of the cause of the Paris

Commune. The birth of a series of socialist countries based on the dictatorship of the proletariat is a further development of this cause.

The history of the struggle of the world proletariat since the Paris Commune has been one of the fight for the realization of the spirit of the Paris Commune, that is the victory of the socialist revolution. The history of the socialist revolution in various countries has been a history of struggle—failure—once more struggle—once more failure—once more struggle till victory is won; mankind's future history will witness the Paris Commune extending throughout the world. The spirit of the Paris Commune will live for ever and the cause of the Paris Commune is immortal.

Chang Chung-shih, Vice-Director of the Editing and Translation Bureau for the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, spoke of the momentous import of the revolutionary experience of the Paris Commune in relation to the development of the theories of the proletarian revolution and the revolutionary movement. He said that during the past 90 years the international communist movement had made enormous headway. The ranks of the movement have swelled to proportions hitherto unknown. Among the other speakers were Li Shu, Chief Editor of *Lishi Yanjiu* ("Historical Research") who commented on the significance of the Paris Commune to the Chinese revolution, and Wu Han, Chairman of the Peking Society of Historians, who also discussed the revolutionary spirit of the Paris Commune.

The meeting was presided over by Fan Wen-lan, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Society of Historians.



To observe the anniversary, the nation's major newspapers featured special articles and historical sketches on the Paris Commune. Books on the subject were published and exhibitions held, and the post office issued a set of special commemorative stamps for the occasion.

Where the Health Workers Go

A most welcome figure in the villages of Hsushui County, Hopei Province, is that of the person who, with a long carrying pole on his shoulder balancing two chests on either end, plies his way from cottage to cottage. He is no village pedlar hawking wares of daily use. He is Liu Teng-fa, Hsushui's beloved country doctor who has endeared himself to the peasants by his selfless solicitude for their health. With his chests full of pharmaceuticals he makes his rounds, calling on the ill and setting up his mobile clinic wherever necessary.

Dr. Liu's methods of operation may be a little off the beaten track, but they are designed to most effectively put into practice the directive on public health work issued jointly by the Chinese Communist Party and the Government which says "the elimination of disease and the protection of the people's life and health means safeguarding our most important treasure and most important productive force." A growing number of physicians and nurses, like Dr. Liu, conscientiously serve the workers and peasants, protecting their health and earning the sincere admiration and respect of the public. Since 80 per cent of China's population resides in the rural areas, health work there is increasingly becoming the main target of the nation's medical force.

Now as the countryside girds itself for the busy spring season, reports from various parts of the country indicate that more medical personnel, eager to support the campaign for developing agriculture in a big way, are pouring into the rural areas.

Since last December some 17,000 men and women of the medical profession in Kwangtung have been visiting various parts of that southern province giving "physical check-ups," helping to improve local health conditions and providing clinical service

to members of the rural people's communes. In Shensi Province to the north, more than 400 health workers organized in nine groups have been canvassing the countryside since the Spring Festival, practising preventive medicine. In the all-important wheat-producing province of Honan, some 80,000 medicos and nurses have been concentrating public health work in the villages. Other provinces have likewise experienced a similar influx of medical personnel to the communes.

Their first object in the countryside is to prevent the most common seasonal ailments. Public health educational campaigns are launched among the villagers and local environmental health conditions improved. While themselves assisting at local health centres, visiting medical personnel are careful not to neglect the training of local doctors and nurses.

In improving rural public health work, the doctors paid particular attention to community welfare services, such as dining-rooms, nurseries and kindergartens. In Shansi and Fukien Provinces, for instance, doctors of both the Western and traditional Chinese schools spent time with community dining-room cooks advising them on how to combine tasty cooking with dietetics.

Hundred Schools Contend

Academic circles have recently been the scene of some exceedingly lively discussions in the spirit of "a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Last month's annual sessions of the Shanghai Economics Society and the Shanghai Society of Historians are typical.

At the economists' meeting, the scholars aired their views on the nature of the productive forces, the division of periods in the Chinese history of economics in the past century, some special features of statistics, agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and other subjects.

The nature of the productive forces has of late received particular attention from Chinese economists and many articles and papers on the subject were written and published in the journals and newspapers last year.

At their meeting the Shanghai historians discussed and debated about the transition of the Chinese revolution from its democratic to its socialist stage. The nature of the Taiping rev-

olution was dealt with by historians specializing in the study of modern Chinese history as part of their commemoration of the 110th anniversary of the Taiping uprising. Subjects which evoked great interest among specialists in ancient Chinese history were the manorial and feudal landlord system in China and the division into periods of ancient Chinese history.

In Peking topics under discussion by economists and historians range from the problem of what to make the centre of research on China's modern economic history, the simultaneous existence of varied types of ownership in semi-colonial and semi-feudal society to the question of how to divide into periods China's modern economic history.

More Radios

One of the hottest selling items on the Chinese market these days is the radio set. This, of course, stems from the rising purchasing power of the people, but a more immediate cause is the recent nationwide cut in the price of sets. Price reductions range from 13 to 35 per cent. A customer today can get a four-valve table set for less than 50 yuan, the price of 10 cartons of good cigarettes.

Sales of wireless sets last year more than quadrupled compared with 1957 and were about 50 times greater than in 1954. Increasing numbers of Chinese workers and peasants now have their own sets. Over a quarter of the families in Peking's "Dragon Beard Ditch," a former slum area where in pre-liberation days most of the breadwinners were rickshaw pullers or labourers, now own radios.

The increasing number of China-made wireless sets also reflects the speedy growth of China's own radio industry. This was born after liberation. Old China only assembled imported parts and radios were within the means of only the privileged few.

Output of radios in 1960 was over 60 times more than in 1953, the year when China first began to produce all her own radio parts.

More than a hundred models are now being marketed. Nearly every province and major city in China is a producer. Some of the top-grade models are enjoying increasing popularity not only in China but on the international market as well.

Let 100 Flowers Blossom and 100 Schools Of Thought Contend in Academic Research

Following is a translation of the editorial published in the March 1 issue of "Hongqi," fortnightly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, under the title: "Firmly Uphold the Policy of Letting a Hundred Flowers Blossom and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend in Academic Research." — Ed.

IN recent years the practice of raising questions, expressing diverse opinions, and engaging in free discussion has grown in our academic circles. This is most encouraging. Some discussions on various subjects have gone deeper; others are just beginning to touch on the questions at issue. Conclusions have been reached in some cases but not in others. Anyhow the atmosphere becomes lively in any field so long as there are controversies, mutual exchanges of opinions and mutual criticism. Such a lively atmosphere is extremely beneficial and very necessary for the development of science, for the raising of the level of scientific workers, and especially for the maturing of scientific workers of the younger generation.

Our Party upholds the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in academic matters, in literature and the arts. In explaining this policy, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out:

"Different forms and styles in art can develop freely and different schools in science can contend freely. We think that it is harmful to the growth of art and science if administrative measures are used to impose one particular style of art or school of thought and to ban another. Questions of right and wrong in the arts and sciences should be settled through free discussion in artistic and scientific circles and in the course of practical work in the arts and sciences. They should not be settled in summary fashion."*

Innumerable facts have proved that to promote the development of the arts and the progress of science, we must pursue such a policy and never pursue a policy that is its opposite.

The task of science is to seek objective truth and truth has its objective criteria. Many bourgeois philosophers deny the objective character of truth. In their opinion, truth differs from man to man and so whatever "sounds reasonable" may be regarded as truth. We Marxist-Leninists hold that right or wrong in science does not depend on whether subjectively something "sounds reasonable" but on whether it corresponds to

reality. On any scientific question there cannot simultaneously be several, but only one objective truth. But at the same time, we also hold that it is no easy matter for our subjective knowledge to attain the level of objective truth. This involves a complicated process of development and cannot be achieved at one stroke. Before we grasp objective scientific truth, we must permit people to make explorations via different routes from different angles, to carry out various experiments, advance different hypotheses and engage in free debate. In this way, we will be able gradually to approach objective truth. It is basically from this point of view that we advocate the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in academic matters.

It is for the purpose of covering up their bourgeois philosophical and sociological views which run counter to objective reality that bourgeois idealists regard truth as being something subjectively fabricated. The modern bourgeoisie's recognition of different schools of thought actually amounts to the recognition of only those philosophical and sociological views that conform to the bourgeoisie's anti-popular and anti-scientific world outlook and of such doctrines in natural science as serve their interests. On the other hand, our policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is designed to promote scientific work in accordance with the laws governing the development of science and the principle of serving the interests of the working class and the masses of the people, so as to acquire a constantly increasing knowledge of objective truth.

SCIENTIFIC endeavours cannot be limited simply to reiterating the findings of our predecessors. What is important is, on the basis of what our predecessors have accomplished and by our own independent exertions, to solve the problems which our forerunners had not yet solved or not completely solved, to delve into those fields which our forerunners had not yet entered or not yet completely conquered. In the process of solving new problems and conquering new fields, the routes traversed would unavoidably be zigzag and mistakes might be made. If, for fear of committing mistakes, we did not dare touch on new problems and enter new fields, there would be no creative scientific work done. As science develops, new problems are bound to crop up from time to time. No one should think that all problems have been worked out and have ready-made solutions. On the contrary, one should courageously explore new fields and allow people to commit mistakes of one kind or another as they explore new ground. At the same time, our scientific work should, naturally, not stop short at

*Mao Tse-tung, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1959, pp. 48-49.

immature, not yet completely correct, or even mistaken views. We should create conditions for correct views to replace erroneous ones, and perfect conclusions, relatively imperfect ones. The policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend meets this requirement.

To attain a complete knowledge of a relatively complex subject it is often necessary in scientific research to approach its various aspects from different angles. Nature is an integral whole; so is society. The conducting of research into the various aspects and components of these integral wholes gives rise to the various branches of the natural and social sciences. If we do not do research in these various branches, it would not be possible for us to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of nature and society. Of course, one should not consider some branches as nobler than others. The various branches should not try to exclude each other. On the contrary, they should develop together and support each other. In socialist scientific endeavours conducted in a planned way, proper arrangements should be made for research work in all the various branches. Some branches of research into nature and society bear little or very little direct relation to current material production and the cause of socialism and are regarded as unpopular branches. But so long as they make contributions, from a particular aspect, to research into nature and society as integral wholes, they should be allotted a suitable place in our arrangements for scientific research. This is also called for by the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom in academic matters. It is also necessary that various opinions should be put forward from research in different branches, regarding problems that are the common concern of the different branches and that discussions should be held. Such discussions help to broaden the horizon of those engaged in the different branches. Through such discussions it will be possible for people to absorb correct opinions from each other, to overcome their own defects by learning from other people's good points, to overcome a certain one-sidedness which is sometimes difficult to avoid owing to the limitations of a particular branch, so that problems can be solved in a more comprehensive way.

GENERALLY speaking, there are two situations in which different schools exist in a particular branch of science. One is that among different schools, some are correct or essentially correct whereas others are erroneous or essentially erroneous. The antagonism between the materialist and the idealist schools of philosophy represents such an antagonism between the correct and the incorrect. Between these different schools we should distinguish right from wrong through free discussion and scientific practice. Those schools that are on the correct side should, in the process of struggling against the erroneous, prevail over erroneous views and develop correct views. They should also absorb certain useful ideological material provided by their opponents. The other situation is that the different schools conduct research respectively on the same subject under different conditions, from different angles and by different methods. The relationship between them is not one of antagonism between right and wrong. In the search for truth they make their respective contributions from various sides. The difference between traditional Chinese medicine and

Western medicine is, to a considerable extent, a case in point. At the same time as they make their own contributions, it is also possible that they suffer respectively from a certain one-sidedness and other defects. There may be controversies between them about right and wrong on specific questions, but on the whole, it is quite possible for these schools that differ in such a way to develop together and help each other. In the history of science, the result of the development of such different schools was not that one school prevailed over another, but that, on the basis of the positive contributions made by the various schools, science entered into a higher stage of development.

IN bourgeois academic circles, prejudices exist not only between the various schools but also between the various branches. The object of research in a particular branch is actually only one aspect or one component part of the phenomena of nature. Yet some researchers do their best to exaggerate the importance of one particular branch of science in an attempt to subordinate other branches to it, imagining that the results achieved in research in that particular branch alone are sufficient to solve all the secrets of nature! Only preposterous conclusions can be drawn from such unrealistic exaggeration. A certain school does research on its subject of study and draws valuable conclusions only regarding one aspect and from one angle. Should it try to monopolize research on its particular aspect and forbid others to do research on other aspects and from other angles and should it refuse to recognize the contributions made in research undertaken by others, this would be detrimental to the development not only of the particular branch of science concerned, but also of the particular school itself. Attainment of a monopoly position by the erroneous bourgeois idealist philosophical and sociological schools or by other schools that persist in their erroneous views is all the more detrimental to the progress of science. The policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, which we want to implement, is precisely opposed to such anti-scientific prejudices in bourgeois academic circles.

The aim of our scientific work lies not only in knowing but also in transforming the world. Knowledge of objective things may be right or wrong, profound or shallow. The methods adopted in the practice of transforming objective things may also be right or wrong, good or bad. The role of man's subjective activity is manifested particularly clearly in relation to the question of how the objective world shall be transformed. Of course, it is possible to achieve a desired aim in practice only on the basis of a scientific knowledge of objective laws, but the following situation also often arises: a certain projected aim may be realizable by adopting one of several methods. Although these two or more methods may all be based on certain objective laws, one of them is better and more advantageous because it is based on a more profound understanding of objective laws and makes fuller use of the objective laws concerned. This is a situation that often arises in science and technology; it also arises in questions of socialist revolution and socialist construction. To advocate the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is to make better use of the power of science to improve our

practice and not to allow our practice to stagnate on the level already attained.

All that has been said above shows that there should be broad scope in our scientific endeavours for a hundred flowers to blossom and a hundred schools of thought to contend. It would obviously be a mistake to think that because we recognize objective truth, we cannot advocate the blossoming of a hundred flowers and the contention of a hundred schools of thought.

From this, it can also be seen that the fact that we recognize the guiding role of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, i.e., the dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook, in research in the various branches of science, does not mean that we should not and need not implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend.

MARXISM-LENINISM brought about a fundamental change in philosophy and the social sciences. In these fields, if one does not consciously take the Marxist-Leninist stand and apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and method, it would be next to impossible really to solve any question of substance. Proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook has also been found in scientific research on natural phenomena. In the fields of the natural and technical sciences, if a researcher consciously applies the dialectical materialist point of view and method, it is certainly a great help to his work. The number of people who recognize this guiding role of Marxism-Leninism in the various branches of science is daily increasing in our academic circles. But Marxism-Leninism cannot replace research in every specific branch of science. The guiding role of Marxism-Leninism lies in that it provides a basic theory and method by which scientific research workers can achieve results in scientific research on a specific question only if he works hard, collects a mass of data, and does independent thinking. Engels put it well when he said:

"The development of the materialist conception even in regard to only a single historical example was a scientific work which would have demanded years of tranquil study, for it is obvious that nothing can be done here with mere phrases, that only a mass of critically sifted, completely mastered historical material can enable one to accomplish such a task."*

Therefore, we must not imagine that given Marxism-Leninism, the discovery of scientific truth becomes an easy matter free of zigzags and difficulties, guaranteed against mistakes, and having no need for free debate between different views. Neither must we imagine that judgements can be passed on rights and wrongs in scientific debates simply by reciting certain principles of Marxist-Leninist theory. Marxism-Leninism is a theory which is at once highly scientific and highly revolutionary. The power of Marxism-Leninism can be brought into play only by linking it up with concrete practice and applying its

principles in a comprehensive way. If one passes judgement on the correctness or falsity of certain views by arbitrarily picking out specific principles or phrases from Marxism-Leninism without making a concrete analysis of the specific question at issue, such a judgement will certainly be unreliable. This kind of approach often just turns Marxism-Leninism into something one-sided.

Recognition of the guiding role of Marxism-Leninism is not tantamount to the ability to apply it correctly. To handle a certain weapon skilfully, one has to use it again and again. This is no less true of the weapon of Marxism-Leninism. Research on concrete scientific problems and free and full discussion enable one to see whether one has really broken completely with idealist, metaphysical theories and methods, whether one has correctly understood Marxist-Leninist theory and method, and whether one has mastered sufficient data on the question concerned and is able to link theory with practice. Therefore, the contention of a hundred schools of thought exactly provides a condition for elevating the Marxist-Leninist level of our academic circles. Although some of the intellectuals who came from the old society have gone through ideological self-remoulding and recognized and accepted the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, their old conceptions opposed to Marxism-Leninism find expression once they come to deal with specific academic questions. Certain controversies in philosophy and the social sciences arose simply because some people understood and applied Marxist-Leninist theory and method in an erroneous way. But even such discussions are meaningful. It is inevitable that mistakes should be made while energetically learning to apply Marxism-Leninism in actual scientific research. Marxist-Leninists should not ignore these mistakes. But these mistakes are different from opposition to, and deliberate distortions of, Marxism-Leninism. The task of Marxist-Leninists is not simply to censure such mistakes, but to engage in earnest discussion and to correct convincingly whatever is wrongly understood.

IT is one thing to recognize the socialist road and the leadership of the Party politically; it is another thing to recognize the guidance of Marxism-Leninism in academic matters. These two things are obviously mutually related but they are not one and the same thing. There are people who recognize Marxism-Leninism politically but are still sceptical about Marxism-Leninism so far as academic matters are concerned. For example, there are natural scientists who are still fettered by their bourgeois world outlook in academic theory and fail to see the contradiction between this world outlook and practical scientific work. They do not understand that even those scientists who do not recognize the dialectical materialist world outlook cannot but tend spontaneously towards materialism and to a certain extent towards dialectics in their own research work if they have been able to make real achievements in scientific research. Marxist-Leninists should unite with all academic workers who recognize the socialist road and the leadership of the Party politically and strive, together with them, to further our scientific cause under the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. Marxist-Leninists, of course, do not deny or exclude the scientific achievements of all those scientists who cannot

*"Karl Marx, A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy," Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, *Selected Works*, in two volumes, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1958, Vol. I, p. 369.

yet consciously apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and method. They should, through free discussion, prove the significance of the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and method as a guide in research work in the various branches of science. Many academic workers who came from the old society have recognized Marxism-Leninism politically because they have been convinced by clear and incontestable facts. To establish the guiding position of Marxism-Leninism really firmly in academic matters, we must rely on Marxist-Leninists to do a greater amount of academic work and play an active role in academic discussion and criticism.

In our society, there are, of course, still people who cling to their bourgeois world outlook and try, not only in academic matters, but also politically, to replace proletarian theories and methods by bourgeois theories and methods. Although they may make use of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, Marxist-Leninists are not afraid, for this reason, of carrying out this policy. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"Marxists should not be afraid of criticism from any quarter. Quite the contrary, they need to steel and improve themselves and win new positions in the teeth of criticism and the storm and stress of struggle."*

In explaining the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, Comrade Mao Tse-tung also said:

* Mao Tse-tung, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

"There can be no doubt that we should criticize all kinds of wrong ideas. It certainly would not do to refrain from criticism and look on while wrong ideas spread unchecked and acquire their market. Mistakes should be criticized and poisonous weeds fought against wherever they crop up. But such criticism should not be doctrinaire. We should not use the metaphysical method, but strive to employ the dialectical method. What is needed is scientific analysis and fully convincing arguments. Doctrinaire criticism settles nothing. We don't want any kind of poisonous weeds, but we should carefully distinguish between what is really a poisonous weed and what is really a fragrant flower. We must learn together with the masses of the people how to make this careful distinction, and use the correct methods to fight poisonous weeds."*

It can thus be seen that for us, the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is a positive policy for furthering the cause of science in a socialist society. It is a policy for constantly consolidating and strengthening the leading position of Marxism-Leninism in academic circles, a policy that fully displays the militant spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Our academic circles should continue to implement this policy thoroughly and strive together for the prosperity and growth of our cause of science.

* *ibid.*, p. 54.

Oppose Imperialist Partition of the Congo

Following is a slightly abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of March 16. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE vicious and venomous plan of U.S., Belgian and other imperialists to carve up the Congo has emerged in its totality. The so-called "round-table conference" of the various Congolese rebel cliques recently held under their direction openly "decided" to turn the Congo into a "confederation" of several "independent states" in place of the unified Republic of the Congo. It is reported that this "confederation" would be represented internationally by a "president of the confederation," and that the imperialist agent Kasavubu had been appointed its president. At the same time, the rebels also clamoured that the legal Congolese Government led by Gizenga would become an "illegal" regime if it opposed their "arrangement." All this is obviously a cunning and vicious move by the U.S., Belgian and other imperialists working in collusion and manipulating their agents in the Congo to further undermine the Congolese national independence movement, overthrow its legal Government and dismember and partition the country.

Partition — Part of U.S. "New Policy"

To split up the Congo was originally the policy of the Belgian colonialists. Ever since the declaration of

independence by the Republic of the Congo, the Belgian colonialists have continuously made active efforts to create a so-called "State of Katanga" and put into effect their plan for the establishment of a so-called Congolese "confederation." This plan of the Belgian colonialists has now become a component part of the U.S. Government's "new policy" with respect to the Congo.

The decision of the various Congolese rebel cliques to hold this "round-table conference" stemmed from behind-the-scenes manoeuvring of the U.S. and Belgian imperialists and was directly brought about by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Williams in his secret talks with Kasavubu during his recent visit to the Congo. It is not difficult to see that the policy of carving up the Congo adopted by the Kennedy administration at present is designed to pave the way for exclusive domination by the United States over that country in the future.

When U.S. imperialism intruded into the Congo under the U.N. label, it originally planned to edge out the Belgian colonialists and take their place there. But the "U.N." flag has failed to cover up the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. The lesson of bloodshed has further aroused the Congolese people and made them realize that U.N. intervention has brought far more serious disaster on the Congo, that the "U.N. force" is nothing but a U.S. tool of aggression and Dag Hammarskjold and his like are

merely the executors of United States neo-colonialist policy. The legal Lumumba-Gizenga government which persistently opposes imperialism and upholds national independence has once more rallied the people of the whole country and is unfolding the struggle for independence and freedom. Though imperialism has resorted to every conceivable means, even going so far as to murder Lumumba, it has not been able to eliminate the legal Congolese Government. The legal Congolese Government is widely supported by the people. Not long ago when its troops advanced to Kasai Province, they were warmly welcomed along the way by the broad masses of people. They entered Luluabourg and Port Francqui without meeting resistance and their prestige and fame spread far and wide. But the rebel cliques who have sold out to imperialism are repudiated by the broad masses of the Congolese people and are rent asunder by internal strife, with mutinies and uprisings among the rebel troops following one upon another. Defying the orders of the rebel chieftains, the Congolese soldiers disarmed the "U.N. force" stationed in the two important ports, Matadi and Banana. The ever rising tide of wrath of the Congolese people against imperialism has seriously frustrated U.S. imperialist plans for exclusive domination over the Congo.

Contradictions Between New and Old Colonialists

On the other hand, these ambitions of U.S. imperialism for exclusively dominating the Congo have enormously sharpened the contradictions between the new and old colonialists. The United States has always looked upon the Congo as a "warehouse" of strategic materials. At first, it planned to use the United Nations as a means of putting pressure on Belgium to hand over the Congo to itself. At a high price, it bought over the Belgium-nurtured Kasavubu, Mobutu and other agents and made them work for itself. But the Congo is the lifeline of the Belgian colonialists. The Belgian monopoly capitalist groups have 4,000 million dollars of investments in that country, extracting from it on the average the huge profit of 420 million dollars a year. Naturally, they will not give in lightly. In the course of the U.S. and Belgian imperialists' joint opposition to the Congolese national independence movement in the past six months, the Belgian colonialists have tried by every means possible to preserve their colonialist positions in the Congo. Britain, France and other old colonialist countries also want to have a finger in the pie. The British and French imperialists have vested interests of long standing in the Congo. British monopoly capital owns 14.5 per cent of the stocks of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga and maintains exclusive control over the entire palm oil industry. France fears that U.S. intrusion into the Congo may encroach upon its colonial interests in central Africa, it is also afraid that the United States, once it succeeds in carrying out its schemes in the Congo, will apply the same tactics and make use of the United Nations to intervene in Algeria. That is why no sooner had the "U.N. force" entered the Congo than Britain and France dispatched their own direct and indirect agents there. British and French generals have been in control of parts of the "U.N. force" and participated in the criminal suppression of the Congolese people. West Germany and Italy have also sent large numbers of persons to join the "foreign legions" of

the rebel cliques in the name of "volunteers" for the purpose of expanding their own influence.

The heroic struggle of the Congolese people and the irreconcilable contradictions among the imperialist countries in their battle for domination over the Congo have compelled U.S. imperialism, for the time being, to go slow in its moves to swallow the Congo by itself, recognize the existing interests of the old colonialists in the Congo and seek an easing of the contradictions among the imperialists in order to join forces against the Congolese people. That is why the "round-table conference" of the Congolese rebel cliques has won the applause of the imperialists.

China's Bitter Experience

The Chinese people have learnt bitter lessons from imperialism's vile and despicable tactics of carving up colonial and semi-colonial countries. In the past 100 years, China, a poor and weak country, was the scene of imperialist rivalry. The imperialist powers vied with each other in invading China, worked in collusion with Chinese feudal forces, fostered the growth of comprador groups in China, bought over Chinese reactionary warlords with large amounts of money and arms and expanded their own influence through these agents, thus creating a situation in China characterized by internecine wars among the warlords and division and disintegration of the country. These imperialist gangsters collaborated in their suppression of the Chinese people's revolutionary movement. At the same time, they looked upon China as a piece of meat, carved it up and dismembered it at will, and divided up spheres of influence among themselves. At that time, U.S. imperialism, a late-comer on the China scene, adopted a cunning policy. At first, under the slogans of "respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China" and "open door and equal opportunity," it demanded a redivision of the imperialist spheres of influence in China and actively participated in the game of dismembering it. After World War II, U.S. imperialism, seeing that the other imperialist countries had been weakened, openly carried out its mad plan for the exclusive domination of China. The entire history of U.S. imperialism's foreign expansion shows that the United States always practises the "Monroe Doctrine" in areas already under its exclusive domination, and the "open door and equal opportunity" doctrine in the colonies and semi-colonies of other imperialist countries into which it has not yet intruded. In those areas into which it has already intruded but is for the moment incapable of achieving exclusive domination, it practises the policy of partition together with other imperialist countries, a policy the ultimate goal of which is still exclusive domination. This was the case in China, Indo-China and the Middle East; it is also the case in Africa today. The present U.S. imperialist plot to split up the Congo is precisely a move designed to achieve exclusive domination over the Congo through the division of that country.

However, the world of today is no longer one in which imperialism can carve up the colonies at will. The scheme of U.S. imperialism to dismember the Congo has met with setbacks from the very outset. The legal Congolese Government headed by Antoine Gizenga, despite threats and cajolery by U.S. imperialism, refused to take part in the "round-table conference." Acting Premier Gizenga in his

statement reaffirmed that the government formed by Lumumba, which Gizenga himself has continued to lead, is the sole legal Government of the Congo, and any settlement of the Congo crisis must be based on protection of the genuine interests of the Republic of the Congo and the consolidation of its national sovereignty. Normal life in the state of the Congo is possible only when the legal Congolese Government resumes its normal function throughout the republic. The just stand and firm attitude of the legal Congolese Government for the preservation of national independence, unity and sovereignty will undoubtedly enable people throughout the world to perceive clearly the ignominious and despicable character of the "round-table conference" stage-managed by imperialism.

The Congolese People Have the Final Say

The imperialists are invariably vile and vicious in the extreme. While engaging in diverse schemes for dividing up the Congo, they have also stepped up their criminal activities against the legal Congolese Government. The imperialists are doing everything in their power to threaten and intimidate that Government in a vain attempt to reduce it to subjection. Dayal, U.N. representative in the Congo, has repeatedly indicated that even the use of force is not precluded for the purpose of putting into effect the February 21 resolution of the

United Nations. He also stated that the dispatch to the Congo by the Indian Government of combat troops and military personnel totalling 4,700 men would solve the United Nations' principal difficulty, namely, its inadequate military strength. Precisely at this juncture, word came that Mobutu's rebel troops had launched an offensive against the Eastern Province, where the legal Congolese Government is situated. This calls for the vigilance of the people of the whole world.

The Congo belongs to the Congolese people. Only they, and not the imperialists and their agents, can really determine the destiny of the Congo. Of this the Chinese people are firmly convinced by their own experience in struggle. China was also on many occasions carved up by the British, Japanese, U.S. and other imperialists. But today, have not the devils and goblins who had once ridden roughshod over the Chinese people all been defeated? No intrigues and subterfuges, no sanguinary suppression by imperialism and all reactionaries can stem the tide of history. Likewise, the imperialist scheme to divide up the Congo will also not escape the fate of final defeat. The Congolese people, united and persevering in struggle, are invincible. The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle waged by the Congolese people under the leadership of the legal Government for opposing the imperialist scheme to carve up the Congo and safeguarding their national independence and the unity of their country.

Pen Probes

Knights of the Round Table

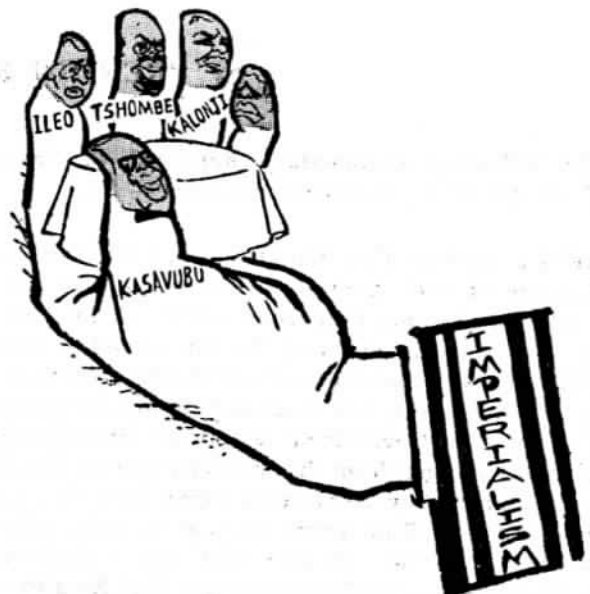
It was a choice collection of characters for a political farce. Kasavubu and Ileo of Leopoldville, Tshombe of Katanga and Kalonji of south Kasai led the cast gathered together round a table in Tananarive, capital of the Malagasy Republic. After sessions appropriately "punctuated by angry shouting," as UPI reports, the "round-table conference" closed on March 12. The puppets "decided" to slice up the Congo and serve it up cold to the new and old colonialists who were waiting ravenously for their meal. Immediately after the "conference," up shot the stock prices of Western monopoly enterprises in the Congo.

Joseph Kasavubu was the man chosen at the "conference" to head the Congolese "confederation" of "independent states." He was reared by Belgian Catholic circles which have huge worldly interests in plantations and enterprises in the Congo. Up till now he still keeps his Belgian "advisers" around him. His trafficking with the trans-Atlantic neo-colonialists is public knowledge. No less a personage than Kennedy's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs G. Mennen Williams, who recently visited Kasavubu in Leopoldville, has said of him: "We can co-operate as brothers."

Joseph Ileo is Kasavubu's "premier" in Leopoldville. His bogus "government" rules by virtue of the 7,000 troops commanded by that other Joseph, Mobutu, who was trained by the Belgian army and long ago bought over by the Belgian secret service. His army, according to press reports, gets a fat pay packet to boost its sagging morale. A corporal draws U.S.\$100 a month. Everyone knows who

foots this dollar bill. And who pays the piper, calls the tune.

Moise Tshombe, it is sometimes said, made himself "president" of Katanga. Actually he was appointed by the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, the mammoth international trust operated by Belgian, British and U.S. monopoly capital to plunder the uranium and other minerals of the Congo. His army of 5,000 men includes many Belgian officers and he has recently acquired French-made jets, delivered by U.S. planes. Tshombe visited the United States shortly before the Congo was proclaimed independent last summer. Since his return, as the American



Cartoon by Ho Wei

magazine *Time* puts it, he "wears button-down collars... drives about in a black Cadillac and says: 'We need Americans more than anyone else.'" Tshombe arrived in Tananarive his hands dripping with the blood of Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms.

Albert Kalonji, who calls himself "head" of the so-called Kasai "Mining State," is the accredited agent of the International Forest and Mining Company of the Congo, a U.S.-Belgian diamond and plantations trust which rakes in a profit of U.S.\$100 million a year. He has an army of about 3,000 men and arrived in Tananarive just after having murdered six more members of the Lumumba government.

This prize cast, handpicked by the imperialists, acted out a script from the same stage-managers.

The British journal *Foreign Report* has disclosed that U.S. President Kennedy, before coming to power, appointed a "task force" to study and report on U.S. policy towards Africa. In regard to the Congo the report produced calls for a change of the "original unitary state" into a "federation" and the holding of "a conference of Congolese leaders to legitimize Kasavubu's regime."

In early February, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk brought the idea into the open and advocated "a federal structure" for the Congo. Later that month, State Department spokesman Lincoln White declared that the U.S. Government favoured "any round table meeting" and considered it might be useful "for representatives of all factions of the Congo to meet together." And earlier this month, G. Mennen Williams went to the Congo and held secret talks with Kasavubu. A few days later, the "round-table" show was on and its final "communique" dutifully called for the conversion of the Congo into a "confederation."

Pierre Wigny, Belgian Foreign Minister, anxious not to lose credit to his Washington confreres, declared in a press statement of March 13 that the "conference" "is in conformity with a policy which we have patiently followed" and which "we told Moise Tshombe when he visited Brussels."

Small wonder then that while the rest of the world has turned away in disgust from this ugly farce, the U.S. State Department's Lincoln White called it "a serious effort"; Belgium's Pierre Wigny saluted it as a "decisive political event"; G. Mennen Williams declared that the United States would support this "solution" of the Congo problem; the *New York Herald Tribune* exclaimed: "The Tananarive meeting has done well"; and the Catholic reactionary paper *La Libre Belgique* hailed it, with premature joy, as "a happy conclusion" of the Congo crisis.

The new and old colonialists have rejoiced too soon. They think that having physically exterminated the head of its legal Government and many of his ministers, they can dismember the Congo and enjoy its pieces in quiet. But the Congo is not to be cut up and digested so easily. The last word is with the Congolese people. Their true representative today — the lawful Government under Acting Premier Gizenga — has denounced the Tananarive show as one "convened intentionally by the enemies of freedom of the Congolese people."

As the late Premier Patrice Lumumba wrote in his last message from his jail cell: "The day will come when history will pass its judgement. But it will not be the history taught in Brussels, Paris, Washington or the U.N. It will be the history taught in countries liberated from colonialism and its puppets."

—SU MIN

Support the Reasonable Demands of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

The following commentary appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on March 19. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

FOREIGN Minister Ung Van Khiem of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sent a letter to the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on March 15, denouncing the increasing activities of the United States and the south Vietnamese authorities in violating the Geneva agreements. He asked the two co-chairmen to take measures to make the U.S. Government withdraw immediately all its military personnel from the southern part of Viet Nam, cease introducing any reinforcing arms into that region and stop the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's terrorist policy of massacring the people. He also asked the co-chairmen to advise the International Commission in Viet Nam to carry out correctly its task of upholding the Geneva agreements.

These demands of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are entirely justified.

Crimes of U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Clique

Nearly seven years have elapsed since the signing of the Geneva agreements. But realization of the provisions in the Geneva agreements for restoring the unity of Viet Nam by July 1956 has thus far been rendered impossible because U.S. imperialism has propped up the puppet regime of Ngo Dinh Diem in south Viet Nam and directed it to reject all proposals of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for nationwide, free elections to bring about the unification of the country. The Vietnamese people have been subjected to long years of untold distress and suffering caused by the division of their motherland.

In order to carry out its plot to turn the southern part of Viet Nam into its colony and base of aggression, U.S. imperialism has, in the past few years, continued to expand the "U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group," its illegal organization in south Viet Nam, to more than 2,000 members. This organization is not only responsible for training troops of the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet clique and for building military bases, but has also taken direct command in the bloody "mopping up" operations of the puppet troops against the people in south Viet Nam and directed these troops in launching armed provocations against the northern part of Viet Nam and Cambodia. Particularly worthy of attention is the fact that the U.S. Government has, of late, further introduced large quantities of war supplies into the southern part of Viet Nam from Malaya and directed the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to dispatch large numbers of troops to invade Laos and interfere in its internal affairs. These criminal activities carried out by U.S. imperialism in collusion with the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have directly violated the Geneva agreements and seriously threatened the peace in Indo-China and Asia.

Moreover, U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have brutally suppressed members of the former Resistance in the southern part of Viet Nam and persecuted the broad masses of the patriotic people there. In the past six years and more, over 270,000 people have been arrested, imprisoned, tortured or killed. The fascist Decree No. 10 of 1959 proclaimed by the south Vietnamese authorities is yet another criminal measure of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique for large-scale persecution and slaughter of the former Resistance members and the broad masses of patriotic people there. Using this fascist decree, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique during the past two years has carried on unprecedentedly savage repressions

against and massacred former Resistance members and other patriots in south Viet Nam.

The atrocities perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in the southern part of Viet Nam have driven the people there beyond the limits of endurance and compelled them to rise in resolute resistance. Yet in its recent letter to the International Commission, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique slandered the struggles of the people in south Viet Nam against fascist dictatorship and for democratic freedom as "subversive activities" of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The heroic struggle of the people in the southern part of Viet Nam against the U.S. aggressors and their lackey, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, is a just one. As the statement issued by the High Command of the Viet Nam People's Army on March 3 solemnly pointed out, the waging of this struggle is a sacred and inviolable right of all the patriotic people in the southern part of Viet Nam and is in full accord with the fundamental principles of the United Nations and the spirit of the Geneva agreements. To smear the patriotic, just struggles of the people in the southern part of Viet Nam by labelling them "subversive activities" is a crude encroachment on the right of every Vietnamese citizen to struggle for independence and peace.

Wrong Decisions of International Commission

It is, however, regrettable that the International Commission, which is charged with the responsibility for upholding the dignity of the Geneva agreements, has not only failed to stop open violations of the Geneva agreements by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique and their crimes of slaughtering the people in the southern part of Viet Nam, but on many occasions adopted a number of decisions contravening both the letter and spirit of the Geneva agreements through a majority vote by the Indian and Canadian delegates in disregard of the firm opposition of the Polish delegation. For instance, it adopted a wrong decision permitting the "U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group" in the southern part of Viet Nam to increase its military personnel. It also drew the conclusion that the south Vietnamese authorities' fascist Decree No. 10 of 1959 did not concern the Geneva agreements, and so on. Recently the International Commission has shown interest in the slanderous charges made by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique about the so-called "subversive activities" "inspired by north Viet Nam." But it has shut its eyes to the illegal introduction of large quantities of arms into south Viet Nam from Malaya. Consequently, as the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has pointed out, the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique has been making use of the above-mentioned wrong conclusions of the International Commission to continue their grave violations of the Geneva agreements in a more brazen manner than ever before and to step up their arms expansion and war preparations in the southern part of Viet Nam.

The Chinese people fully support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They demand that the International Commission rescind those decisions contravening the spirit of the Geneva agreements and that it maintain a serious, just, correct, unbiased and firm attitude in supervising and controlling the implementation of the Geneva agreements in the southern part of Viet Nam.

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Growing Struggle Against U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Fascist Rule

THE U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique's fascist regime in south Viet Nam is facing a mounting wave of popular opposition. Last year recorded more than 30,000 opposition demonstrations in the central provinces of south Viet Nam alone. A million people took part in them. Thoroughly alarmed by the spread of this smouldering wrath against it, the U.S.-Diem clique, especially since the Saigon coup d'etat last November 11, is trying to bolster its tottering rule by intensified repressions against the people.

A Living Hell

The five years since Ngo Dinh Diem came to power under the wing of U.S. imperialism have been years of growing misrule, corruption and terror in south Viet Nam. The U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique has turned the whole area into a living hell. It has set up more than 300 large, Hitler-style concentration camps and numbers of small ones and prisons. Since 1954, when the Geneva agreements were signed to bring peace to the area, more than 270,000 people in south Viet Nam have been arrested, jailed, tortured, or killed. The better to "control" the people, more and more "prosperity zones"—another kind of concentration camp—have been set up in the countryside. Innocent villagers and especially former Resistance members and their families have been forced to live in these fenced enclosures under permanent guard by military police. Many exist there under conditions of semi-starvation, subject to slave labour, heavy taxes, insults and reprisals from the south Vietnamese authorities.

The U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique is hell-bent on its military "mopping up" operations. South Viet Nam is divided into several operation zones. On an average each "mopping up" is carried on by some 10,000 to 15,000 regular troops including air, naval and artillery forces with large numbers of security corps, civil guards, commandos and *cong dan vu*—agents specialized in spying activities—secret and security agents. This horde of thugs massacre unarmed, innocent people. Last year, 2,000 "mopping up" operations were conducted. Apart from this, from October to December, 100 places in 17 provinces in south Viet Nam were raided and bombed leading to fresh loss of lives and property among the people.

Since the coup d'etat of November 11, 1960, the atmosphere of terror has grown steadily more stifling. In addition to their "mopping up" operations, the Ngo Dinh Diem authorities have set up a committee with wide powers to "fight rebels and Communists." Up to the

present, more than 30,000 people have been arrested on charges of being "connected with the coup d'etat" in one way or another.

Wrath of the People

The U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique's violence and oppression has left the south Vietnamese people with no alternative but to take into their own hands the defence of their lives, property and right to live. From their own bitter experience, they know who their enemies are, and that the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique is the root of their misery. This is the cause of the rapid growth of the popular struggle against that clique's fascist rule, spreading from the countryside to the big cities. On January 7 this year, in My Tho city, My Tho Province, more than 20,000 south Vietnamese demonstrated against persecution and pressganging by the U.S.-Diem regime. They broke a cordon of puppet troops and police, and stormed the puppet "provincial government" building. Another demonstration held on January 17 in the same province was joined by more than 5,500 peasants from five villages. They too demanded an end to persecution and pressganging and called for the immediate resignation of Ngo Dinh Diem.

Earlier, in Go Cong and Ben Tre Provinces, peasants, pedlars, small traders and shop-owners also held demonstrations denouncing Ngo Dinh Diem's crimes, calling for his resignation and "the formation of a democratic, progressive government." In the first ten days of December last year, in the central provinces of south Viet Nam, no less than 20,000 people joined in various forms of struggle against Ngo Dinh Diem's rule. Demonstrators, in contingents of one to five thousand people, carrying placards and banners, marched boldly to the provincial governments of the puppet regime to raise their demands directly before Ngo Dinh Diem's placemen. They demanded the abolition of the "prosperity zones," and an end to the shelling of villages and the return of their family members who had been forced into the army. The struggle against hunger and persecution is spreading and growing too in the provinces of the western area.

Popular defiance flares up inside the concentration camps. Some 30,000 south Vietnamese villagers in the central provinces have escaped from concentration camps. The 20 "prosperity zones" in that area have almost been demolished. Many concentration camps in the eastern area of south Viet Nam have also been destroyed or burnt down by the people held there.

The influence of the south Vietnamese people's struggle is reaching even into the inner ranks of the south

Vietnamese army. Officers and men of the Ngo Dinh Diem troops have joined the popular struggle together with the south Vietnamese people against fascist rule. Many civil servants and armymen tore up Ngo Dinh Diem's portraits and south Viet Nam flags during the November 11 coup d'etat. Many soldiers have defied the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique's orders and refused to participate in "mopping up" operations.

Industry

The Great Victory in Steel

by CHU CHI-LIN

BY turning out 18.45 million tons of steel in 1960, China outstripped France* and assumed sixth place in world steel production. Only three years ago in 1957, the year prior to the big leap forward, China held ninth place with an output of 5.35 million tons. Going further back to 1949, the year the People's Republic was founded, China, with an output of 158,000 tons, ranked 26th among the 35 countries then producing more than 10,000 tons of steel a year. Within the short span of 11 years, China had caught up with and surpassed no less than a score of countries in the production of this all-important metal.

Speed Marks Big Leap

What is especially noteworthy is that China's steel production has maintained its big-leap rate of advance for three consecutive years. In 1958, steel output jumped from 5.35 million tons to 8 million tons, showing a net gain of 2.65 million tons. The further increase to 13.35 million tons in 1959 represented a net gain of 5.35 million tons, exactly equal to the total amount produced in 1957. Last year, the net increase also exceeded 5 million tons.

These three consecutive years of big leap forward meant that a new high speed had been introduced into the growth of China's steel industry. During the First Five-Year Plan, China's steel production increased from 1.35 million tons in 1952 to 5.35 million tons in 1957, giving an average annual rate of growth of 31.7 per cent and an average annual net increase of 800,000 tons. Whereas during the three big-leap years 1958-60, the average annual rate of growth was 50 per cent and the average annual net increase was an astounding 4.37 million tons, or 5.4 times the annual average during the First Five-Year Plan. The reader may be interested to know that China's first modern steel mill was established in 1890. In the 59 years be-

* According to figures released by the European Coal and Steel Community on January 11, 1961, France's steel output in 1960 was 17.2 million tons.

As the rule of the reactionaries becomes more brutal, the struggle of the people against them has become more resolute and united. Last December the National Front for the Liberation of South Viet Nam was established to unite all patriotic forces for the overthrow of the fascist U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem regime and for independence, democracy and the peaceful unification of their motherland. The increasing unity of the patriotic forces of south Viet Nam will assuredly carry this struggle to a new pitch.

tween that time and the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, a total of 7.6 million tons of steel were produced, or less than half of last year's output.

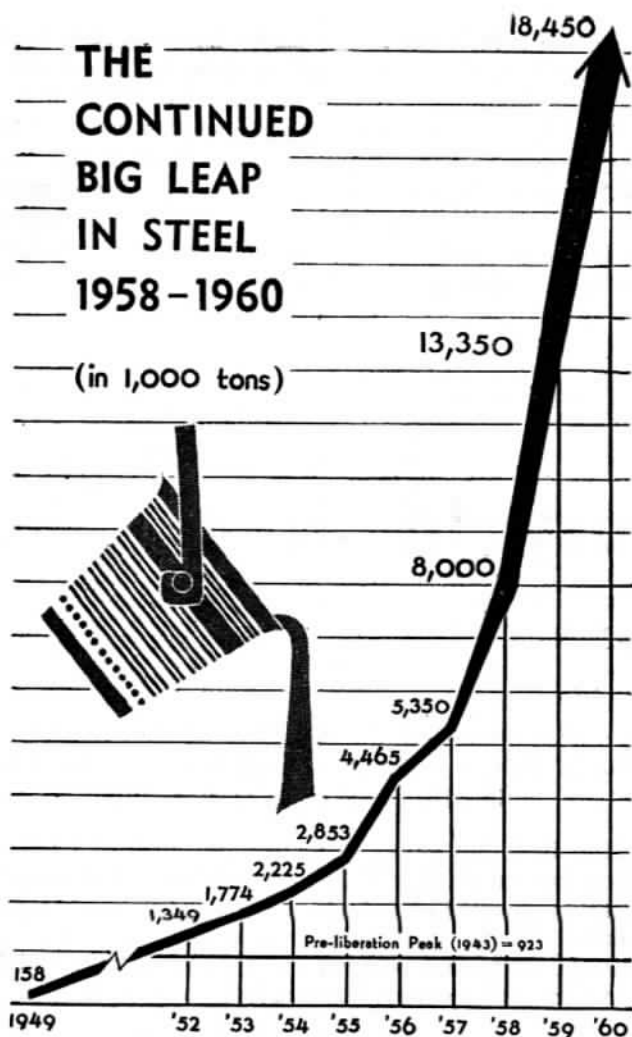
The fact that China's steel output zoomed from 5.35 million tons to 18.45 million tons within three short years is nothing short of phenomenal. To achieve a comparable increase took the United States nine years; postwar West Germany, six years; postwar Japan, nine years; and the oldest capitalist country, Britain, fully half a century!

This swift advance enabled China in 1960 to top by more than 50 per cent the target originally set for 1962, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan — 10.5-12 million tons. Thus time has been gained to devote greater energy, in the last two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, to improving the quality of iron and steel and increasing the variety of steel and steel products while at the same time continuing to raise output.

Nationwide Iron and Steel Network

The continued big leap forward of the iron and steel industry resulted in a fundamental change from the semi-colonial state of affairs in old China in which iron and steel enterprises were concentrated in a few coastal areas away from its sources of raw materials and domestic markets. The beginnings of an iron and steel industrial network geographically rationally distributed and embracing large, medium-sized and small enterprises has taken shape over China's vast expanse.

The reconstruction of Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest steel base in the northeast, was completed in 1960. It has become one of the world's largest modern ferrous metallurgical enterprises. The building of two new giant integrated iron and steel works at Pao-tow in Inner Mongolia and Wuhan on the Yangtse in central China was accelerated last year during which time many projects were completed and commissioned. These three mammoth integrated enterprises constitute the backbone of China's growing iron and steel industry.



Meanwhile, the construction of medium-sized iron and steel works is now under way in all provinces and autonomous regions. Some have already been completed and the overwhelming majority have started partial operation. The galaxy of small iron and steel plants that stud all parts of the country have all become complete, modern enterprises after having been overhauled, consolidated and improved. In Tibet where no iron and steel industry existed before, the first blast furnace of the new Lhasa Iron and Steel Plant turned out its first heat of pig iron in early October last year. Thus all 27 provinces and autonomous regions of the country now have their own iron and steel enterprises. Some 80 per cent of the country's special administrative regions and 30 per cent of the counties as well as many people's communes now boast their own iron and steel mills.

For an immense country such as China, a nationwide iron and steel industrial network distributed in a way that is relevant to the dispersion of resources and the requirements of economic growth is of tremendous significance in the overall development of socialist construction and especially in the provinces and autonomous regions.

Towards Higher Quality and Greater Variety

Concurrent with the rapid increase in output went a considerable advance in the technical level of China's iron and steel industry. After a year of actual operation the workers completely mastered the newly built giant modern

1,513-cubic-metre blast furnaces and the 500-ton open-hearth furnaces. In 1960, the best monthly average coefficient of utilization of the big blast furnaces (output of pig iron per cubic metre of available volume of the furnace per 24 hours, an important index of the technical level) was 24.2 per cent higher than the previous year; the best monthly average coefficient of utilization of the large open hearths (output of steel per square metre of hearth floor per 24 hours) was 8.4 per cent higher than the preceding year. The best monthly average coefficient of the open hearths in Shanghai topped the 16-ton mark and set a new world record.

The continual increase in variety and improvement in quality of products are further indications of the rising technical level of the iron and steel industry. Old China had to import the steel windows and nails needed for construction, to say nothing of steel rails or high-grade steels. But today, after the First Five-Year Plan and especially after the three consecutive years of the big leap, many plants in China have successfully trial manufactured and are producing a wide range of new products technically highly exacting. These are essential for the manufacture of the many types of large and precision equipment that are of extreme importance to economic progress. The industry is now concentrating on the further increase in output of high-grade and alloy steels and the most important types of steel products so that these will constitute an increasing portion of its total output.

Small Enterprises Play Big Role

The small modern iron and steel enterprises played a big role in the fulfilment of the 1960 plan. The medium-sized and small mines and mills accounted for more than half the national output of both iron ore and pig iron and produced about two-thirds of the country's coke. Shanghai, one of the nation's important steel-making centres, produced no pig iron in the past. It started to turn out pig iron during the big leap forward, but output was small. Last year, the city made 40 per cent more steel than in the preceding year with by far the greater part of the necessary pig iron being supplied by the newly developed small blast furnaces of the east China provinces. This testifies to the vitality of the policies known as "walking on two legs." It would have been impossible for China's iron and steel industry to forge ahead at such a big-leap pace had efforts been limited to building giant modern enterprises alone and the development of large numbers of small ones been neglected.

The present small modern enterprises grew out of the great number of small indigenous ones built in 1958 when the whole country was swept by a drive for iron and steel. They were further improved technically in 1960 and both their productivity and the quality of their products have risen considerably while costs and raw material consumption have been drastically reduced. Thus weaknesses quite unavoidable in their initial period have been largely overcome. In 1959, only some 80 of the country's small blast furnaces attained the level of the more advanced big blast furnaces in coefficient of utilization; by the first half of 1960, as still incomplete figures for only seven provinces show, the number shot up to more than 300. As far as quality is concerned, more than

90 per cent of the pig iron produced by small blast furnaces in Anhwei, Heilungkiang and other provinces are up to standard. Some of the small converters have also devised new techniques. Those in Tsingtao, Shantung Province, succeeded in making more than 50 types of high-grade and alloy steels. All this points to a very promising future for the small modern enterprises.

Impetus to Agriculture and Other Industries

The sustained big leap forward in the iron and steel industry gave great impetus to the development of all other branches of the national economy. Guided by the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation for the development of the national economy, the iron and steel industry gave agriculture energetic support in every way. As a result of the rapid advance in steel, the state was able to allocate more than one million tons of steel products for direct use in agriculture in 1960. This was about double the amount allocated in the previous year or during the entire First Five-Year Plan. The results are tangible. By the end of 1960, the number of tractors on China's farms was about 3 times what it was in 1957; drainage and irrigation machines and hydro-electric stations for agricultural use were respectively 9 and 17 times the 1957 figures. From 1958-60, the area newly brought under irrigation exceeded the total added in the previous eight years following liberation.

Increasing amounts of steel are being supplied to agriculture. In the first month of this year, 100,000 tons of rolled steel had already been rushed to the farms for the manufacture of small farm tools for spring ploughing and summer harvesting alone, not to mention the steel that went into the manufacture of tractors and other modern farm machines.

The small modern iron and steel enterprises spread out all over the country gave effective direct support to the rural people's communes in their efforts to boost production. Wenhsien County, Honan Province, is an example. This was a rural county virtually devoid of industry in the past. But an industrial network serving agriculture has taken shape in the wake of the small modern iron and steel plants. In the two years and more since the establishment of the county-run iron and steel plant, more than 2,000 tons of pig iron and 600 tons of steel both made by indigenous methods have been supplied to agriculture. These contributed to the manufacture of the following items: 44 coal gas engines, 160 steam engines, 40 animal-drawn sowers and harvesters, 1,100 paddy thrashers, 100 fodder crushers and more than half a million hoes for middle-ploughing and other small farm implements—all made by local farm tool plants. There were no chemical fertilizer or machine-building plants in the county in the old days. Today, all six communes there have set up machine-building or repair and assembly plants with 55 machine tools among them. The communes' own indigenous-style chemical fertilizer plants turned out a total of 3,700 tons of chemical fertilizers. To fight the drought that hit the county in the spring of 1960, the county-run iron foundry and engineering plant using locally produced pig iron and steel rushed out in very short order more than 100 irrigation machines and over 300 sets of tools for sinking wells. This enabled the com-

munes in the county to sink more than 1,000 mechanized wells for irrigation, thereby greatly alleviating the situation.

The sustained big leap in the iron and steel industry was also a powerful spur to other industries. In spite of serious natural calamities, industry as a whole maintained the leap forward in 1960. The planned targets for such important heavy industrial products as coal, electricity, petroleum, machine tools and tractors were all fulfilled or overfulfilled. Compared with 1957, gross industrial output value in 1960 registered a nearly three-fold increase. The average annual rate of industrial growth during the three big-leap years was over 40 per cent, more than double that during the First Five-Year Plan. As a result, China's level of industrial production has been considerably heightened and its material and technical basis greatly strengthened. This has played and will continue to play a significant role in the technical transformation of the national economy, first and foremost, of agriculture, and in the progress of science and culture.

Victory of the General Line

The uninterrupted big leap forward of the iron and steel industry was a great victory for the Party's general line for building socialism and the complete set of policies known as "walking on two legs." It was at the same time the result of the heroic labour of the iron and steel workers whose subjective initiative reached a high pitch and who overcame many difficulties.

A gigantic movement for technical innovations and technical revolution centring on full and partial mechanization and automation got into full swing at the beginning of last year. It embraced all departments and enterprises of the iron and steel industry and yielded remarkable results. Since many metallurgical enterprises were able to substantially raise the degree of their mechanization and automation by devising all sorts of mechanized and automatic production lines, very favourable conditions have been created for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of production plans.

The great victory in steel was won only after battling against serious natural disasters. Early last August, the northeast's Liaotung Peninsula was ravaged by unprecedentedly heavy downpours. Several huge iron and steel enterprises were surrounded by flood at a time. The workers organized shock brigades that kept day-and-night vigils, did emergency repairs and moved in needed raw materials. The blast and open-hearth furnaces that were forced to suspend operations soon resumed production.

After mid-August, the iron and steel workers pushed their vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy to a new high and steel output has been on the rise ever since. Taking August's average daily output as 100, it was 120 in September, 144.6 in October and November, and 154 in December.

As they enter the year 1961, workers on the iron and steel front continue to go all out, rolling the industry rapidly forward along the charted path of higher quality and greater variety while raising output.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Chinese, Cuban Artists Swap Experiences

The Cuban Ballet Troupe's six-week tour in China was a memorable success. The 19 performances they gave in six cities were seen by audiences totalling over 50,000, not counting those who watched them on television. Needless to say, they got a most enthusiastic press. On the eve of their departure from China for a tour in Czechoslovakia, they gave an interesting farewell recital in Peking. This was a joint Cuban-Chinese performance in which Cuban dancers presented Chinese folk dances they had learnt in China and Chinese artists presented Latin American folk songs and dances they had learnt from their Cuban friends. How the two groups of artists managed to learn so much from each other is described in an article by Ting Po, Manager of the China Theatre Producers' Agency which sponsored the Cuban troupe's China tour. Published in *Renmin Ribao* (March 11) under the title "Chinese and Cuban Dancers Swap Artistic Experiences," the article reads in part:

Chinese audiences, dancers in particular, fell in love at first sight with the lovely dances the Cuban Ballet Troupe performed that first night in Peking. Several Chinese dancers immediately asked for a chance to learn from our Cuban guests. The Cuban artists, in turn, were fascinated by Chinese dancing when they saw the *Magic Lotus Lantern* ballet performed by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre and the performances given by dancers of the Peking School of Dancing. The Cuban prima ballerina Alicia Alonso was particularly struck by Chao Ching's *Silk Dance* (from the *Magic Lotus Lantern*); other Cuban dancers hoped that they could learn *Spring Rain* (a folk dance of Fukien Province) performed by the Peking School of Dancing. "We want to take these dances back to Cuba," they said. This desire to learn from each other was soon made a reality. The Peking School of Dancing selected six young dancers to study under the Cuban artists during their China tour; meanwhile, at their guests' request, a choreographer and an accompanist

were assigned by the school to help them practise Chinese dancing whenever they had the time. They soon mastered some of the rudiments of the basic movements in Chinese dancing. Then the time came when they were to leave Peking on a tour of other Chinese cities. To continue their exchange of studies, the school sent eight dancers and a choreographer to accompany their Cuban friends on the tour. The Central Song and Dance Troupe, too, sent two musicians along to learn more Latin American songs. So began this interesting exchange of arts.

The first night on the Peking-Canton line, the Cuban artists gave an impromptu, after-supper concert in the dining-car. They sang more than a dozen folk songs from seven different Latin American countries, and as might be expected, the two singers from the Central Song and Dance Troupe took down the scores and words and learnt to sing them. Before long, the two of them were quite at home with their teachers.

Past the city of Wuhan, the comrades from the school of dancing seized an opportunity to have an interview with Fernando and Alicia Alonso who told them about the different styles of ballet in different countries and their special characteristics. They also touched on the development of dancing in China and its unique style. Both interviewers and interviewed were so engrossed in their talk that they hardly noticed that during the time the train had traversed two provinces.

In Canton, the Cuban troupe had a busy schedule of performances and sightseeing tours. Despite this, they still found time to swap artistic experiences with their Chinese comrades and practise what they had learnt.

The Spring Festival found them all in Hangchow, the provincial capital of Chekiang, famous for its West Lake. But far from taking a rest during the holidays, they chose to celebrate their New Year's Eve with a programme of Latin American folk songs and dances. This was both for entertainment and for artistic exchange. The young dancers from Peking learnt on this occasion five dances from three Latin American countries.

The exchange of views took on greater scope and depth. Their talk

touched on such questions as the development of Cuban folk dancing, the leadership of art organizations, and the portrayal of reality and revolutionary struggles in ballet. This exchange of views became even livelier after the Cuban artists in Shanghai saw the performance of the *Small Knives Society*, a production of the Shanghai Experimental Opera Theatre. They enthusiastically told their Chinese friends: "You have found your own way in developing the art of dancing," or "Seeing this dance drama, we find that what we have long hoped for has already become a reality here."

Leading members of the Cuban troupe gladly accepted an invitation to visit the Shanghai School of Dancing and a lively discussion was held there on the training of dancers and on how to run a dance school. When the Cuban artists took leave of Shanghai, the President of the Shanghai School and seven teachers and students accompanied them on their chartered train and the conversations continued all the way to Nanking and in Nanking, too. Alicia Alonso, with great warm-heartedness, let the talks run on many hours. She told them a lot about her artistic experiences.

The rehearsals of *Spring Rain* were nearing completion as the Cuban troupe ended its visit to Nanking. "We will surely have this ready for the stage in Peking," some said. "Certainly we'll be ready to take it to Havana," others added. Some men of the troupe also asked the Chinese dancers to teach them a Chinese dance. Thus began the rehearsals of *Ordos*, a Chinese folk dance of the Mongolian nationality. On their way to Korea, the troupe stopped over in Peking. On the very day of arrival, Alicia Alonso worked late into the night rehearsing the Chinese dances in the Peking School of Dancing. "I must thoroughly master them so as to commemorate our visit to China," she declared.

* * *

On the very eve of the departure of its Cuban guests from China, Peking was fortunate enough to see the staged results of this artistic exchange between the artists of the two countries. It was a heart-warming farewell. As the article concludes, "These fresh and beautiful flowers will blossom always in the artistic gardens of China and Cuba."

MUSIC and DANCING

Central Song and Dance Troupe: A New Programme

The Central Song and Dance Troupe is offering a new programme of songs and dances many of which were learnt or derived from various areas of the country where it recently toured. Their warm reception by audiences is a measure of the excellence of their performances.

The Gay Grain Transport Team is a dance choreographed by members of the Harbin Song and Dance Theatre in the northeast. Basing themselves on local *yangge* movements, they have created a dance which gives full expression to the exuberance, vitality and gay courage of the characters it celebrates—members of a people's commune in Heilungkiang taking grain to a public granary.

There follows a scene of a village criss-crossed by waterways and streams, creeks and ponds which might have been lifted from the actual countryside south of the Yangtse. Lovely girls on fast-moving boats fish in a clear stream where egrets bathe.

This is *Fishing Boat on the Magnolia Stream*, a dance arranged by several amateurs in the seaboard province of Fukien. Making use of the dance movements of a Fukien local opera, the authors have infused the dancing rhythms of the fisher-girls with sheer poetry.

The next locale is Shanghai of a hundred years ago. The defiant peasants of the Small Knives Society are encircled; they undergo strenuous training in preparation for an effort to break the siege. This is depicted in the *Bow Dance*, a widely acclaimed fragment from the popular dance drama *Small Knives Society*. It is a dance which incorporates movements from traditional Chinese opera as well as from the practice of archery itself and emerges as an integrated whole, colourful, stirring and rich in national flavour.

Those Difficult Years evokes another epoch and another situation: Two Red Army men, one old and the other very young, are trudging across the swampy grassland on the Long March. Without food or water they are nearing the point of exhaustion.

But the road ahead is still long and arduous. Too weak to continue, the young one faints. His comrade-in-arms supports and gives him courage. With this help, he summons up all his energy and moves on with a will.

This dance, alive with the spirit of revolutionary optimism, was arranged by the Soldiers' Song and Dance Troupe in Canton.

The programme also includes *Girls with Their Nimble Fingers*, a dance about spinners and weavers by workers in Tsinan, Shantung, *Picking Grapes*, a portrayal of Uighur girls in Sinkiang, and *Long Drum Dance*, a vivacious picture of girls of China's Korean nationality.

Described as "a hundred flowers blossoming on one tree," the troupe has been praised by critics for travelling across the length and breadth of the country to garner this rich music and dance harvest.

SHORT NOTES

Argentine Writer Commemorated. The 150th anniversary of the birth of the great 19th century writer and militant democrat of Argentina, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, was marked in Peking on March 7 at a meeting attended by more than 1,000 writers and other cultural workers. Guests from Argentina and other countries were also present.

Chu Tu-nan, Standing Committee member of the China Peace Committee and President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, chaired the meeting which was sponsored by five popular organizations including the two above-named. Lao Sheh, Vice-Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, delivered an address on the life and work of the great Argentine man of letters.

A scene from the modern Argentine drama *The Centre Forward Died Before Dawn*, and other items were presented.

Peking Commemorates Ukrainian Poet. The centenary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, great Ukrainian people's poet and revolutionary democrat, was marked in Peking on March 10 at a gathering of over 1,500 people.



"The Gay Grain Transport Team"

Sketch by Ah Lao

The Soviet Ambassador to China S.V. Chervonenko attended.

In the chair was Mao Tun, the first Chinese writer to introduce Shevchenko's works to Chinese readers early in 1921. He is a Standing Committee member of the China Peace Committee, Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, all three being among the five organizations which sponsored this commemorative meeting. Tsao Ching-hua, an expert on Russian literature, gave an address on Shevchenko as a poet, painter and revolutionary.

Counsellor Sudarikov of the Soviet Embassy in his speech pointed out that the commemoration of Shevchenko in China demonstrated the friendship and co-operation between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. "This friendship and co-operation is a powerful, invincible force which is propelling us forward victoriously to ever newer successes in the building of socialism and communism, the highest ideal of mankind," he said.

Two Art Exhibitions. "Paintings of the New Countryside"—traditional Chinese and oil paintings, woodcuts, New Year pictures and sketches—are at the Artists' Union Gallery, from March 19 to April 2.

"Art Exhibition in Commemoration of Ten Ancient Masters" at the Palace Museum shows over one hundred paintings and copies of Ku Kai-chih, Li Szu-hsun and others. Open for two months beginning March 20.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Vice-Premier Chen Yi to Visit Indonesia

Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, will pay a friendly visit to Indonesia at the end of this month at the invitation of Dr. Subandrio, Second Deputy Chief Minister and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Chinese Government is sending an art troupe which will perform in Indonesia during Marshal Chen Yi's visit to that country.

Report on Soviet Visit

"The peoples of China and the Soviet Union must be friendly and united and be friendly and united for ever. The hearts of our 860 million people are united as one. This is the strongest common desire of the two peoples." This is the keynote of the report on the recent visit to the Soviet Union which was made by Chang Su, head of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Delegation. Presenting his report to an audience of 2,000 people from all circles in Peking, Chang Su recalled many impressive meetings with Soviet workers, members of collective farms, intellectuals and artists.

Chang Su described the sincere admiration and love which the Soviet people have for the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung; and said that the Soviet people regard the successes scored by the Chinese people as their very own just as the Chinese people cherish the achievements of the Soviet people as they do their own. He praised the all-round communist construction which the Soviet people have been carrying forward successfully under the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party. "We rejoiced from the bottom of our hearts when we saw with our own eyes the brilliant successes scored by the Soviet people. These achievements are the victory of the October Revolution, and the victory of Marxism-Leninism. The great Soviet Union is the most powerful, most advanced country of the socialist camp," he declared.

In conclusion, he said: "Sino-Soviet unity is becoming ever stronger on the basis of the 1960 Moscow Statement. And the mutual visits of the friendship delegations have contributed to the further growth of the friendship among the Chinese and Soviet peoples."

The vice-head of the delegation Chu Kuang also shared his impressions of the Soviet visit in a speech broadcasted by the Central People's Radio Station. Describing the present life of the Soviet people and recalling their past heroic struggles, he called on the Chinese people to learn from the spirit of the heroic struggles of the Soviet people, and to maintain keen vigilance at all times towards their vicious enemy — imperialism.

Mongolian Army Day

Warm fraternal greetings have been extended to the Mongolian People's Army on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding by China's Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Marshal Lin Piao in a message to General Z. Lkhagvasuren, Mongolian Minister of the People's Army Affairs and Commander of the M.P.A. The message declared that the Chinese people and their Liberation Army, together with the fraternal Mongolian people and their Army, will continue to make unremitting efforts to fortify Sino-Mongolian solidarity and the unity of the socialist camp, and jointly strive to smash imperialist schemes for aggression and war and to defend world peace. Marshal Lin Piao paid tribute to the glorious contributions which the Mongolian People's Army, led by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, has made during the past 40 years in the struggle to win national independence, safeguard the fruits of the people's revolution and crush Japanese imperialist aggression. The Marshal expressed the joy of the Chinese people and their P.L.A. at the great achievements scored by the Mongolian People's Army in political and ideological education, in military training and in participating in the socialist construction of its motherland.

In Peking, a reception in honour of the anniversary was given by Mongolian Ambassador Dendeviin Sharab on March 18. Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese P.L.A., was among those present. Both the

Mongolian envoy and the Chinese Vice-Premier in their speeches acclaimed the militant friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

A Chinese military delegation headed by Vice-Minister of National Defence Senior General Hsu Kuang-ta took part in the grand celebrations held in Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Chinese mission is now touring the M.P.R.

Norwegian C.P. Congress

The representative of the Chinese Communist Party, Tseng Shan, Member of the Central Committee of the Party, addressed the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway, meeting March 17-19, and read the congratulatory message of the Chinese Communist Party to the Congress. The message reads in part:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all its members and the Chinese people, extends warm fraternal greetings to the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway, and through you, to all the members of your Party and the labouring people of Norway.

"The Communist Party of Norway has led the working class and labouring people of Norway in successful struggles to safeguard world peace, oppose the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist camp headed by the United States, strive for the realization of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, uphold the national independence of Norway, safeguard the vital interests of the Norwegian labouring people, and strive for the realization of socialism in Norway. The Communist Party of China rejoices in and is inspired by every success in your struggles.

"At present, a brilliant prospect for the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism is unfolding before the people of the whole world. We are deeply convinced that the Communist Party of Norway, as a Marxist-Leninist Party representing the interests of the Norwegian working class, will, through the present Congress, closely rally the working class and people of Norway, and achieve new successes in further promoting the struggles of the Norwegian people to oppose the monopoly

capitalist clique, uphold democracy, strive for social progress, support the national liberation movement and defend world peace."

Fraternal Co-operation

China-Korea. A protocol on the exchange of goods between China and Korea in 1961 has been signed in Peking. Under the protocol, China will supply Korea with coal, cotton, ferro-tungsten, ferro-manganese, rubber tyres, machinery equipments and chemicals in exchange for iron ore, non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, machine tools, irrigation and drainage equipment, aquatic products, fruit and ginseng.

China-Hungary. The 1961 executive plan for implementation of the Sino-Hungarian agreement on cultural co-operation has been signed. The plan covers science, education, art and literature, films, journalism, broadcasting and sports.

China-Rumania. The executive plan for 1961 on cultural co-operation between the two countries has been signed. It covers science, education, art and literature, films, journalism, broadcasting, exhibitions and sports.

China-Bulgaria. A trade protocol has been signed in Peking on the exchange of goods and payments in 1961 between China and Bulgaria.

"Laos Day" Supported

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity in a statement issued on "Laos Day," March 15, strongly denounced U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in Laos and proclaimed firm support for the lawful Laotian Government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma. It declared that having always held that the Laotian question must be settled on the basis of the principles and spirit of the Geneva agreements, and that all the military personnel and equipment of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys—Thailand, south Viet Nam, the Philippines and the Chiang Kai-shek clique—must be withdrawn immediately, the Chinese people firmly stand for the convening of an enlarged Geneva Conference as proposed by the Cambodian Head of State Prince Sihanouk. The Chinese people hold that the

countries concerned must give a joint guarantee of Laotian peace and neutrality and enable the lawful Phouma government and the Laotian people themselves to settle their own problems.

Chinese Exhibition Opened in Havana

An exhibition of China's achievements in economic construction opened in Havana on March 15. The first of its kind ever held by China in Latin America, it occupies a total area of 6,500 square metres. Altogether 6,000 exhibits are displayed in the four pavilions for heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, and handicrafts and books.

Present at the opening ceremony were Cuban President Dorticos, Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Raul Castro, Minister of Industry Guevara and other ministers and high-ranking officials of the Cuban Government and officers of the Cuban army.

Speaking at the opening, Nan Han-chen, head of the exhibition delegation, thanked the Cuban Government and people for their enthusiastic help in preparations for the exhibition. After briefly introducing the exhibits, Nan Han-chen said that the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and their economic achievements were obtained by constantly overcoming difficulties, by resolutely struggling against U.S. imperialist aggression, sabotage and economic blockade, and with the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as the people the world over. Speaking about the friendship between the peoples of China and Cuba, he said that the just struggle of the Cuban people gives dynamic support to the Chinese people and they can be assured of the Chinese people's wholehearted support and help at all times.

President Dorticos in his speech at the opening described the exhibition as "a brilliant example showing that only after eliminating imperialist exploitation and changing the economic and social structure which impedes the growth of the productive forces can the people of a country fulfil the historic tasks which in the period of their revolutionary struggle they have

set themselves to accomplish." Dealing with U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression in Cuba, President Dorticos expressed his conviction that the Cuban people will defeat aggression and quicken the pace of their historic development.

The exhibition is being very well attended.

Burmese Decoration for Chinese Vice-Minister

The Burmese Ambassador to China, Kyaw Win, on behalf of President U Win Maung, conferred the Order of Thado Maha Thray Sithu on Chang Han-fu, Vice-Foreign Minister of China, and the Order of Thray Sithu on Shao Tien-jen, Chinese Advisor to the Joint Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee, honouring their contributions to the settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question.

Indonesian Award for Former Chinese Military Attache

Indonesian Ambassador Sukarni Kartodiwirjo on behalf of President Sukarno, Supreme Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, has conferred on Colonel Mao Chen, former military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, a "Bintang Dharma" medal for his contributions to strengthening the friendship between the armies and the peoples of the two countries.

Air Intrusions: New Warnings

On March 10, a U.S. naval patrol plane intruded into China's air space over the area of the Yunghsing, Shih and Chilien Islands of Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province between 10:49 and 11:11 hours.

On March 18, a U.S. military plane flew over the area south of Swabue and Pinghai in the same province between 09:42 and 09:58 hours. On the same day, between 14:33 and 14:43 hours, a U.S. military plane again intruded into the same air space.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorized to issue the 136th and 137th serious warnings to the U.S. concerning these military provocations.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Japan-U.S. Military Alliance— Tool of U.S. Aggression In Laos

At this moment when the U.S. Government is stepping up its aggression and intervention in Laos, Japan as a military base of the United States and a partner in the Japan-U.S. military alliance cannot be regarded as having clean hands, says an article recently published in *Renmin Ribao*. Since the United States provoked war in Laos, the article points out, Okinawa, the largest U.S. military base in the Far East, has been kept in a state of alert; it has been a busy centre of war preparations. On February 24, Haruo Okada, a representative of the Japanese Socialist Party, disclosed in the Diet that the U.S. 116th Joint Task Force had moved towards Laos, that the U.S. 313th Air Division had also received orders to get ready to move, while the U.S. Seventh Fleet had already moved to the East China Sea. In fact, since the U.S. Government stepped up its intervention against Laos, there have been large-scale movements and new dispositions of U.S. naval, army and air forces in Japan and other bases in the Far East, with the Seventh Fleet as their nucleus. U.S. troops concentrated last November in Yokosuka, Sasebo and other bases have mostly moved towards the south Viet Nam and Laos area. U.S. warships are constantly cruising the seas near Laos.

The fact that U.S. imperialism uses its military bases in Japan for intervention against Laos after Japan concluded and ratified the so-called new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" enables people to see more clearly the aggressive nature of this treaty, the article stresses. Facts show that the United States has not only used Japan as a base for carrying out aggression and expansion in the Far East but has made Japan undertake obligations as its accomplice. If the U.S. troops which have moved to the Laotian area from Japanese bases openly take part in the fighting, then Japan will automatically become a conspirator in the U.S. war of aggression and the Japanese people will face the danger of being plunged into a criminal war.

In fact, the Japanese Government has already made some sinister moves in the U.S. plot for military intervention against Laos.

In order to cover up their features as accomplices of U.S. aggression in Asia, the reactionary ruling circles in Japan have always claimed that the so-called new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty"—a treaty which sells out Japan's sovereign rights and brings disgrace to the Japanese nation—is of a "defensive nature," and that the U.S. Government has no right to use Japanese bases unilaterally to launch aggressive war in the Far East and that if the U.S. wants to use Japanese bases to wage war, it must have "prior consultations" with the Japanese Government. However, the article points out, the fact that the United States freely uses Okinawa and its bases in Japan proper for intervention against Laos has thoroughly exposed this claim of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles as a gross lie. Recently, in reply to a question in the Diet, Director of the Japanese "Defence Agency" Maomi Nishimura said that orders for the movements of U.S. forces in Okinawa came direct from the headquarters in Hawaii of the U.S. armed forces in the Pacific, and therefore "it was not necessary for the United States to undertake prior consultations with Japan." This is tantamount to saying, the article notes, that if the U.S. forces stationed in Japan proper are first sent to Okinawa it cannot be regarded as use of the Japanese bases and since there is no need for the United States to have "prior consultations" with the Japanese Government it can freely use Okinawa to carry out military provocations in the Far East. This makes it quite clear that the so-called U.S. obligation in the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" to undertake "prior consultations" with the Japanese Government in case of the movement overseas of its armed forces from the Japanese bases, is simply a fraud, the article says. At the same time, this claim of the Japanese authorities seems to indicate that Japan has completely surrendered its sovereignty over Okinawa and is not prepared to demand its return. This reveals still further that the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," so far

as Japan is concerned, involves a loss of sovereignty and is a disgrace to the nation.

Japanese reactionaries, the article continues, cherish their own ambitions in actively assisting U.S. imperialism in its intervention and aggression against Laos. As is generally known, when the U.S. Government launched the war of aggression against Korea, the Japanese financial magnates amassed enormous fortunes from it. This played an important role in reviving Japanese monopoly capital. Since the Korean war ended, the Japanese monopoly capitalists have been constantly on the look-out for another such opportunity. In 1958, the article recalls, when the United States carried on frenzied military provocations in the Middle and Near East, they dreamt of the golden opportunity awaiting them. They sold arms to the rebel groups in Indonesia when the latter launched armed rebellion. Following the emergence of the tense situation in Laos, the Japanese financial magnates, seeing the possibility that the United States would turn the civil war in Laos into a second Korean war, were again ready to move into action. According to a report sent by the *Mainichi Shimbun* correspondent from Vientiane, the field uniforms of the troops under the Nosavan rebel group were all made in Japan and the various kinds of artillery ammunition used by them were also made in Japan. *Akahata* pointed out that the Japanese-made military supplies used by the Nosavan rebel group were shipped to Laos mainly through the U.S. procurement agency stationed in Japan.

The article points out that the activities engaged in by Japanese monopoly capitalists in Laos are naturally not merely intended to enrich themselves from the war, they have even greater ambitions. According to *Asahi Shimbun*, since the beginning of last year, Japan sent various missions to Laos to investigate its resources, and a Japan-Laos joint trading company has been established. A mission on the emigration question went to Laos to make a survey and considered that Laos was suitable for Japanese emigration.

The United States' use of its military bases in Japan to carry on aggression against Laos has enabled the Japanese

people to realize still more clearly the aggressive nature of the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty. The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism's use of Japanese bases for intervention against Laos is in essence a continuation of their struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance. This is not only an action for preserving Japan's independence and sovereignty, it is also a contribution to peace in Asia, the article concludes.

Ecuadorian People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

The 11th Inter-American Conference long planned by the U.S. and to be held in Quito, capital of Ecuador, in May, has roused the Ecuadorian people to heightened struggle against U.S. imperialism. This is obviously a matter of great concern to Washington, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* on March 16. This massive struggle against U.S. imperialism began last December, and has been gaining momentum ever since. "Defend Cuba," "Defend the right to self-determination of small nations," and "Defend the principle of non-intervention" . . . were the most-frequently heard slogans in their demonstrations.

The article points out that the rising anti-U.S. struggle in Ecuador is the result of long years of exploitation and aggression by U.S. imperialism against that country. Like the other Latin American peoples, the Ecuadorian people suffer grievously from the rule of imperialism and feudal lords. They have long yearned to shake off this oppression and enslavement. Now, since the victory of the Cuban revolution, this desire has burnt ever more fiercely.

Two events serve to indicate the profound impact of the Cuban revolution on Ecuador. These are: the demand of the various democratic social strata for land reform and the government announcement made in February under public pressure that execution of the plan for unifying the exchange rates of the Ecuadorian and U.S. currencies—a plan rammed down the throat of Ecuador by the International Monetary Fund—would be indefinitely postponed. The Ecuadorian people are also pressing for the establishment of relations with the

THE PASSING SHOW

Money from Tears

A U.S. company, Federal Laboratories, Inc., has doubled its sales of tear gas in the last ten years "because of political disturbances," says its sales manager. Another firm, Lake Erie Chemical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is now supplying tear gas to five foreign countries, reports the *Wall Street Journal*. The company increased sales 30 per cent between 1957 and 1959. Not unexpectedly, the second half of 1960 saw sales soar another 20 per cent over the same period in 1959. Taking an overall view of the state of the "free world" the tear gas merchants must rate sales prospects pretty good.



socialist countries since their eyes have been opened by the Cuban revolution to the truth that without terminating their sole reliance on the U.S. it will be impossible to safeguard the independent development of their country.

Again like the other Latin American countries, the article continues, Ecuador is rent by two sharply conflicting social forces: nationalist forces, which are stirring and closing their ranks with each passing day, are eager to take the Cuban road and demand the preservation of their national sovereignty and the implementation of democratic reforms, and the feudal and pro-imperialist forces which do everything in their power to keep the old social, political and economic structure intact.

U.S. imperialism utilizes the feudal and comprador forces to exert its influence on the Ecuadorian political scene. In order to maintain their control and suppress the people's movement in Ecuador, U.S. ruling circles, the article points out, employ three methods: (1) using economic bait in an attempt to force the political situation to the right, (2) infiltrating pro-U.S. elements into the Ecuadorian Government in an all-out effort to squeeze the nationalists out of the government, and (3) mustering a group of reactionary riff-rafs to engage in terrorist activities against the people and against Cuba, and standing ready to launch a reactionary coup whenever necessary. Such are the activities of the new Kennedy

administration in Ecuador at the very moment when it trots out its new "friendly" policy towards Latin America.

The U.S. Government, the article adds, has an urgent need to enter into collusion with right-wing political forces in the Latin American countries for joint intervention against Cuba and suppression of the patriotic and democratic struggles of the Latin American peoples. It is for the purpose of preventing the emergence of a second Cuba. This is the real cause of the political counter-current which the U.S. recently engineered in Uruguay, Peru and Salvador and which it is now stirring up in Ecuador.

The mighty demonstrations of the Ecuadorian people against U.S. imperialism on the eve of the 11th Inter-American Conference show that, despite the reactionaries' wanton attacks, the Ecuadorian people will absolutely not permit plans for aggression against Cuba to be mapped out on their soil. The people demand the defence of Cuba because this means the defence of their own national rights. Though U.S. imperialism may succeed in buying over a handful of riff-rafs spurned by the people to serve its policy of aggression, or even stir up a reactionary political wind in a particular country for a certain period, the broad patriotic and democratic forces will become increasingly awakened and strengthen their struggle for national sovereignty and democratic reforms, the article concludes.

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