

October 27, 1959

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Sino-Japanese Relations and Peace in the Far East

IN this issue of *Peking Review* we publish a number of documents which primarily concern the peoples of China and Japan, but actually have a great bearing on peace in the Far East and the world.

The joint statement of the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties draws world attention to an important facet of the current international situation—the grave menace of the aggressive war policy of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Japanese reaction, to the peoples of Asia and the world. During the post-war years, the U.S. imperialists have spurred the revival of Japanese militarism and turned Japan into a military base. Now they are trying hard to revise the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty" and tighten their overt military alliance with the Japanese reactionary forces. Meanwhile, the Japanese reactionary forces are actively implementing a programme of rearmament, including nuclear rearmament, and engaging in extensive political and economic expansionist activities in Southeast Asia. This is fraught with grave danger for both the Japanese people and the other peoples of Asia and the world. It calls for sharp vigilance.

The Japanese Communist Party, as the joint statement points out, holds that the immediate task of the struggle of the Japanese people at present is to prevent the revision of the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty" and, further, to have it abolished. The Japanese proletariat and its vanguard are rallying all patriotic and democratic forces into a broad united front led by the working class and including the Communist and Socialist Parties to free the country from U.S. control and bring about a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Japan.

The joint statement expresses the common aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and their mutual support. It shows that the two peoples stand shoulder to shoulder in a common struggle against the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and their Japanese henchmen, against their military alliance, and in defence of peace in the Far East and the world.

Another document—a joint statement signed by seven Chinese people's organizations and a widely representative delegation of more than 70 organizations of the Japanese people—forcefully reflects the Japanese people's ardent desire to restore normal Sino-Japanese relations. It calls for the realization of Japan's complete independence, democracy, freedom, lasting peace and neutrality, and for continued efforts to thwart the Kishi government's anti-Chinese policy and its plot to create "two Chinas." The signing of this statement was the latest in a chain of events signifying the same trend: from the visit of Inejiro Asanuma, General Secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party and the joint statement he signed in Peking, to the visit of former Japanese Prime Minister Tanzan Ishibashi in China and the communique he signed with Premier Chou En-lai, and the current visit to China of Kenzo Matsumura, adviser to the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party. These events, in the context of the mounting popular struggles in Japan against Kishi's anti-Chinese policy, show unmistakably that all artificial barriers in the path of Sino-Japanese friendly relations will eventually be swept aside.

ROUND THE WEEK

Industry: New Records

Good news continues to pour in from the production lines throughout the country as the workers are out to set new records in the remaining 70 days of the year.

As things stand today, daily output of steel has increased by nearly 20,000 tons compared with the average daily output two months ago. Daily output of iron is up 20,000 tons and rolled steel 10,000 tons. **By the end of September the national aggregate output of steel produced by modern methods exceeded the total output of steel produced by modern equipment—8 million tons—in all of 1958, the year of the big leap. Output of both pig iron and rolled steel likewise surpassed the 1958 national totals.** Steel-makers across the country are working hard to overfulfil the 1959 target for steel—12 million tons—and the prospects are realistic. The Anshan Iron and Steel Works, for instance, has already adopted a plan to overfulfil its annual targets of steel and rolled steel by 250,000 tons and 400,000 tons respectively.

News from the coal mines is just as impressive. **By October 15, the nation's coal output totalled 274.5 million tons. This tops the total 1958 output of 270 million tons by 1.7 per cent.** The miners' goal: to fulfil the 1959 target of 335 million tons some ten to fifteen days ahead of schedule.

"Rocket speed" is the term the experts in the machine-building field now use to describe the rapid rise in the production of power-generating equipment. Last month the industry turned out equipment with a total capacity of 298,000 kilowatts. This is an increase of 41.2 per cent over August. Between January and September, equipment with a combined power-generating capacity of 1,454,000 kilowatts was produced—80 per cent of the 1959 annual plan. **This means that the power-generating machinery industry has fulfilled the target set for 1962—the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan—three years and three months ahead of schedule!**

Great progress is also reported by various other branches of industry. In light industry, for instance, the output of 70 per cent of the major commodities in September exceeded August by more than 20 per cent. Thermos bottles are one example. Output in August was 17.3 per cent higher than in July, and Sep-

tember topped August by 25 per cent. By the end of September, this year's output of clocks, watches, cameras, films, thermos bottles and alcohol exceeded all of 1958.

Even more important for China's growing industrial potential is the rapid progress that has been made in the field of capital construction. Building has been going on at greater speed this year than ever before. Hundreds of major projects and thousands of small and medium-sized projects have been completed and commissioned. They include several large, highly mechanized blast furnaces, many coke ovens, high-kilowatt power plants, coal mines, oil refineries, chemical works, and textile mills.

In all fields the biggest jump was effected in August and September. This shows the response of the workers on the production front to the August call of the Communist Party to "oppose right conservative tendencies, summon revolutionary drive and increase production and practise economy."

"Meeting of Heroes," New Style

One of the best-loved episodes of the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, the great Chinese classical novel, is the one entitled "Meeting of the Heroes" which describes the battle of wits between the master strategists of the rival three kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu (220-280 A.D.).

But last week, some 1,700 years later, heroes of a new type were meeting in all of China's provinces and major cities. They are the outstanding workers and representatives of outstanding groups of the nation from industry, communications and transport, capital construction, financial and trade departments. Instead of indulging in a battle of wits, these modern heroes who sparked the big leap forward in China's industry pooled their

wits and experiences and discussed how they can best help to advance the campaign to increase production and practise economy, to fulfil the 1959 plan ahead of time and pave the way for a new leap forward next year.

In Peking more than 6,200 representatives of outstanding workers and outstanding working groups from the city's industrial, communications and transport, capital construction, financial and trade departments met on October 19. Twenty-one delegates spoke at the conference. They reported the latest achievements in each of the fields they represented and pledged that the workers in these fields would do their best to fulfil the annual plan 15 to 20 days ahead of schedule. The delegates also heard a report by Cheng Tien-hsiang, Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, analysing the economic situation in Peking and calling on the workers in the capital to continue to combat right conservative tendencies, summon up drive and carry forward the campaign to increase production and practise economy, top this year's targets and lay a firm foundation for the coming year. To achieve this, Cheng Tien-hsiang said, the socialist emulation campaign should be further developed and the technical revolution and technical innovations should be carried out extensively.

The conference elected 182 delegates to represent them at the big national "Conference of Heroes" which opened in Peking this week.

The national "Heroes' Conference," a major event in the country, has been called jointly by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. Since the call was issued it has sparked the enthusiasm of the workers throughout the country to boost production. They wanted to "work out something that they can bring along with them when they go to Peking." More than 6,500 representatives of outstanding workers and model working units elected from the above-mentioned departments all over the



A new steel plant under construction

Sketch by Li Kung-wen

country are attending the conference at the Great Hall of the People. *Peking Review* is covering the conference and will bring you further news in subsequent issues.

To the Granary

Top news from the countryside, where the autumn harvest is still being gathered, comes from Liaoning. This northeastern province had just reaped the biggest harvest in its history. Its average per *mu* yield of food grains is 20 per cent higher than last year—the year of Liaoning's big leap crop. Oil-bearing crops, cotton and apples beat last year's records.

Great harvests are also reported in Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang and Shansi Provinces.

In rice-producing Szechuan Province this year's total harvest of food grains is estimated to be 10 per cent greater than last year's.

But the most striking news comes from Honan Province, where, after a hundred-day struggle against drought, dogged Honan commune members gathered a great harvest of autumn crops.

While their colleagues in other places are still harvesting, threshing, and completing their autumn ploughing and sowing, the peasants in many parts of the country are already selling their grains and other crops to the state and shipping them to the granaries. The mass selling of grain and cotton in the countryside has gathered momentum and is quickly nearing its peak. This came early this year. Prompted by the great harvest, the commune members are selling the grain and cotton a month earlier than usual. According to the latest statistics from the Ministry of Food, between July 1 and September 30 autumn food grains sold to the state exceeded last year's by 42.2 per cent.

Kweichow Province in the southwest was the first to complete the selling of grains. By October 8, it wound up its selling three months ahead of schedule. Szechuan Province, by October 6, had shipped to the granaries 90 per cent of its grain planned for state purchase. By October 3 Hopei Province in the north had sold four times as much grain as it did in the corresponding period last year. Many other provinces have already completed 70 per cent of their planned selling.

The state purchase of cotton, too, is doing exceedingly well. By October 14 the cotton sold to the state by the people's communes was 58 per cent higher than the total amount sold in the corresponding period last year. In Hopei, Shantung, Hunan, Shansi and

Sinkiang the peasants sold twice as much as they did last year.

More Water Conservancy

While they are storing their grain in the bins the commune members are planning to build more water conservancy works this winter and next spring. It is an established fact that it was the gigantic mass building of water conservancy works in the winter of 1957 that ushered in the big leap forward in agriculture in 1958. The nation knows how much water conservancy works—the big, medium and smaller ones that were built in the past few years—have contributed to the phenomenal rise of China's agriculture and to the fight against flood and drought menaces this year. And no one knows this better than the Chinese peasants.

Take the peasants of Tsanghsien County in Hopei Province, for instance. Tsanghsien is on the coast of the Pohai Sea. Of its 1.68 million *mu* of farmlands 1.25 million *mu* are alkaline and low-yielding lands. Moreover the meagre crops of the Tsanghsien peasants were threatened by floods and drought year after year and they don't remember ever having a harvest worthy of the efforts they put in. After liberation, led by the Communist Party, the people of Tsanghsien County began to work to change this state of affairs. They built some irrigation works. But owing to the limited resources and manpower of the agricultural co-ops, they could not build water conservancy works in a big way. In 1958, however, the big leap and the people's commune gave them all the power they needed and the Tsanghsien peasants really "moved mountains and created seas." In little more than a year they built a total of 8,000 canals and channels, big and small, dug 48 million cubic metres of earth and set up 21 sluice gates of considerable size. As a result, irrigation was brought to one million *mu* of land and more than 200,000 *mu* were saved from serious alkaline threats. Even with the abnormally heavy rainfall this year the county reaped the biggest harvest in its history. While in the past wheat averaged only 50 to 60 *jin* per *mu*, it rose this year to 110 *jin*.

But all this is just a beginning. There are still some 550,000 *mu* waiting to be saved from alkaline conditions, and 350,000 *mu* are not yet free from the menace of floods and waterlogging. That is why the Tsanghsien people have decided on a big drive this winter and next spring aimed at conquering flood, drought, and the alkaline menace in one blow. Their plan calls for the building of more dykes, canals and sluice gates, and the further extension of their irrigation network.

Can they do it? The Tsanghsien people are more confident than ever, and here are the reasons: First, the people's communes, which are getting stronger and stronger, have the resources, manpower and effective leadership. Secondly, they have already had some experience in building water conservancy works. Thirdly, with the many new pumps and irrigation equipment turned out by the industrial plants of the people's communes, the peasants are better equipped with machinery. Finally, and most important, is the fact that the project has full mass support. The peasant masses have seen the changes brought about by what they did last year. They have reaped a great harvest this summer. Their morale is "sky high."

Elsewhere in the country, the mass building of water conservancy works has already started. More than a million people in Kansu Province and some 300,000 in Kiangsi Province are already doing the spade work. The Provincial Committee of the Communist Party in Kiangsi has mapped out plans for the building of 41,000 water conservancy works of various types this winter and next spring—357 of them will be big projects, each of which will be able to irrigate 10,000 *mu* of farmland.

Time for Study

But it is not work alone that the peasants are thinking about now that most of the harvest is in. Many are planning to spend some time this winter to learn to read and write characters. Preparations are under way in a number of provinces to step up the campaign to wipe out illiteracy. Concrete plans have been mapped out by the local educational departments to do the job.

In Shantung Province, by the end of September, more than two and a half million were already attending either literacy classes or spare-time classes, and more people have been joining them every day. Last month representatives from the local cultural and educational departments and schools held conferences in various districts of the province to sum up the experience of the literacy drive last year and work out plans for this year. Last year's campaign was found to be highly successful. In the Liaocheng Special Administrative Region, for instance, 340,000 learnt to read and write—this is greater than the total number of people who had learnt the 3 R's during the previous eight years.

Everywhere now, in Shantung and other provinces, the numerous literacy drive organizations are being strengthened. In Shensi, special classes have been set up to train a great number of teachers. "Peasants with books in their hands" are no longer a rare sight in the countryside.

Oppose U.S. Aggravation of the "Cold War"

Following is a translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on October 24. — Ed.

THE United Nations General Assembly, goaded and manipulated by the United States, has brazenly adopted the illegal resolution on the so-called "Tibet question," notwithstanding the firm opposition of the socialist countries and the disapproval of other peace-loving countries, in defiance of the universal aspirations of the people of the world to end the "cold war" and the explicit provisions of the U.N. Charter prohibiting interference in the internal affairs of any state. This is a "cold war" farce directed by the United States from first to last; it is another shameful act in the record of wanton violations of the U.N. Charter by the United States, another provocation by the U.S. imperialists against the Chinese people under the U.N. flag. The Chinese Government has issued a statement on this question, strongly protesting and expressing indignation against the criminal deeds of the U.S. imperialists in using the United Nations to interfere crudely in China's internal affairs and deliberately aggravate international tension.

This U.S.-directed farce shows from beginning to end that such illegal activities are extremely unpopular. Ireland and Malaya were picked out by the United States after laborious efforts to find countries willing to carry the ball for it in the United Nations. Because this resolution on the so-called "Tibet question" introduced by Ireland and Malaya itself contravenes the U.N. Charter, it had to be whitewashed repeatedly. The United States applied rough pressure to many countries to get this resolution on the agenda of the General Assembly, but still most Asian-African countries did not vote for its inclusion. Although some countries actively supported the United States and wildly slandered and attacked the Chinese people during the debates on this resolution and when it went to the vote, even the British delegate had to admit that the Irish-Malayan resolution did not conform to the provision of the U.N. Charter barring intervention in the internal affairs of any state and thus doubted its "legal character." The final vote at the U.N. General Assembly on the U.S.-designed Irish-Malayan resolution shows that the United States, after putting the dollar squeeze on others, could only gain a bare simple majority while most of the Asian and African countries abstained. This shows that the reason why the United States forced the U.N. General Assembly to discuss the so-called "Tibet question" and adopt an illegal resolution, slanderous and hostile to China, is solely because it wants to perpetuate the "cold war" and is bent at this time on crudely interfering in

China's internal affairs through the United Nations and thus creating new tension in the Far East.

The schemes hatched by the United States in the United Nations are actually a glaring example of its insistence at present on pursuing an aggressive policy in many parts of the world, particularly in the East. The fact that the United States is slandering and attacking the Chinese people in a frenzy and ceaselessly provoking them only proves that it is still clinging desperately to the aggressive policy of hostility to China. The many speeches made recently by U.S. Secretary of State Herter, Under-Secretary Dillon and their ilk, clearly prove this. In his October 7 speech on U.S. policy in the Far East, Dillon unblushingly upheld U.S. occupation of China's territory Taiwan and interference in China's internal affairs. He has stepped into Dulles' shoes with both feet, dubbed the determination of the Chinese people to liberate their own territory Taiwan as "aggression," and raised another hue and cry to the effect that China should not use force. He even threatened the Chinese people in warlike language, saying that should the Chinese people liberate Taiwan, it would "embroil the world community in total war." This, in essence, is another attempt to push through the so-called "ceasefire" scheme which has long since been completely bankrupt, freeze the present status of U.S. occupation of our territory Taiwan, and legalize it so as to realize its aim of permanently occupying Taiwan. To achieve this aggressive aim, Dillon even tried to intimidate us with what he described as "total war." This, then, is the "peaceful intent" of the United States towards China! Have not certain sections of public opinion abroad been discussing whether the United States would change its policy towards China after the communique on the Soviet-American talks was issued? Now the criminal U.S. activities in the United Nations and speeches by Dillon and his like have given a clear answer to this question.

THE United States has not only tried to blackmail the Chinese people, it also attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union. In their speeches Dillon and his ilk did their utmost to invent so-called "differences" between China and the Soviet Union, to drive a wedge in Sino-Soviet unity. They even went so far as to demand that the Soviet Union must "share the responsibility." These imperialist lords are accustomed to viewing the relations between the socialist countries in the light of their relations with their satellite countries. It is, of course, impossible for them to understand that the great alliance between China and the Soviet Union is based on inter-

nationalism, on the pursuit of a common objective; it represents the fraternal relations of equals, relations of mutual respect, mutual encouragement and mutual assistance; and it is everlasting and indestructible. They also deliberately close their eyes to the fact that China has actively supported the great efforts of the Soviet Union for the relaxation of international tension and warmly welcomed the communique issued by the heads of the Soviet and U.S. Governments, and that the Soviet Union, on its part, has resolutely supported the Chinese people in their struggles to oppose U.S. aggression and safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. In entertaining the illusion that there are any so-called "differences" between China and the Soviet Union, the imperialist lords display their hopeless stupidity.

The Chinese people, like the other peace-loving peoples of the world, hold that the recent utterances of certain U.S. leaders voicing a desire for world peace and a thaw in the "cold war" are worthy of welcome. However, we must "hear what a man says and see how he acts," as the Chinese proverb puts it. The question arises: Why should the United States, while indicating readiness to melt the ice of the "cold war," manipulate the United Nations to meddle stubbornly in China's internal affairs, derogate the Chinese people and poison the international atmosphere? Why should the United States, while expressing a desire for world peace and professing agreement to resolve all international disputes by peaceful means rather than force, persist in employing force to continue its occupation of our territory Taiwan, and even resort to the threat of "total war"? At the same time, notice must be taken of the fact that the United States still occupies south Korea and south Viet-nam, hangs on there and refuses to get out; that it is stepping up its efforts to establish military bases and rig military blocs in various places; that it continues to arm Japan, is preparing to conclude a new treaty of military alliance with it and is reviving Japanese militarism as its chief accomplice for aggression in Asia; that it is still supporting the reactionary Sananikone clique in Laos to wreck the Geneva agreements and continue to extend the civil war. Do these facts tally with the peaceable utterances of the United States? Obviously, the fact that the United States has once again made use of the United Nations to interfere in China's internal affairs by discussing the "Tibet question" is further iron-clad proof of its deliberate attempt to create international tension.

Tibet is China's sacred territory; the Chinese people are determined to destroy the utterly barbarous, reactionary and dark serf system in Tibet so that their compatriots there can secure a new life of freedom and happiness. As a matter of fact, only after the quelling of the rebellion of the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet and after democratic reform was initiated, did the Tibetan people really win their fundamental human rights and freedom of religious belief. The U.N. General Assembly resolution on the so-called "Tibet question" has completely perverted right and wrong and is a malicious smear. The quelling of the rebellion of the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet and the democratic reform there are solely China's business and no foreign country or international organization has any right whatsoever to interfere. Even if the United States cranked its voting machine at the United Nations



Hurry, another shot . . .

By Fang Cheng

and turned out a hundred, a thousand, or ten thousand resolutions defaming China, they couldn't harm a single hair of the Chinese people. The fact that the United Nations now serves once again as a tool of U.S. imperialism for interference in China's internal affairs and aggravation of the "cold war" only reduces its prestige still further among the Chinese people and the peoples of the world. At the same time, it must be specifically pointed out that in taking the vote to include the so-called "Tibet question" on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly or when the resolution was put to the vote, Pakistan, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Britain and the Netherlands, which have established diplomatic relations with China, committed a very unfriendly act against the People's Republic of China. The Chinese Government and people feel that this is deeply regrettable.

THE Chinese people unanimously support the statement of the Chinese Government and firmly condemn the resolution on the so-called "Tibet question" manipulated through the U.N. General Assembly by the United States. They maintain that this resolution is thoroughly illegal, null and void. The scheming activities of U.S. imperialism in concocting the so-called "Tibet question" at the U.N. General Assembly only show all the more clearly that it is the most vicious enemy of the Chinese people. They only arouse still further the justified wrath of the Chinese people who oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention. As the statement of the Chinese Government points out: like all previous aggression and intervention by the United States, its present scheme will also certainly go down in shameful defeat. It can in no way hamstring the advance of the multi-national Chinese people, including the Tibetan people, who are united as one, on the highroad of prosperity and happiness; nor can it thwart the struggle of the peoples of all nations for relaxation of international tension.

Chinese Government Condemns Illegal U.N. Resolution

Following is a statement issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on October 23.—Ed.

THE Government of the People's Republic of China makes the following statement concerning the discussion of the so-called "Tibet question" and the adoption of the illegal resolution on it by the United Nations General Assembly:

Recently, the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly unlawfully discussed the so-called "Tibet question" and adopted a resolution slandering the People's Republic of China. This is another criminal act of the U.S. Government in forcing the majority of the members of the United Nations to engage in crude interference in China's internal affairs and deliberately increasing international tension, in defiance of the opposition of the Soviet Union and many other states as well as that of just world public opinion. At this, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the entire Chinese people feel extremely indignant and they voice their strong protest.

Tibet is China's territory. The putting down of the rebellion of the reactionaries in Tibet and the institution of democratic reform in the Tibet region are entirely China's internal affairs, in which neither the United States and other countries nor any international organization have the right to meddle. The Charter of the United Nations explicitly provides that the United Nations shall not intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. Thus the discussion of the so-called "Tibet question" by the United Nations has been in complete violation of the United Nations Charter, and the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on the so-called "Tibet question" is illegal and null and void.

It is the height of mockery to carry out this intervention in the name of respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people. Everybody knows that, up to now, it is the U.S. ruling class that is subjecting Negro people to brutal lynchings and murder, it is the imperialist bloc headed by the United States that continues to trample on the human rights of the broad mass of the colonial peoples. What qualifies them to talk about fundamental human rights? As to the Tibet region of China, it is precisely the handful of Tibetan rebels, who tried to maintain the system of dark, cruel and barbarous serfdom in Tibet, who attempted to prevent the overwhelming majority of the Tibetan people from ever gaining their human rights. It is only since the putting down of the rebellion of the Tibetan upper-strata reactionaries and the introduction of democratic reform that the Tibetan

people have gained their fundamental human rights and real freedom of religious belief. The resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on the so-called "Tibet question" is one hundred per cent fabrication and slander, that turns right into wrong.

Recently, owing to the joint efforts of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving countries and people throughout the world, the international situation has begun to tend towards relaxation. The United States, however, is unreconciled to the defeat of its policy of strength and aggression, and is therefore creating all sorts of pretexts to intensify the cold war, trying to shift the responsibility for this onto China and the other socialist countries. Raising the so-called "Tibet question" in the United Nations is precisely a step taken by the United States in deliberately creating international tension. Everybody knows that the rebellion of the handful of Tibetan upper-strata reactionaries has long ago been put down, that democratic reform is being carried out vigorously in the Tibet region, and that any attempt to restore in Tibet the rule of the serf-owners backed by the imperialists and foreign interventionists is absolutely impermissible and will never succeed. The fact that the United States coerced the United Nations into adopting the resolution on the so-called "Tibet question" is indisputable proof to the world that it is precisely the United States and nobody else that is bent on creating tension and trying to obstruct the easing of the international situation.

According to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, it should be the primary responsibility of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and contribute to the promotion of international friendship and co-operation. Unfortunately, however, the United Nations has on many occasions been used by the United States to serve its policy of aggression and intervention. Under the manipulation of the United States and its followers, the United Nations has now again served as a tool for interfering in China's internal affairs and creating international tension. This will only further lower the prestige of the United Nations in the eyes of the Chinese people and the people of the world. At the same time, it should be pointed out in particular that Pakistan, Norway, Denmark and Sweden as well as Britain and the Netherlands—countries which have established diplomatic or partial diplomatic relations with China—have acted in a most unfriendly way towards the People's Republic of China in voting for inclusion of the so-called "Tibet question" in the agenda or for adoption of the resolution. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people cannot but express their deep regret at this.

The fact that the United States coerced the United Nations into adopting the illegal resolution on the so-called "Tibet question" is another proof that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the Chinese people. In the last ten years, U.S. imperialism has never ceased its aggression and intervention against China. But, like all previous aggression and intervention by the United States,

its present scheme will certainly meet with ignominious defeat too. It absolutely cannot affect the advance of the Chinese people of various nationalities, including the Tibetan people, united as one, along the road of prosperity and happiness; nor can it obstruct the struggle of the people of all nations for continued relaxation of international tension.

Mass Rally in Peking

No U.N. Interference in China!

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

UNITED Nations discussion of the so-called Tibet question constitutes crass interference in the internal affairs of China in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations itself. Tibet, an inalienable part of multinational China, is moving ahead with democratic reforms, reforms that have initiated epoch-making changes for the good of the great majority of the people. No matter how international reaction may howl and slander China, the serfs and slaves and all the working people of Tibet who suffered so much in the past and have now begun to enjoy freedom, will not be deflected from their set course. The clumsy farce stage-managed by the cold warriors of the State Department at the General Assembly has but one purpose: to bedevil the international atmosphere and perpetuate cold war.

This is the central theme of the speeches delivered at a mass meeting under the joint auspices of the National Committee and the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking last Wednesday. The speakers were: Panchen Erdeni, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet; Pebala Cholieh-namje and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, both Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. and Vice-Chairmen of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet; and Chou Jen-shan, Deputy Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet. The auditorium of the new Great Hall of the People was filled to capacity when Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C.'s National Committee, opened the meeting.

Panchen Erdeni Speaks

Panchen Erdeni, in his traditional silk robes, spoke first. In a speech frequently punctuated by prolonged applause he reported on the great changes that are taking place in Tibet and related how the people rejoice in their new life. He pointed out that the United Nations has no right whatsoever to meddle in China's affairs and castigated the U.N. discussion of the so-called question

of Tibet, instigated by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, as shameful and unlawful from A to Z. The resolution they put forward alleged that the Tibetan people have no "fundamental human rights," no "civil liberties," no "freedom of religion" and so on and so forth. They slandered the Chinese Communist Party as "suppressing" the Tibetan people and "wiping out" the Tibetan nationality. These are just a pack of lies, Panchen Erdeni said, which have no foundation in fact whatsoever.

The truth of the matter is that until now the Tibetan people had no fundamental human rights, no civil liberties, and no freedom of religion. That was how things were when the lackeys of imperialism, the Tibetan reactionaries, held sway in Tibet, he pointed out. At that time the people groaned under the crushing burden of serfdom, the manorial lords could do what they liked with the serfs at their mercy, and there was real danger of the Tibetan nationality dying out in Tibet. But at that time not a word was heard from these gentlemen, said Panchen Erdeni.

But now when the Tibetan people, led by the Communist Party, have put down the abortive rebellion of a handful of reactionary serf-owners and when they are pressing ahead with democratic reform, enjoying for the first time in history human rights, civil liberties, and religious freedom, zealous "philanthropists" are crying out in protest. In other words, said Panchen Erdeni, just when Tibet advances from darkness to light and takes the highroad which will banish poverty and suffering and lead the people to prosperity and happiness, these "philanthropists" are raising a hue and cry. It is not hard to see through the motives of the warmongering bloc headed by the United States which is hostile to China and viciously attacks the Tibetan people and the people of China as a whole who are working hard for the realization of a great ideal. It is bent on poisoning the international atmosphere, continuing the cold war and creating international tension.

Panchen Erdeni noted that at the U.N. General Assembly the United States and those who were compelled

to follow its lead shied away from the truth about the serf system in Tibet. It is all too clear that these gentlemen, who frantically slander China and hypocritically bandy about such terms as "human rights" and "freedom," are in fact the supporters of this reactionary, backward, barbarous and cruel serf system. It was with this support and blessing from the U.S. imperialists and other foreign reactionaries that the reactionary clique in Tibet launched the rebellion seven months ago. Today, serfdom has collapsed in Tibet and it is only natural that this gets under the skin of the U.S. imperialists and their friends. They fear an emancipated Tibetan people and the democratic reform movement in Tibet more than they fear fire, said Panchen Erdeni. But if they think that with their dirty manoeuvres at the United Nations they can browbeat the Tibetan people into changing their direction they are badly mistaken. In manipulating the United Nations to interfere in the internal affairs of China, Panchen Erdeni pointed out, U.S. imperialism is only trampling on the U.N. Charter once again and befouling its name. The Tibetan people have set their hearts on carrying the revolution in Tibet to its fruitful conclusion and completely destroying the blood-sucking serf system. They know that only thus can they enjoy genuine, fundamental human rights, civil liberties, religious freedom, that only thus can the Tibetan nationality flourish and a prosperous, happy new Tibet come into being, Panchen Erdeni concluded.

Pebala Cholich-namje, who spoke next, said he believed that the Tibetan people, after completing the democratic reform, will be able to create the conditions for a big leap forward in socialist construction that prevail in other parts of the country. He spoke with great warmth about the tremendous changes in the social climate of Tibet brought about under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Central People's Government since the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The Living Buddha was convinced that only by following the wise leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and taking the road of socialism can the people of Tibet shake off oppression and exploitation and go forward to build a full, rich and happy life.

Religious Freedom in Tibet

Living Buddha Pebala spoke highly of the exemplary fashion in which the various personnel and People's Liberation Army units sent by the Central People's Government to Tibet have carried out the Communist Party's policy of religious freedom. Regardless of sect, all the lamaseries are protected and respected. Even during the quelling of the rebellion the People's Liberation Army adhered to the Party's policy and upheld the decrees and laws of the state to protect law-abiding lamaseries and all proper religious activities. Pebala said the government even allotted funds to repair well-known lamaseries which had been damaged by the rebels.

But, the Living Buddha said, the lamaseries were one of the three chief serf-owners which enjoyed all sorts of special political and economic privileges, owned large tracts of land and large numbers of serfs, and always exploited

and oppressed the labouring people. Lamas and laymen, therefore, urgently demand that an end be put to these feudal special privileges and the system of exploitation in these lamaseries. The various measures concerning the lamaseries adopted by the Central People's Government during the democratic reform have been warmly welcomed and supported by all sections of the people in Tibet, he said.

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme said that in the course of putting down the armed rebellion those who had been press-ganged into the rebel army took the first opportunity that came their way to desert and many crossed over to our side. There were also cases of rebels who had fled the country returning to the motherland. He said available statistics showed that the number of rebels who surrendered accounted for 40 to 45 per cent of the rebel troops put out of action. In all areas of military operations the local population joined in the campaign, acting as the army's guides, passing on information, and doing various jobs to help the P.L.A. make short shrift of the rebellion. All this is eloquent testimony, he said, to the close ties between the army and the people that have been forged in the eight years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

Democratic Reform

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme then spoke of democratic reform. As a high official of the former local government of Tibet and as a leading figure today among the builders of the new Tibet, Ngapo knows his Tibet well. He said the democratic reform has rapidly awakened the working people, opening their eyes to the fact that it was the backward and cruel system of serfdom, and nothing else, which was the source of all their suffering. With this new understanding the overwhelming majority of the people now realize that by uniting under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung they will be able to push over the three massive mountains that had weighed down the working people for generations—the defunct local government of Tibet, the manorial lords and the lamaseries. Ngapo expressed the belief that with Communist Party leadership, the help of the Hans and the people of fraternal nationalities, and with their own exertions, the people of Tibet will be able to make a complete success of the democratic reform, catch up with the other nationalities of the great motherland of China and enter the era of socialism.

Chou Jen-shan dealt mainly with the horrible conditions that prevailed under the feudal serf system and the policies concerning the democratic reform. Under serfdom, he pointed out, there were two types of people, those who did nothing but suck the people's blood and those whose blood was robbed. This is the system which the imperialists and foreign reactionaries uphold, a man-eating society.

In their speeches Living Buddha Pebala, Ngapo and Chou Jen-shan condemned the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for unlawfully foisting the so-called Tibet question on the U.N. General Assembly and interfering in the internal affairs of China, which will get them nowhere.

China Protests Against India's Armed Provocations

On October 20, 1959, three Indian armed personnel unlawfully intruded into China's territory in the north-western part of the Tibet region south of the Kongka Pass. Chinese frontier guards promptly advised them to leave Chinese territory immediately, but were met with their refusal. Whereupon the Chinese frontier guards could not but disarm them and put them under detention. On October 21, Indian armed personnel, more than seventy in number, again intruded into China's territory in the same area and even carried out armed provocation against the Chinese frontier guards patrolling there. Encircling and advancing on the Chinese patrol from two directions, they tried to cut off its retreat and twice opened fire. At that time, the Chinese patrol did not fire back, but only made signs indicating that they should go back and stop firing. The Indian troops not only ignored this, but continued to press forward, seized the Chinese patrol's horses, then opened heavy fire on

the Chinese troops and launched an attack. Under these circumstances, the Chinese patrol was compelled to fire back in self-defence. The exchange of fire lasted about two hours with casualties on both sides, and several Indian soldiers were captured. The Indian troops then withdrew from the place of the incident.

In connection with the above-mentioned serious provocation by a large number of Indian troops, deliberately violating the Chinese frontier and launching unwarranted armed attack on Chinese frontier guards, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on October 22 summoned Indian Ambassador to China G. Parthasarathi and handed him a memorandum lodging a serious protest and asking the Indian Government to adopt prompt measures to prevent the recurrence of violation of the Chinese frontier and provocations against Chinese frontier guards by Indian troops.

(Hsinhua News Agency, October 23, 1959)

The Common Task of the Chinese and Japanese Peoples

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of October 22 on the significance of the joint statement by the delegations of the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties (see p. 14). It was published under the title: "Opposition to U.S.-Japanese Military Alliance and Defence of Peace in the Far East Are the Common Task of the Chinese and Japanese Peoples." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE delegations of the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties signed on October 20 a joint statement of great historic significance. The talks between the delegations of the two Parties, as the joint statement points out, will help strengthen the solidarity between the two Parties and develop the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Japan. The joint efforts of the two peoples in the common struggle against the policy of war and aggression of American imperialism and its follower, the Japanese reactionary forces, will play a very important role in the defence of world peace, particularly peace in the Far East.

U.S.-Japanese Collusion

With the aim of lording it over the Far East and enslaving the Japanese people and other peoples in Asia, American imperialism—the most vicious enemy of the people the world over—has since the end of World War II tightened its control over Japan, fostered the growth of Japanese militarism and turned Japan into a U.S. military base. This has seriously impaired the Japanese people's cause of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality and poses a grave threat to peace in the Far East and the world. Recently American imperialism and its follower,

the Japanese reactionary forces, have been intensifying their gang-up, trying to revise the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty," strengthen the overt military alliance between the two countries and set themselves further against the peoples of Japan and Asia. Acting on U.S. instructions, the reactionary forces in Japan are also intensifying their efforts to deprive the Japanese people of their democratic rights, preparing to amend the constitution, working actively for rearmament, including nuclear weapons, and engaging in extensive economic and political expansionist activities under the slogan of "exploiting Southeast Asian resources with U.S. capital and Japanese technique." All this spells calamity for the Japanese people and is a new, serious menace to all peace-loving countries and peoples in Asia and throughout the world. It should arouse the sharp vigilance of the people.

Japan used to be a militarist, imperialist country. Since the end of World War II, the major sectors of Japanese monopoly capital have developed in new conditions and grown into a traitorous Japanese monopoly grouping which is closely associated with American monopoly capital and subject to its control. With the support of American capital, the capital and production of this monopoly grouping have become even more concentrated than before the war and its control of various important Japanese industries is also stronger than before the war. Although Japanese imperialism has lost its colonies as a result of its defeat in the war, the Japanese economy has recovered and grown fairly rapidly in recent years.

By last August, Japan's industrial and mining production was 2.7 times the pre-war level, surpassing the peak level during World War II (1944) by 110 per cent.

But to date, Japan's foreign trade has only regained its pre-war level. The contradictions between Japan's production and its market are growing and expanding with each passing day. In these circumstances, Japanese monopoly capital, under the wing of the United States, is seeking to increase its export of capital by hook or by crook so as to build up and expand its position in the rivalry for sources of raw material and markets. The domination of the financial magnates in Japan, through the merger of the monopoly organizations with the state power, is now more direct and overt than at any other time in the past. Nobusuke Kishi and his government are the representatives of this traitorous Japanese monopoly grouping. All this points to the fact that, with the support and protection of the United States, the Japanese reactionary forces are attempting to turn Japan again into a militarist, imperialist country.

Japan Subordinated

The reactionary domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Kishi government is the product of Japanese subordination to the U.S. on the one hand and its alliance with the latter on the other. As far as American imperialism is concerned, Japan is a principal accomplice and the largest military base for U.S. aggression in Asia. This role of Japan was fully evinced in the U.S. war of aggression against Korea. The occupation organs of the United States were withdrawn from Japan after the U.S.-created unilateral San Francisco peace treaty came into force in April 1952. But through the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," signed simultaneously with the San Francisco peace treaty, and a series of other agreements, the United States still keeps Japan in a semi-occupation status both politically and militarily. The United States continues to station its troops in Japan, its military bases are spread all over Japan, and the Japanese territory of Okinawa and Ogasawara Islands is still under U.S. control. The United States is also maintaining its economic control over Japan by granting the latter loans and placing military orders, through trade and the activities of private U.S. capital in Japan. The decadent culture and way of life of the U.S. imperialists which found their way to U.S.-controlled Japan too are corrupting the Japanese people. All this inevitably brings about Japan's subordination to the United States in the U.S.-Japan alliance. On the other hand, although Japan is a vanquished country, it is not an economically backward country but an economically well-developed capitalist country. To carry out its aggression in Asia, American imperialism finds it necessary to make use of Japan's industrial capacity and military potential, to make Japan its cat's-paw and to drive Japan into forming an alliance with the United States, with Japan in a subordinate position. As far as the Japanese side is concerned, the Japanese reactionary forces also want to make use of U.S. strength and rely on this alliance to revive the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Although the alliance between these two imperialist countries is beset with contradictions which will grow ever sharper in the future, they are at present trailing the same track like beavers of the same mound. The United States, the predominant partner in the alliance, is the most aggressive imperialist country, while the traitorous Japanese monopoly grouping, as a subordinate, is making every effort to enable Japanese imperialism to rise again through the

revival of Japanese militarism. Both oppose China and the Soviet Union, but the spearhead of their reactionary policies is turned first of all to oppress and plunder the Japanese people and at the same time make the nationalist countries in Asia, former victims of Japanese imperialist aggression, their principal targets of aggression and expansion.

Attempt to Revise "Security Treaty"

The U.S. imperialists and their follower, the Japanese reactionary forces, are hastening to revise the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" as a step to strengthen this reactionary alliance. To mislead the public and to cover up their own dirty designs, the Japanese reactionaries allege that a revised treaty will place Japan on an equal footing with the United States and will make the United States a partner in their efforts to ward off the so-called communist threat from the Soviet Union and China. This "equality" played up by Kishi and his like is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up their reactionary policy of betraying the national interests and to camouflage their imperialist ambitions. As to the alleged "communist threat," Kishi and all his ilk know that in modern history, it was invariably Japan which invaded the Soviet Union and China, and not vice versa. As socialist countries, the Soviet Union and China will never permit invasion by others and will never invade others. Both the Soviet Union and China have established the socialist system, eliminated all the systems of exploitation and accordingly eliminated the social foundation for aggression abroad. Communism is totally incompatible with aggression. In their relations with Japan, the Soviet Union and China have always taken the stand of letting bygones be bygones. They want to coexist in peace with Japan in spite of their different social systems, and are ready to sign separate non-aggression treaties or a joint peace convention with Japan on the basis of normal relations. The Soviet and Chinese policy towards Japan, a policy aiming at safeguarding peace in the Far East and the world, is evident to everybody. The so-called communist menace has always been a smokescreen of the imperialists for their aggression. This is nothing new. It was used when Japan, Germany and Italy formed an alliance and started the fascist war of aggression and was exposed long ago. Today, when the Japanese forces of reaction sing the old tune, it is of course more difficult for them to fool the people.

Since October of last year, the Japanese people have waged large-scale struggles against the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," for the abolition of the treaty and against the revival of Japanese militarism. This shows that the Japanese people know clearly that if the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are allowed to carry out their plots, the people in Japan will again become cannon fodder and be thrown into unprecedented catastrophe.

Present Historical Stage in Japan

As the joint statement points out, the Japanese Communist Party has always held that the path of the Japanese people should be one of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality. This means that in its foreign relations Japan should achieve complete national independence, abolish its foreign military alliance, remove U.S. armed forces and their military bases in Japan, and re-

cover Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands from American hands; and domestically, safeguard democratic freedoms and improve the livelihood of the Japanese people. The immediate, urgent task of struggle of the Japanese people is to prevent the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and, further, to abolish it.

It is obvious that building Japan into a country of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality is a historical stage which cannot be skipped over in the revolution of the Japanese people. At this historical stage, the Japanese proletariat and its vanguard are holding high the banner of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality, rallying all the patriotic democratic forces into a broad united front headed by the working class and including the Communist and Socialist Parties, to wage a serious struggle against U.S. imperialism and its follower, the reactionary forces of Japan. It is by no means easy to realize the task of this historical phase. It has to go through a long, serious revolutionary struggle. To think that this historical phase can be bypassed and that the task of the Japanese people at the present historical phase is not one of freeing Japan from U.S. control, realizing complete national independence for Japan and establishing a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Japan, is to divorce the Japanese proletariat and its vanguard from reality, from the masses and place them in an isolated position in the face of the enemy. This way of doing things is welcomed by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Marxist-Leninists adhere to the theory of revolutionary development by stages and, at the same time, the theory of uninterrupted revolution; they must see not only the distinction between the democratic revolution and socialist revolution but also the connections between these two revolutions.

The present revolutionary line adopted by the Japanese Communist Party is a concrete expression of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Japanese revolution. The Chinese Communist Party expresses its full support for the just stand of the Japanese Communist Party and its highest esteem for the heroic struggle being waged by the latter together with the Japanese people. As the joint statement points out, the struggle waged by the Japanese Communist Party for a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Japan shows that it is the staunchest defender of the interests of the Japanese nation and people.

The Chinese people suffered from aggression by Japanese and U.S. imperialism for many years. U.S. imperialism is now the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The Chinese people, like the Japanese people, will never tolerate the gang-up of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the rabid attempts of the Japanese militarists to bring about the resurrection of Japanese imperialism by relying on the U.S.-Japan alliance. Fourteen years have elapsed since the end of Japan's war of aggression against China. But normal relations between the two countries have still not been restored, nor has the state of war been ended. A peace treaty has yet to be signed between the two countries. This abnormal situation is entirely the outcome of the hostile policy towards China adopted by U.S. imperialism and its follower, the Japanese reactionary forces. Ever since its founding, the Chinese People's Republic has all along

adopted a friendly attitude towards the Japanese people, has been ready to establish normal relations with Japan on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and together with the Japanese people has worked for the ending of the state of war between China and Japan, restoring diplomatic relations and concluding a peace treaty and a non-aggression pact between the two countries. The Chinese people and government have exerted every possible effort in this regard.

But the Kishi regime has persistently and increasingly pursued the reactionary policy of hostility to China, taking part in the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" and obstructing the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. The wishful thinking of Kishi is: on the one hand, by taking a hostile attitude towards China, he hopes that one day Japan will become a vanguard of U.S. aggression in the Far East, while on the other he wants to trade with China to obtain economic gains so as to strengthen his reactionary rule. Kishi attempts to make this reactionary policy towards China a component part of the general policy to revive Japanese militarism and Japanese imperialism. Normal relations between China and Japan will be out of the question as long as the reactionary Japanese forces persist in this policy. This is against the common wishes of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Only when the Japanese Government gives up and changes its hostile policy towards China, refrains from taking part in the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" and ceases obstructing the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan can normal trade relations and cultural exchange between the two countries develop smoothly and the historical traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples flourish.

Common Task

The joint statement of the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties fully reflects the common aspirations of the peoples of these two countries. It also amply shows the mutual sympathy and support between these two peoples. An important aspect of the current world situation, as noted in the joint statement, is the serious threat posed to the peoples of Asia and elsewhere by the policies of war and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their follower, the reactionary forces of Japan. To oppose the U.S.-Japanese military alliance and defend peace in the Far East and the world is the common task of the peoples of Asia and other parts of the world, and above all the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Because the Japanese people are in the position of bearing the brunt of the attack, they are shouldering especially heavy tasks in this common struggle.

It is our belief that the scheme of reviving Japanese militarist imperialism with U.S. backing will never succeed. The future of the Japanese people is full of brightness and hope. They will decidedly be able to take the path of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality. The day will come when U.S. imperialism will be driven out of Japan by the Japanese people, and the policy pursued by the Japanese reactionary forces will go bankrupt completely. Together with all other peoples in the world, the Chinese and Japanese peoples will achieve brilliant successes in their efforts to defend peace in the Far East and the world, to uphold the independence of the various countries and to promote human progress.

Joint Statement by Communist Parties of China and Japan

Following is a joint statement by the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties signed in Peking on October 20.—Ed.

THE Delegation of the Communist Party of Japan, headed by Comrade Sanzo Nozaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, came to China on September 26, 1959 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, attended the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and visited various parts of China.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with the Japanese Communist Party Delegation and they had warm and cordial conversations.

The delegations of the Chinese Communist Party and the Japanese Communist Party held talks in Peking.

Present at the talks were Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Peng Chen, Wang Chia-hsiang and Liao Cheng-chih from the Chinese Communist Party.

Present at the talks were Sanzo Nozaka, Satomi Hakamada, Koreto Kurahara, Kazuyoshi Sunama and Masao Iwama from the Japanese Communist Party.

The talks proceeded in a fraternal and extremely friendly atmosphere. Both sides reviewed the development of the international situation since the joint statement issued by the Communist Parties of China and Japan in March this year* and had further discussions on questions concerning relations between the two countries and the two Parties and reached completely unanimous views.

The delegations of the two Parties unanimously hold that the development of the international situation during the past half year confirms the assessment made in the Joint Statement of the Communist Parties of China and Japan that the forces of socialism and the forces of national independence, peace and democracy prevail increasingly over the forces of imperialism. At present, the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union are accelerating their construction in the economic and cultural fields. The movements for national independence, democracy and freedom in Asia, Africa and Latin America are continuing to surge forward. The struggle in defence of peace and democracy by people throughout the world has also made tremendous progress. It is precisely in these circumstances that the peace policy of the socialist camp is receiving more and more warm support from the people of the world and the position of strength policy of the imperialist camp headed by U.S. imperialism has encountered shameful bankruptcy. The socialist camp is a

powerful bastion of peace which cannot be destroyed by any combination of forces of imperialism, and its peace policy will certainly continue to thwart the aggressive acts and the cold war policy of the imperialist camp.

Comrade Khrushchov's recent visit to the United States dealt another heavy blow to the U.S. cold war forces. His visit was a tremendous contribution to the easing of international tension and to the cause of world peace, and will have positive and far-reaching effects on the development of the international situation in the coming period. The two Parties unanimously support the proposals of the Soviet Union to ease international tension, end the cold war and bring about peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems as well as its recent proposal for general and complete disarmament.

THE delegations of the two Parties continue to stress that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan. In the present favourable situation, it is still one of the fundamental tasks of the peoples and the Communist Parties of China and Japan to continue to oppose the war and aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists and to defend world peace, particularly peace in the Far East. It must be noted that the U.S. war clique is reluctant to face up to the inevitable trend of the international situation and give up its cold war. On the contrary, it has recently been strengthening its military bases abroad and various military treaty organizations, has been continuing its interference in the internal affairs of other countries and carrying out provocations to aggravate international tension. In the Far East, U.S. imperialism and its followers, the Japanese reactionary forces, are continuing to step up the revival of Japanese militarism and are attempting to intensify their control over and plunder of the Japanese people and to strengthen their overt military alliance against China and the Soviet Union through revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." This is a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the whole world.

The Delegation of the Japanese Communist Party points out that in Japan today, the Kishi government, as the agent of monopoly capital, has become a willing tool of U.S. imperialism despite strong opposition by the Japanese people and contrary to Japan's national interests. Recently, it has gone further in an attempt to revise speedily the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," so as to turn Japan once again into a militarist imperialist country, to carry out expansionist activities in the Southeast Asian countries, and threaten the security of China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. To carry out this traitorous policy, the Kishi government is incessantly depriving the Japanese people of their democratic rights. It is the sober estimation of the Japanese Communist

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Party that should this policy succeed, the Japanese people will once again face the danger of becoming cannon fodder in aggressive war and this will bring unprecedentedly grave disasters to the Japanese people.

The Japanese Communist Party has always held that the path the Japanese people should take is one of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality. In foreign affairs this means Japan should achieve complete national independence, the ending of its foreign military alliance, the withdrawal of foreign troops and military bases in Japan, non-participation in any military blocs and establishing peaceful and friendly relations with all countries; domestically, this means safeguarding the people's democratic rights and the right to a livelihood. The Japanese people's present immediate task of struggle is to prevent the U.S. imperialists and the Kishi government from revising the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," and further to abolish this treaty. To realize this purpose, the Japanese Communist Party, with full confidence, has always been waging unswerving struggles together with the broad masses, and doing its utmost to unite all patriotic democratic forces headed by the working class and to establish a united front including the Communist Party and the Socialist Party.

THE Chinese Communist Party expresses full support for the just stand of the Japanese Communist Party and expresses boundless respect for the heroic struggle of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese people. The struggles which the Japanese Communist Party is carrying on to rid Japan of the domination of U.S. imperialism and build up an independent, peaceful, democratic and neutral country proves that it is the resolute defender of the interests of the Japanese nation and people.

The delegations of the Communist Parties of the two countries discussed the question of the present relations between China and Japan. Both sides unanimously hold that U.S. imperialism and its followers, the Japanese reactionary forces, should be held entirely responsible for all the abnormal conditions in the current relations between the two countries. The Delegation of the Chinese Communist Party points out that China was invaded by Japanese imperialism for several decades and the Chinese people suffered untold damage as a result of this foreign aggression. Yet since its founding the Chinese People's Republic has consistently adopted a policy of friendship and goodwill towards the Japanese people. It is the basic principle of China's foreign policy to observe consistently the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China is against all foreign aggression and will never commit aggression against others. Communism is absolutely incompatible with aggression. The Chinese people hope that the Japanese people will be able to free their country quickly from dependence on the United States and attain full independence. The Chinese people also hope that the historical and traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will break through all artificial barriers and grow. The delegations of the two Parties unanimously condemn the hostile policy towards China adopted by the Kishi government. If the Japanese Government gives up and changes this reactionary policy, refrains from taking part in the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" and ceases obstructing the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan, normal trade

relations and cultural exchange between the two countries can certainly develop smoothly. The conclusion of a non-aggression treaty following the restoration and development of normal relations between the two countries is the common desire of the peoples of both countries.

The Japanese Communist Party Delegation affirms that the Japanese people fully support the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate their own territory of Taiwan. The Chinese Communist Party Delegation affirms that the Chinese people fully support the Japanese people in their struggle for the restoration of Okinawa and Ogasawara Islands.

DURING their visit in China, the Japanese Communist Party Delegation saw for itself that the Chinese Communist Party, under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the reality of China's revolution and construction and developed Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party of China, after leading the Chinese people in carrying out socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts within a very short period, put forth the general line of socialist construction and, relying on the initiative and creativeness of the mass of the people to build socialism, effected a great leap forward in the national economy and the establishment of the people's communes throughout China's countryside, and thereby scored great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Japanese Communist Party Delegation expresses its admiration for all the achievements made by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people.

The delegations of the two Parties hold that defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the Communist ranks is the sacred duty of all Communists. The imperialists are not only resorting to every means of division and splitting in an effort to break up the unity of the Communist ranks, but are also using modern revisionists and Trotskyites to step up their attacks on Marxism-Leninism in the field of ideology. Therefore, the struggle against the modern revisionists and Trotskyites must be strengthened in order to defend Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the ranks of the proletariat.

The delegations of the two Parties are convinced that the Japanese Communist Party Delegation's visit to China and the talks between the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties will help strengthen the friendship between the two Parties and also be conducive to the development of friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The peoples of China and Japan and the Communist Parties of the two countries will, together with people the world over, certainly make even greater contributions to the defence of peace in the Far East and the whole world, to the maintenance of national independence of all countries, and to the promotion of the cause of democracy and social progress.

LIU SHAO-CHI,

*Head of the Delegation of the
Chinese Communist Party*

SANZO NOZAKA,

*Head of the Delegation of the
Japanese Communist Party*

Joint Statement by Chinese and Japanese People's Organizations

Following is a joint statement signed in Peking on October 21 by seven Chinese people's organizations and a Japanese delegation of various circles which attended the tenth anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. — Ed.

AT the time of an upsurge in the Japanese people's national movement to restore Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, to oppose revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and to abolish this treaty entirely—a movement which is being developed with great enthusiasm—more than seventy people's organizations in Japan elected a thirty-man Delegation of Various Circles to Celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China to attend the celebrations in China. The thirty members of the delegation are: Tetsu Katayama, Tadayoshi Obata, Bon Shiraishi, Masato Honda, Sataro Murayama, Kikue Yamakawa, Hajime Mishima, Tadashi Senda, Seimin Miyazaki, Yoshio Hino, Shinobu Tabata, Tomie Maekawa, Koichi Ono, Hirofumi Taman, Shinji Kitagawa, Kiyoshi Sakuma, Yoichiro Kanbayashi, Susumu Fujita, Shinjiro Kozaka, Takashi Kanedaka, Kokuya Hayashi, Fukumitsu Nakamura, Kyotoku Nakano, Kazuo Aimi, Toyohiko Kawamura, Norio Shirato, Sukio Iwatare, Koji Tabata, Rikio Omi and Shinichi Kato. Former Japanese Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama is the head of the delegation, and Tadayoshi Obata, Bon Shiraishi and Masato Honda are deputy-heads of the delegation. The delegation arrived in Peking on September 27, 1959.

After attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the delegation went on friendly visits and sight-seeing tours to northeast, northwest and southwest China, in addition to Peking. It saw the outstanding achievements of China's big leap forward in building socialism and the great people's commune movement and ascertained that China is establishing the foundations of socialism.

During their stay in Peking, the head and deputy-heads of the delegation called on Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi, and held cordial talks with Premier Chou En-lai in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation had a full exchange of views with Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Ning-I, Liao Cheng-chih, Li Teh-chuan, Chang Hsi-jo, Chu Tu-nan and Liu Hsi-yuan, leading members of seven Chinese people's organizations, on questions of world peace, peaceful coexistence, Sino-Japanese friendship and the promotion of the exchange of delegates and cultural exchange between the peoples of China and Japan. The seven Chinese people's organizations are: the China Peace Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the China Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic

of China, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the All-China Youth Federation.

The Chinese and Japanese sides reached unanimity of views on the following questions.

The two sides unanimously maintain that the peoples of China and Japan, basing themselves on the spirit of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference, should promote the establishment of normal relations between China and Japan, realize peaceful coexistence between China and Japan and join hands with each other and contribute to dispelling the dark clouds of cold war hanging over the world, to the prevention in good time of the danger of a war of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and to the maintenance of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world. To realize the above-mentioned aims, the Japanese side declares that the Japanese people must rely on their own efforts to make the Japanese Government shake off U.S. control, prevent the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and further strive for its abolition, bring about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in Japan and the abolition of all military bases on Japanese territory and realize Japan's complete independence, democracy and freedom, and lasting peace and neutrality. Such a movement is now developing in strength in Japan.

The Chinese side declares that the Chinese people fully understand the desire of the Japanese people to struggle for Japan's complete independence, democracy and freedom, lasting peace and neutrality and their movement to oppose the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and demand its abolition. The Chinese side points out that to ease the tension in the Far East, U.S. troops must withdraw completely from the Taiwan area and that the liberation of Taiwan is entirely China's internal affair. The Japanese delegation declares that this stand of the Chinese side conforms to the interests of maintaining peace in the Far East and the rest of the world. The Japanese people understand with sympathy the desire of the Chinese people to realize the complete unification of their motherland.

THE two sides unanimously affirm that there are long-standing, historical ties between China and Japan; that the peoples of the two countries have a common desire to establish friendly good neighbour relations, to realize lasting peaceful coexistence and bring about the smooth development of economic and cultural exchange between the two peoples. The Japanese delegation states that in order to fulfil the above-mentioned common aspirations, continuous efforts must be made to frustrate the Kishi government's policy of hostility towards China and

its scheme to create "two Chinas" and declares itself ready to remove every artificial barrier to the promotion of an early restoration of normal relations between Japan and China.

THE two sides affirm that in the interest of the smooth development of friendly relations between the peoples of China and Japan, it is necessary to make it clear that there can be no separation of the political relations between China and Japan from economic relations. The Japanese delegation emphasizes that though the Kishi government still persists in its policy of hostility towards China, friendly exchanges between the Chinese and Japanese peoples have not been cut off and will continue to develop from now on. The Chinese side declares that it welcomes representatives from Japanese civic organizations, including sober-minded persons in the Liberal Democratic Party, to continue to come to China on visits.

During their talks, the two sides reached an agreement on specific arrangements for cultural exchange between the peoples of the two countries.

The Chinese side is grateful for the fact that more than seventy friendly organizations in Japan sent their delegation to China to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic. On behalf of the more than seventy friendly organizations, the Japanese side expresses the hope that the Chinese side will send a delegation, made up of well-known persons, to visit Japan. In appreciation of this expression of good will by the Japanese people, the Chinese side expresses its willingness to send a suitable delegation to pay a return visit to Japan when an atmosphere enabling the acceptance of the invitation prevails in Japan.

Premier Chou En-lai informed Inejiro Asanuma, General Secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party, in March this year that the Chinese side, proceeding from friendship towards the Japanese people and humanitarian

reasons, would agree to Japanese fishing boats taking shelter in designated Chinese harbours when they encounter storms and other danger in the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea. Conversely, Chinese fishing boats should also be able to take shelter in designated Japanese harbours when they encounter storms and other danger. The two sides have reached an agreement on specific arrangements regarding this question.

The two sides are unanimous in considering that the visit to China of the Japanese Delegation of Various Circles to Celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China has made a valuable contribution to promoting the growth of friendly ties between the peoples of China and Japan and to their mutual understanding.

(Signed):

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee

Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity

Tsai Chang, President of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China

Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs

Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

Liu Hsi-yuan, Chairman of the All-China Youth Federation

Tetsu Katayama, Head of the Japanese Delegation of Various Circles to Celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

Tadayoshi Obata, Bon Shiraishi, and Masato Honda, Deputy-Heads of the Japanese Delegation

Economic Development

China's Leaping Iron and Steel Industry

by **WANG HO-SHOU**

Minister of Metallurgical Industry

TEN years ago, at the time of liberation, China's iron and steel industry lay in ruins as a result of mismanagement and destruction by the Kuomintang reactionaries. In 1949 when Japan was producing 3,110,000 tons of steel a year, China turned out only 158,000 tons — about 5 per cent of the Japanese output. At that time, China ranked 26th among the 35 countries in the world which produced more than 10,000 tons of steel annually. She lagged not only far behind the major capitalist countries — the U.S.A., Britain, West Germany and Japan — but also considerably behind Italy, Belgium, Luxemburg,

Sweden, Austria and Holland. China's steel output was only one-quarter that of the Union of South Africa and about the same as that of Switzerland, a country with only 5 million people. China accounted for less than one-thousandth of the world's steel output of 160 million tons in 1949.

Ten Years of Tremendous Growth

Ten years later, in 1959, China is producing more than 12 million tons of steel and has since left Italy, Belgium and Luxemburg behind. By the end of 1959, China's

steel output will have risen 75-fold compared with 1949, and she has come all the way from 26th place to assume seventh place in the world.

Ten years ago, China had only 19 iron and steel enterprises, the largest of which — the Anshan Iron and Steel Company — was producing a mere 100,000 tons of steel a year. Most of these enterprises were located in or near the coastal areas, whereas the vast hinterland, though rich in resources, had only a few small iron and steel mills in Tayeh (Hupeh Province), Chungking (Szechuan Province) and Kunming (Yunnan Province).

Ten years later, the number of China's iron and steel enterprises is no longer 19, but several hundred. The output of Anshan is not 100,000 tons but scores of times that figure. Today, all of China's 28 provinces and autonomous regions, with the sole exception of the Tibet region are capable of producing large quantities of pig iron.

Ten years ago, only seven blast furnaces were working, the largest had a volume of 596 cubic metres. Only 620 kilogrammes of iron was produced per cubic metre of available furnace volume per 24 hours. Only 12 open-hearth furnaces poured steel; the largest had a capacity of 150 tons. Each square metre of hearth floor was turning out only 2.4 tons of steel per 24 hours. Only 22 electric furnaces were in operation; the largest had a capacity of 5 tons.

Ten years later, the total volume of blast furnaces in production has multiplied scores of times. The amount of pig iron produced per 24 hours per cubic metre of available volume of the large and medium-sized blast furnaces is now on an average 2.5 times the 0.6-ton level and the best record is 4 times this level. About 11 times as many open-hearth furnaces are in operation, as compared with ten years ago, and the largest today is four times the size of the largest at that time. Each square metre of hearth floor now produces, in 24 hours, 3.5 times as much steel on an average and the best record is six times as much. 211 electric furnaces are in production with a total capacity 819 times that existing a decade ago.

Ten years ago, China even had to import from capitalist countries the steel windows and nails needed for construction, not to speak of steel rails and high-grade rolled steel.

Today, ten years later, China is smelting more than 500 types of steel and manufacturing more than 6,000 kinds of rolled steel. She is producing not only heavy rails, but also such things as big steel girders for great bridges like Wuhan's Yangtse River Bridge and steel plates for 10,000-ton ships.

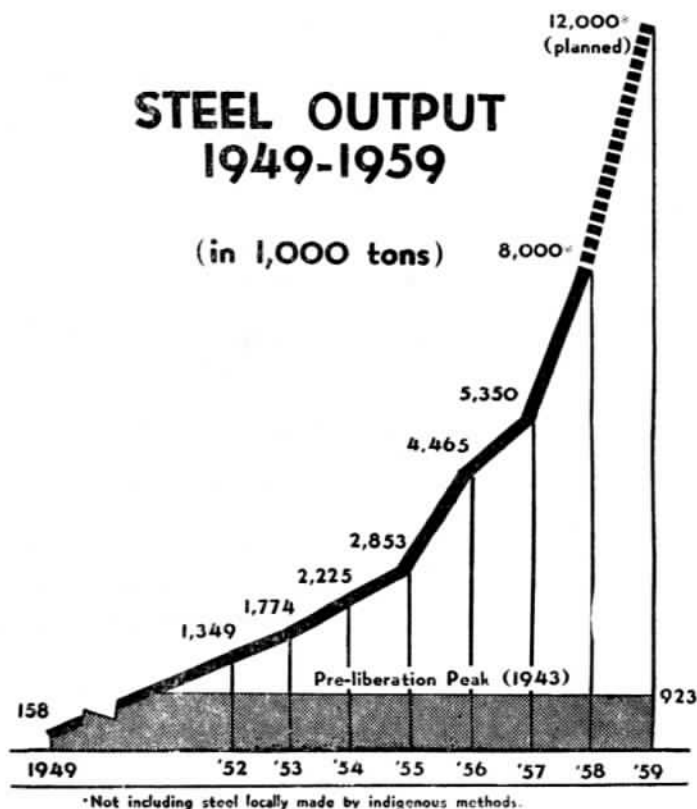
High-Speed Development

High speed is the outstanding characteristic of the growth of China's iron and steel industry. And the rate of its advance is growing.

When the Japanese invaders got out, they arrogantly said: "Now you can take Anshan to grow sorghum. You won't be able to restore Anshan in 20 years!" The imperialists could not comprehend what might the liberated working class has when it is brilliantly led by the Communist Party. They reckoned that we could not master the technique of iron and steel making. But we could and did and the work of rehabilitation proceeded rapidly. In

STEEL OUTPUT 1949-1959

(in 1,000 tons)



three short years (1950-1952), we not only restored all the mines and factories, but also greatly raised the level of production. Steel output rose from 158,000 tons in 1949 to 1,349,000 tons in 1952, topping the pre-liberation peak (1943) output by 46 per cent. During this period, the capitalist countries, with the exception of the United States, were also restoring their iron and steel industry damaged in World War II. But in none of them was the speed of restoration comparable to China's—an annual average rate of increase of 104 per cent between 1950 and 1952. In this period, the average annual rates of increase in Japan, West Germany and Italy, where restoration proceeded relatively rapidly, were only 31 per cent, 19.5 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively. By 1952 China had already advanced from 26th to 18th place in world steel production.

In 1953, China launched her First Five-Year Plan. Large-scale capital construction in the iron and steel industry was undertaken in accordance with the principle, put forward by the Chinese Communist Party, of concentrating financial and material resources on the development of this key industry.

As a result of prolonged imperialist oppression, China's iron and steel industry bore deep marks of semi-colonialism. Its equipment was backward and working conditions were deplorable; there was also a pronounced imbalance within the industry and it was irrationally distributed. To make it more convenient to grab China's raw materials and dump finished products, the imperialists arranged it so that China's iron-smelting, steel-making and rolling capacity lagged far behind her iron ore production; only a very few types of finished metal products were made at home. In order to facilitate their control of the industry and their exploitation of the abundant Chinese labour in the coastal areas and for convenience in transport, the imperialists had sited the old iron and steel enterprises

in the coastal areas. All this, of course, could not meet the needs of our socialist construction. Our capital construction, therefore, aimed at rooting out this legacy of history and building up our iron and steel industry into a comprehensive system with modern equipment and sited in conformity with the distribution of our resources and the needs of development. To achieve this aim, under the First Five-Year Plan we not only expanded the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and steel mills in Chungking, Tayeh and Taiyuan, but also started to build two new great bases: at Wuhan on the middle reaches of the Yangtse River and Paotow in Inner Mongolia. Efforts were also made to expand and build up tens of medium-sized and small steel mills, and technically renovate existing mills. Steel output increased from 1,349,000 tons in 1952 to 5,350,000 tons in 1957 giving an average annual rate of growth of 31.7 per cent. During the same period, the average annual rates of increase in Japan and Italy, the capitalist countries in which iron and steel production increased relatively rapidly, were only slightly more than 10 per cent. By 1957, China advanced from 18th place to 9th place in world steel production.

The Big Leap Forward

In 1958, China began her Second Five-Year Plan. The question of how fast the iron and steel industry should grow came to a head. Some people held that with a small base, a high speed could be attained; but with an enlarged base, it would be impossible to maintain this high-speed development. They estimated that by 1962 China wouldn't be doing too badly if she produces 9 million tons of steel. But the Party's National Congress held in 1956 rejected this view and put forward the target of from 10.5 million tons to 12 million tons for 1962. In 1958, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung put forward the general line for socialist construction and the set of policies of "walking on two legs"; immediately afterwards, the slogan of making steel the key lever in an overall leap forward was formulated and the great call was issued to double steel output in 1958. An unprecedented mass movement for iron and steel was soon in full swing. A new high rate of advance was attained. Within the single year of 1958, steel output soared from 5,350,000 tons to 11,080,000 tons. If we exclude the steel made by indigenous methods, that made by modern equipment amounted to 8 million tons, 2,650,000 tons more than the 1957 output, an increase of 49.5 per cent. To cover the same distance, it took the United States six years; Britain, 11 years; Germany, five years and Japan, 18 years. In 1958, China left two more countries behind and assumed 7th place in world steel production.

This year, we are out to increase steel production from 8 million tons to 12 million tons, an increase of 4 million tons. The rate is 50 per cent, even higher than last year.

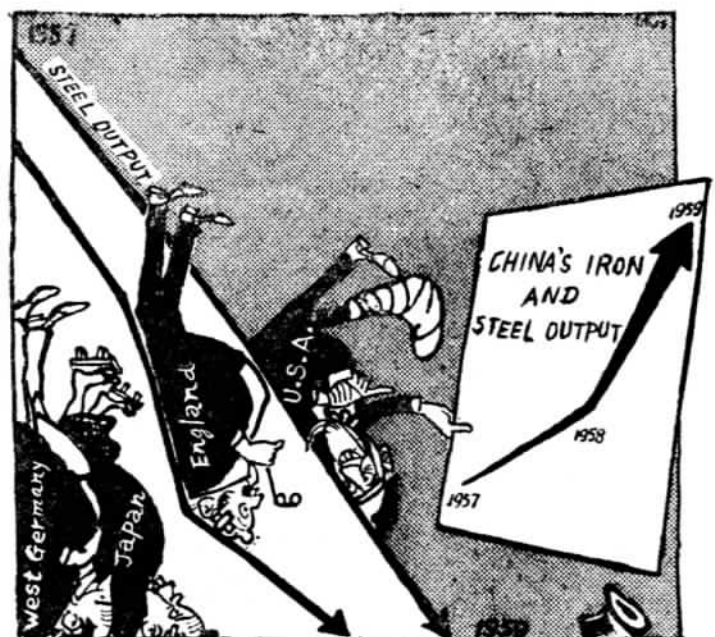
For the last ten years, China's iron and steel industry has maintained a high rate of growth; it reached a new high rate of growth after having enlarged its base to more than 5 million tons. This is a feat that is without precedent in history. The average annual rate of growth between 1949 and 1958 was 60.5 per cent, including steel made by indigenous methods. Excluding the latter, it was

54.5 per cent. During the same period, the average annual rate of growth in the United States was 1 per cent; in Britain, 2.6 per cent; in France, 5.4 per cent; in West Germany, 10.2 per cent; in Italy, 13.1 per cent; and in Japan, 16.3 per cent.

An overall summary of achievements will have to wait for the future. Some important conclusions, however, can now be drawn.

First, the high-speed growth of China's iron and steel industry, especially during 1958 and 1959, the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, effectively disposed of the arguments that the rate of growth in the Second Five-Year Plan could not exceed that in the First Five-Year Plan and that the greater the base the slower of necessity must be the rate of growth. It bears out the complete correctness of the theory that China can and must carry out her socialist construction at high speed as proposed by the Communist Party at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee and stressed again at the Second Session of the Party's Eighth National Congress. This is of great importance. The high-speed growth of the iron and steel industry inevitably gives an impetus to the accelerated growth of the other industries, transport and communications. Just as the high-speed growth of agriculture promotes the rapid development of industry, so the high-speed growth of the iron and steel industry also inevitably speeds up socialist construction as a whole.

Secondly, the large numbers of small modern furnaces that emerged during the big leap forward of the iron and steel industry demonstrated their tremendous vitality from the very start. They not only greatly increased China's iron- and steel-making capacity, but proved that the set of policies for the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises, the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods of production and the simultaneous development of national and local industries



SAME VIEWPOINT

I see it's going down!
That's the way I see it too!

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

put forward by the Communist Party points out the road for high-speed development of the iron and steel industry and of industry as a whole. In the mass movement for iron and steel in 1958, a new front — that of building small indigenous furnaces and of developing and elevating these into small modern furnaces — was opened in addition to developing mass movements in the big modern enterprises. As a result, in a single year, medium-sized and small blast furnaces with a total capacity of more than 10 million tons, medium-sized and small converters with a total capacity of more than 7 million tons, many medium-sized and small mines, and small modern and indigenous coke ovens were added. With these groups of small modern units, China's steel production will be able to leap forward continuously in the future.

Rational Distribution

Thirdly, the big leap forward since last year is beginning to solve the question of a rational distribution of our iron and steel industry; it has greatly changed the face of the industry. Although great changes had been brought about in the industry during the three years of rehabilitation and the First Five-Year Plan, the problem of a rational distribution of the industry remained to be fundamentally solved. By the end of 1957, the hinterland produced little iron and steel. Many populous provinces rich in natural resources such as Shantung, Honan, Hunan, Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Kwangsi produced very little, or no iron and steel at all. Most provinces had to get every ton of the steel they needed from either Anshan or Shanghai. In a country like China, the question of the distribution of the iron and steel industry is of strategic importance affecting both national security and economic development. In the past, some people considered this problem to be so difficult that it would require ten or twenty years for a solution. In one single year — last year — however, a short cut was found to solve this problem. With the exception of the Tibet region, every province or autonomous region now has several or dozens of groups of small modern blast furnaces and is building one, two or more small or medium-sized iron and steel plants. With the exception of the Tibet region, every province and autonomous region will be producing large quantities of pig iron; with the exception of a few provinces and autonomous regions, all the rest will be producing tens of thousands of tons, more than one hundred thousand tons or even hundreds of thousands of tons of steel. Shantung serves as a good example. A year ago, it had practically no iron and steel industry. Today, after a year of great change, small iron-smelting and steel-making centres have appeared all over the province. This year it is producing more than 1.3 million tons of pig iron, five times the total pig iron output of the country in 1949, and 160,000 tons of steel, several thousand tons more than the entire country produced in 1949. The spread of iron and steel enterprises all over the country is of great importance to the development of industrial and agricultural production in the provinces and autonomous regions. As a vast, populous country, China urgently needs local iron and steel industry. Now a nationwide iron and steel industrial network is shaping up. A couple of years later every province and autonomous region will have its own iron and steel industry with a relatively comprehensive productive system. This will undoubtedly play a significant role in our

socialist construction and this role will become more and more marked in the future.

Rising Technical Level

Fourthly, in the big leap forward of the iron and steel industry, the mass of the workers, responding to the call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, emancipated their minds, toppled outworn ideas, thought, spoke and acted boldly, and raised the technical level of the iron and steel industry to a new high. The technical backwardness of the industry was changed considerably in the First Five-Year Plan with the help of the Soviet experts. Generally speaking, however, we still lagged behind the more advanced countries in regard to many major economic norms. For instance, the average coefficient of utilization of large and medium-sized blast furnaces in 1952 was only 1.023 tons. It was 1.321 tons in 1957. At that time, the coefficient for the most advanced blast furnaces in the world had reached 1.5 tons. China's backwardness in technology was due partly to inexperience and partly to metaphysical ways of thinking and dogmatism among some of the cadres. In the big leap forward last year, the workers and staff freed their minds from these erroneous ways of thinking and launched a technical revolution in which many obsolete technical ideas were discarded and new inventions were made. A new situation in technology has been brought about and in the major technical and economic norms China has reached the world's advanced levels. In the past some people considered it impossible for the large and medium-sized blast furnaces to attain a utilization coefficient of two or more. In September 1958, however, the blast furnaces of the Penki No. 1 Iron-Smelting Plant broke through to two tons and kept pushing up its utilization coefficient to 2.382 by the second quarter of this year. The No. 1 blast furnace of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company and the Nos. 3 and 9 blast furnaces of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company also topped the two-ton level. In steel making, the small open-hearth furnaces at Shanghai's No. 3 Steel Mill raised its utilization coefficient to 14 tons last year and the utilization coefficients of the big open-hearth furnaces at Anshan reached 9 tons. The mass of the workers have also invented new methods of basic converter steel and firebrick making. Scientific research workers planned to establish an alloy steel system suited to China's specific conditions within a few years, but this task was basically accomplished in the single year of 1958. These achievements combine to push the technical level of the iron and steel making in China to a new high.

Construction Times Shortened

Fifthly, victories of revolutionary significance were achieved in capital construction during the great mass movement, especially in shortening construction time and economizing investments. In the past, it took two years to design an iron and steel mill, one year to build a big blast furnace, a year and a half to build a workshop of big open-hearth furnaces, and five or six years to build an integrated iron and steel works. The time was greatly shortened during the big leap forward. For example, a big blast furnace at Anshan was completed in less than five months, a big steel-making workshop in Shanghai was built in less than two months.

Sixthly, one of the great fruits of the big leap forward in the iron and steel industry was that a very fundamental method of running industry — the mass line — was found.

In the past, people knew how to achieve revolutionary aims by organizing mass movements in revolutionary struggles. Some, however, considered it was inappropriate to organize mass movements when running industry in the period of construction; they worked through rules and regulations and administrative orders because they thought that the complexity of industrial techniques and the need for a unified command precluded the possibility of mass participation. All this was changed in the big leap forward last year. A great mass movement was organized in the iron and steel industry in accordance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's instructions. Cadres, technical personnel and rank and file worked closely together. Because of the heightened creativeness and initiative of the working class, obsolete rules and regulations that hampered the development of the productive forces were revised or discarded, many technical difficulties were overcome and equipment was much more effectively utilized.

In a word, a brand new situation emerged in the iron and steel industry. The solution of the question of whether mass movements could be organized in industry is of inestimable significance to the running of our socialist enterprises and the establishment of a correct system of administration. A correct attitude towards the mass movement is the key to a continuous leap forward and the thorough implementation of the general line.

The Communist Party has now called on workers on the iron and steel front to fulfil the targets of the Second Five-Year Plan originally set for 1962, this year — three years ahead of time. Millions of iron and steel workers, enthusiastically responding to this call, are striving, with confidence, to overfulfil this year's plan for 12 million tons of steel.

(An abridged translation of an article that appeared recently in "Renmin Ribao." Subheads are ours. — Ed.)

Social Changes

Socialism Roots Out Crime

by MA TSUN

THERE is no prostitution or gangsterism in New China. Thieving, swindling and crime in general are sharply on the downgrade. For those who knew the old China this may seem to be a bit of a miracle. And it is. Yet the change is natural. It is inevitable with the change from the old society to the new, socialist society.

In old China, semi-feudal and semi-colonial, a few rich exploiters at the top lived in luxury. Robbery was their way of life, and legalized crime their way of ruling. They had reduced the mass of the people to starvation level. Millions were unemployed, hungry and desperate. While the great ideals of revolution inspired the great masses of the people to advance despite bitter struggles and sacrifices to the future, the egoistic and hedonistic ideas of the ruling class exerted their corrupting influence down through society and enmeshed not a few of the desperate poor in crime. They blossomed evilly in the criminal underworld. There was a direct link between the governing groups and this underworld. The Kuomintang used the riff-raff of the nation as its agents in exploiting and oppressing the people. These criminal elements were relatively few in numbers and they were heartily hated by the mass of the people but thanks to the protection they enjoyed in high places they got away with murder. Crime was an integral part of the social system of old China, with its bureaucratic monopolies, its feudal landlords and warlords, and swarming agents and spies of the various imperialist powers.

When Criminals Ruled

Gangster organizations terrorized every city and town in old China. Rackets formed a state within a state, dominating various trades and localities. In Shanghai and Nanking the top men of the underworld took lessons from the advanced techniques of the U.S. heirs of Al Capone. They had their secretaries, lived like gentlemen and became

VIPs of the Kuomintang and its government. Not a few got their start as police agents of the foreign concessions in the former treaty ports. When Chiang Kai-shek staged his bloody April 12 massacre of the workers in Shanghai in 1927 he enlisted the support of the so-called anti-Communist association run by the Shanghai gangsters.

With their own apparatus of terror and protected from the side of the "law," these men indulged in fantastic lives of crime. One special agent in a Shanghai woollen mill actually raped over a hundred women mill-hands. In Canton gangsters ran a regular slave traffic selling peasants into the Kuomintang armies. A Peking gangster bigshot with a taste for boxing used live men as his punching bags. Their enterprises ran the gamut of crime: murder, rape, robbery, swindling, drugs, gambling, houses of ill fame.

According to very incomplete statistics there were in Shanghai from 130 to 140 cases of robbery and kidnapping every month in the period immediately preceding its liberation. Tientsin had an estimated total of 800 robbers and 12,000 professional thieves on the eve of its liberation. Many of these were well organized into gangs tied in with local despots, the "big wheels" of crime, and the KMT police force. Not a few police officers and members of the criminal investigation departments were in fact creatures of the gangsters or themselves gang leaders. It was accepted practice for part of the proceeds from crime to be set aside to grease the palms of the police. In the rural areas it was a regular thing for bandits to be enrolled in the landlord-Kuomintang armed forces to suppress the revolutionary activities of the people.

The scourge of opium let loose in China by the British opium smugglers over a hundred years ago made deep inroads. In pre-liberation Shanghai alone over thirty

establishments made narcotic drugs and over 30,000 people were engaged in making, selling and smuggling drugs. The KMT Bureau for Social Affairs in Canton calculated that in that city in May 1949, there were over 1,300 opium dens. Such dens were more plentiful than grain shops. Under the pretext of banning opium smoking, the Kuomintang reactionaries ordered all smokers to register and by "reorganizing" the existing dens monopolized the trade. In the upshot the opium control office actually took over the making and selling of opium and the number of dens grew.

Gambling houses and brothels flourished. In Shanghai and Tientsin gangster elements from the foreign imperialist countries opened night clubs, *jai-alai* joints, race courses and greyhound racing tracks for gambling and betting. There were 3,000 gambling houses in Canton alone with some 30,000 professional gamblers. Gambling joints and brothels provided the government with a regular part of its revenue. The 1947 *Shanghai Yearbook* calculates that more than a hundred thousand women practised prostitution there. These unfortunates were ruthlessly exploited by the gangsters who ran the brothels.

This is only a partial record of the web of crime fostered and protected by the Kuomintang chieftains. As everybody on the inside knew, the Nanking regime's much publicized "efforts" to wipe out crime were just so much eye-wash. The chief criminals were those who ran the government. They did not hesitate to seize on innocent victims to act as scapegoats for their crimes. If thieves and bandits were occasionally punished it was because of internecine gang wars or as a sop to public opinion designed to cover up the real criminals.

Liberation from Organized Crime

Liberation drove out the imperialists, and overthrew the feudal landlords and militarists and bureaucrat-capitalists along with their chief aides. The social riff-raff of old China lost their backers. The masses of the people, led by the Communist Party, were at long last able to set the country in order. With not only the will, but the power, they quickly brought the criminal elements to heel.

After a decade of work they have built a new socialist China. The whole country prospers. The counter-revolutionaries have been uprooted in the main, and an astonishing decrease in civil crime has been effected. The number of serious criminal offences—murder, arson, robbery, rape, theft, swindling, etc.—in the country has steadily decreased. In 1958 the number of such crimes was 48.67 per cent less than in 1954. The downward curve has been even sharper since the organization of the people's communes last year. During the first half of 1959 in the two big cities of Peking and Shanghai and Hunan and Shensi Provinces, the number of criminal cases brought before courts of first instance dropped by 63.54 per cent compared to the corresponding period in 1958.

The start of this change came swiftly after liberation. During the first mass movement against the counter-revolutionaries launched in 1950 the people came down heavily against the local despots and gangsters, the feudal secret societies and racketeers who had been hand in glove with the KMT bureaucrats and agents. An immediate

improvement in economic and social conditions permitted the innate social good sense and propriety of the people to reassert itself. The amount of petty, amateur crime sharply decreased. Organized crime cringed in the light of an aroused and increasingly organized public. Most of the kingpins of crime had of course been dealt with in the early days of liberation. Bit by bit the remaining ne'er-do-wells were ferreted out and handed over to justice for punishment by imprisonment and reform through labour and education. The healthy effect of this process quickly showed itself. One outstanding example is the "Great World," the once infamous "amusement" centre in Shanghai, where before liberation, the whole staff from the manager down, were toughs. Gangsters, pickpockets, prostitutes and swindlers of all kinds battened on the public there. All kinds of obscenity passed for "entertainment" in its booths and theatres. Now all this rubbish and crime has been cleared out. The "Great World" is today a recreational centre, a showpiece of the city, with excellent stage and film entertainment, side-shows, restaurants, club and reading rooms where a worker's family can spend a good cheap evening out.

The bandit gangs that had terrorized the villages under the KMT went out with their protectors or were broken up soon after liberation by the people aided by the P.L.A. With the simultaneous breaking up of the professional gangs of toughs in the cities, the number of robberies sharply declined throughout the country. Today robbery as a premeditated crime has been virtually eliminated. Before liberation piracy in the waters off Tangku near Tientsin was a menace to peaceful shipping. In the ten years since liberation not a single case of piracy has been reported there.

In the cities the professional thieves and swindlers who used to pass on their experience to their sons and younger thieves and criminals have ceased their "teaching" after being reformed. Furthermore, punishment and surveillance go hand in hand with social rehabilitation. Ex-criminals are given trades and there are plenty of opportunities for them to make a worthwhile living.

The old compulsions to steal or swindle are losing ground. The whole pressure of society and of education militates against crimes. Yoshui Lane and Shihhuiyao in Shanghai with their warrens of matshed houses used to be a hide-out and spawning ground for robbers and petty thieves. Today well-built sunlit buildings have replaced these hovels that once housed want and crime.

The opium dens and gambling houses of old China have gone and so has casual gambling. Opium is out, utterly. Rehabilitation centres provided free treatment for former addicts. One Chin Hsiang of Canton got the habit when he got a job at a KMT "anti-opium office." It took such a hold on him that he even sold his children to get the drug. Like thousands of others after liberation he was reformed, helped to quit the habit and given a real job.

Prostitution, that in old China too was one of the "oldest professions," began to go out with the liberation and is now ended. In the very first days of liberation the brothels were banned in one city after another. The criminals who ran them were punished and their inmates freed. Those who suffered from venereal diseases were treated free and cured. They were taught to read and

write. Helped to understand the why and wherefore of their old life, they gave up their old habits and acquired various useful skills. Now they have taken regular industrial or other jobs and many have married and settled down. Sixty-three of the women workers at one printing and dying works in Peking were former prostitutes. Today over twenty of them have received the title of "advanced worker" and more than a dozen have joined the Communist Youth League. One was awarded the title of "model worker of Peking" and became a "national advanced textile worker."

Not a few hardened criminals of the old society too have turned over a new leaf and made good after periods of labour reform and education. Kang Miao-ken of Shanghai once led a gang of over two hundred toughs. Now he is a skilled building worker with over twenty apprentices under him.

How the People Deal with Crime

A socialist society aims essentially to wipe out exploitation and poverty, and to eliminate classes, the conditions that produce crime. The building of socialism therefore results in the progressive elimination of crime and the people work actively and directly to bring this about.

As Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, "to maintain law and order and safeguard the interests of the people, it is likewise necessary to exercise dictatorship over robbers, swindlers, murderers, arsonists, hooligans and other scoundrels who seriously disrupt social order." The people's democratic state power therefore exercises a strict dictatorial power over all the enemies of socialism, over all anti-social elements. Working in the interests of the people, it is also able to rely on the support of all the people in this task.

The thoroughgoing nature of the democratic reforms carried out in China, the successes achieved in suppressing the remnant counter-revolutionary elements, the advance of the country to socialism and the elimination of poverty and its consequences, and the mass participation of the people in the political struggle against anti-social elements—all this creates the conditions for the successful struggle against crime.

In these ten years the country has seen the victory of the revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts, the virtual ending of the system of private ownership of the means of production and the system of capitalist exploitation which was the root of all evil. Socialist public ownership is expanding daily. Socialist ideas are winning the hearts of the people more and more and there is a growing disgust for the greedy, acquisitive ideas of the bourgeoisie. The advance of industry and agriculture are raising living standards steadily. Mass unemployment has ended. There are many public welfare institutions to take care of the needy. All this has weakened the social and ideological roots of crime. And these factors have increased their influence greatly since the great leap and the emergence of the people's communes in 1958.

A further powerful factor in preventing crime is the Party's policy of combining punishment with leniency,

and reform through labour with ideological education. Except for those few criminals who have by the heinous nature of their crimes merited the death penalty, all other apprehended criminals are dealt with according to circumstances and the degree of repentance they show. Petty offenders are generally not prosecuted but encouraged through education to mend their ways. Those who have served prison sentences are provided with jobs on release so that they can earn a proper living. Thus the number of evil-doers is progressively reduced.

It goes without saying that society, which is fully informed of the situation and wholeheartedly supports the government, co-operates closely with the organs of the state in the maintenance of social order and the reform of evil-doers. This reliance of the organs of state on the masses means that the public is alert and able to keep an eye on criminal elements to prevent them from committing crimes and apprehend them promptly if they do.

This, of course, doesn't mean to say that the problem of crime has been solved completely. Outstanding successes have been achieved in dealing with the great social evils inherited from the old society, but some undesirable elements still exist. Even after the economic basis of capitalism is completely eliminated in China the ideological influence of the old exploiters, especially that of the bourgeoisie, will remain for some considerable period and corrupt those of weak will. Crime prevention is a long-term, difficult and complex task. But the establishment and strengthening of the socialist system is the guarantee that this task will be successfully carried out. Crime in China is on the wane. Year by year there will be less of it.

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THEATRE ARTS

Anniversary Festival Ends

The theatre arts festival in honour of the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic ended on October 10. During the twenty days from September 21 to October 10, nearly four score theatrical troupes and companies in Peking itself and from various parts of the country gave more than four hundred performances of some of the best items on their repertoires. Over 450,000 spectators saw these performances, while thousands more who could not get tickets watched them on television.

It was a magnificent theatrical occasion. The festival was an unprecedented gathering of the nation's foremost stage artists. They presented a rich and varied programme of local operas from Kwangtung, Hopei, Szechuan and other provinces, modern Chinese plays and operas, dance-dramas, traditional folk arts, dances of the Han and national minorities, balladry, acrobatics and puppet shows. Besides the labour heroes and model workers from all parts of the country, representatives of the minority peoples and overseas Chinese and foreign guests from all over the world were guests of honour at the festival. All of them were greatly impressed by the excellent performances.

The festival summing up of the work of the last ten years was a brilliant demonstration of the results of the Communist Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding through the old to let the new emerge." Two features were especially prominent in regard to the traditional forms. One was the result of the big efforts made to revive and rediscover the many fine local operas which had dropped out of sight before liberation, and, as part of this effort, the return to the stage of many veteran artists. As Mei Lan-fang, China's outstanding Peking opera actor, has said: "In the ten years since liberation, thousands of plays, lost or almost forgotten, have been rediscovered and improved upon and a large number of promising young performers have been trained to carry on the glorious tradition of our rich theatrical art. All this proves the correctness of the Party's policy for the arts and the superiority of the socialist system." Some of these revivals, such as the Shanghai Drama School's production of the long-forgotten *kunqu* opera *Love Without Honour*, by Pai Pu of the Yuan dynasty, were among the hits of the festival.

Another feature of the festival was the evident success of the great effort put into the complex task of reforming and

developing traditional Chinese opera — Peking opera as well as all other local operatic forms. The festival left no doubt that the general level of the theatrical arts, so far as acting techniques, decor and production are concerned, stands today at the highest level ever attained in China. The ideological and artistic dross accumulated by many famous plays and the theatre as a whole has been carefully weeded out. Theatre today in New China is a healthy, wholesome art of the people.

Many festival performances showed the success attained in introducing revolutionary themes both of the past and present into the repertoire of modern operas, plays, musical compositions and dances, such as *The White-Haired Girl*, *By the Kinsha River*, *Prelude to the Eastward March*, *Spring Thunder* and *The Immortals*. *Tsai Wen-chi*, *Thunderstorm*, *Sunrise* and *Rickshaw Boy*, to name only a few, are moving reflections of the life and struggles of the Chinese people in the past; while *Taming Dragons and Tigers*, *The Locust Tree Village* and *Happy Reunion* no less vividly portray life in China today. *Cantata of the People's Commune* by several students of the Central Conservatory of Music was one of the many musical contributions to the anniversary celebrations that reflect the great changes and progress in China's countryside. This work is yet another example of the success of the policy of integrating education with productive labour. The composers would never have been able to produce this work if they had not lived and worked together with the peasants when the people's commune movement was at its height.

In Western music too, which is a comparatively new form of art for the Chinese people, the successes achieved have been most encouraging. China's artists are learning conscientiously from their own great heritage and from the rich heritages of other lands as well.

The anniversary festival was a heartening review of what has been done. It also augurs well for the future.

SPORTS

Playing with the Best

The First National Sports Meet had hardly come to an end when several top-ranking teams in international football and basketball came to Peking for a series of matches. Such visits are becoming a regular feature in the sporting world in China today. Always a joy to watch, they help strengthen the international bonds of friendship.

The Soviet and Hungarian national football teams, two of the best in the world, played against the Chinese national team early in the month. The Soviet players impressed Chinese spectators with their fast play, spectacular long passes and powerful shooting. Their strategy of playing a vigorous attacking game throughout the match hardly gave their opponents a breathing space. Their lightning thrusts often caught their opponents unawares, and this was how they beat the Chinese national team by a single goal scored in the very first minute after the kick-off when the Chinese players had hardly settled down to the game. The Hungarian national (B) team displayed a completely different style of play, characterized by clean and accurate hug-the-grass short passes and excellent team work. Their mastery of the ball showed its edge in their match against the Soviet eleven. They netted the first goal, but the experienced Soviet players managed to even the score a few minutes before the final whistle. The Chinese national team has made great progress recently. In playing the Soviet eleven, they put up a stiff defence and lost by only one goal. However, they made up for this defeat in their match against the Hungarians which they won by 1:0.

The Algerian football team also visited the capital and played two matches. They defeated the Shenyang Team by 4:0, but lost to the Peking eleven by 4:2.

The Czechoslovak and Bulgarian national basketball teams also visited China this month. Ranked as two of the best teams in Europe, they played against Chinese teams in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Changchun and Harbin during their three-week tour. Their matches against the Chinese national team gave us some of the best and most exciting basketball games ever seen in Peking. Basketball, as some foreign commentators once said, seems to have been invented for the Chinese players who are nimble, fast and accurate in shooting. The Chinese quintet this time turned all these advantages to account. They defeated the Czechoslovakians by 82:64, and the Bulgarians by 86:77. In their match against the well-known August First (Army) Team, the Bulgarians won by 70:66, but they lost to the Peking Team by 82:79. They won their matches against teams in Tientsin and other cities. The Czechoslovakian team also defeated the Army Team and several local teams but it lost to the Hopei Team in Tientsin by 71:78. Chinese teams learnt a lot from these matches which unmistakably proved one heartening fact: Chinese basketball players have succeeded in catching up with the world's best in this game.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

De Gaulle's New Algerian Plot

A Hsinhua commentary (Oct. 16) exposes the sinister political conspiracy on the Algerian question which French imperialism is cooking up in collusion with U.S. imperialism. The plan for so-called "ceasefire negotiations" and "self-determination" in Algeria which de Gaulle advanced a month ago, is characterized by the commentary as "sugar-coated poison" aimed at maintaining French colonial interests in Algeria, a political trap designed to induce Algeria to surrender. Under cover of this plan which tries to deceive public opinion both inside and outside France, the French Government is intensifying its campaign of bloody military suppression in Algeria.

De Gaulle's new plan only represents a change of tactics. De Gaulle reluctantly made this change because he has failed in his previous attempt to get a quick settlement of the Algerian question by a double-barrelled attack of military suppression and political chicanery. The Algerian question has landed the French ruling clique in insuperable difficulties.

It is in this very unfavourable situation that de Gaulle has put forward the proposal that the Algerians will have the so-called right to "self-determination" of their own future and make a "free choice" about independence. But what is the truth behind this? The first step, as explained by French Premier Debre to the National Assembly on October 13, is negotiations for a ceasefire which should deal with "measures for a ceasefire related to the actual renunciation of violence," and nothing else. This, in fact, is merely a demand that the Algerian National Liberation Army should lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally.

According to the new proposal, a "referendum" would be held in Algeria only after the "actual restoration of peace" when the French colonialists will have completed another four long years of suppression and military deployment there. In the "referendum," the Algerians nominally will have a "free choice" between "independence, self-government and complete integration with France." But actually what room will there be left for "self-determination" and "free choice" if such a "referendum" were held under the "guarantee" of French troops and if the Algerian people have been disarmed and had their hands tied? De Gaulle's proposal also reserves to France the "right" to ensure its con-

trol of the Sahara oilfields and transport lines, freedom to "regroup and resettle" populations in Algeria and carve up Algerian territory regardless of the results of the proposed "referendum."

At the National Assembly meeting Debre made no secret of the fact that the purpose of the French Government is to prevent Algeria's "secession" from France, that France would never recognize "Algerian sovereignty." This is the true intent of de Gaulle's new proposal.

It is clear that U.S. imperialism has taken an active part in de Gaulle's new plot. De Gaulle's statement on his proposal was issued after U.S. President Eisenhower's visit to France in early September this year. Eisenhower said afterwards that the statement was in complete accord with the hopes of the U.S. Government. The British Government also welcomed de Gaulle's statement. The imperialists are joining hands in this international plot to strangle the Algerian people's struggle for freedom.

Heroic Algeria has scored great successes in its long and arduous struggle. They will certainly win the ultimate victory, the commentary concludes.

Washington Fears Disarmament

The new Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament has led to an outbreak of "peace fears" in the aggressive imperialist bloc, declares a commentary published in *Renmin Ribao* (Oct. 21).

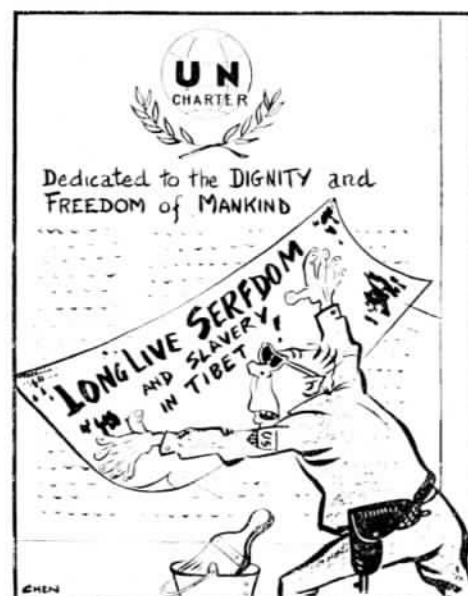
The monopoly financial magnates in the U.S., who make huge profits out of the armaments race, have been seized with the jitters. In early August this year, the commentary recalls, following the news of the coming exchange of visits between the heads of the Soviet and U.S. Governments, the market fell on the New York Stock Exchange; the capitalists were worried about a possible thaw in the "cold war" which would lead to a reduction in the U.S. military budget. In September, when Khrushchov visited the United States and the Soviet Union proposed general and complete disarmament, the shares of U.S. munition firms dropped again.

What powerful groups in the U.S. also fear is that relaxation of international tension will make it more difficult for the U.S. to keep its allies marching along the road of arms expansion and war preparations. A "research report" on U.S. policy towards Western Europe, now in the hands of the Foreign Rela-

tions Committee of the U.S. Senate, proposes that the U.S. should give a stronger "leadership," send more troops to Western Europe and urge the Western European countries to build up more "nuclear forces." It is quite clear that the United States was assuming a similar "leadership" when it recently tightened the screws on the SEATO and CENTO military machines.

It is also worth noting that recently the U.S. has been stepping up global military manoeuvres and its efforts to establish guided missile bases in various parts of the world. It has reportedly reached an agreement with Turkey to set up guided missile bases on Turkish soil and this December U.S. guided missiles with nuclear warheads will also be shipped to Italy. By the end of this year, it will have provided West Germany, Britain and other NATO countries with about thirty guided missile units. Japanese troops will shortly be equipped with U.S. guided missiles too. Following NATO's large-scale naval manoeuvres in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, the CENTO countries will hold naval reviews in the Gulf of Arabia while guided missile tests will soon be carried out in Okinawa. All these are wanton provocations flouting the wish of the peoples of all lands for a relaxation of international tension, the commentary points out, they are also deliberate steps taken by the U.S. to tighten its grip on its "allies."

All these "cold war" provocations and military manoeuvres show that there are quite sizable forces in the United States who are stubbornly determined to prevent a relaxation of tension, to oppose the ending of the "cold war" and realization of disarmament and are trying by every means to maintain and aggravate international tension, the commentary concludes.



The Amendment

By Jack Chen

CHINA AND THE WORLD

President Dobi's Visit

The visit of President Dobi Istvan of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic will be remembered as a distinguished page in the annals of Sino-Hungarian friendship. Following his attendance at New China's 10th anniversary celebrations in Peking as leader of the Hungarian delegation, President Dobi went on an extensive tour of China, covering Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Chengtu, Kunming and Sian.

President Dobi received the warmest welcome everywhere he went. In Peking, he and Chairman Mao Tse-tung had cordial conversations and he was guest of honour at a banquet given by Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

A major event of the visit was President Dobi's address in Peking on October 19 to an enlarged joint session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference's National Committee.

The President gave a detailed account of the Hungarian people's achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Government. He expressed the firm determination of the Hungarian people to continue the struggle for a lasting world peace.

Warmly congratulating the Chinese people on their great successes in socialist construction, President Dobi declared: "We see that the secret of these achievements lies in the fact that the Chinese working people have complete confidence in the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung; that is why they follow enthusiastically the directives of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the general line of the Party for socialist construction."

The Hungarian President severely condemned the imperialist armed intervention in the Taiwan Straits area and supported the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate their territory of Taiwan. He also castigated the scheme of the imperialists to use the reactionaries in Tibet to stage a counter-revolutionary

rebellion and to utilize the United Nations for a campaign of slander against the Chinese people. "Everybody will eventually come to see that in international life, there is neither a Tibet question nor a Hungarian question. Our two countries will not tolerate even the slightest interference in our internal affairs," he declared.

The President declared that Hungary and China were in complete agreement on the questions of socialist construction and the defence of world peace and they were marching forward together under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

President Dobi left for home on October 20.

Chinese and Viet-nameese Premiers Meet

Premier Chou En-lai had a meeting with the Viet-nameese Premier Pham Van Dong in Peking on October 17 when the latter was passing through China on his way home from a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the Viet-nameese side were: Nguyen Van Tran, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee and Minister of Communications, Posts and Telecommunications; Ta Quang Buu, Vice-Chairman of the Scientific and Research Board and Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Viet-nameese Ambassador Tran Tu Binh.

Present on the Chinese side were: Vice-Premiers Chen Yi, Nieh Jung-chen and Lo Jui-ching; Wang Kuang-wei, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

The Viet-nameese guests toured Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow before leaving for home.

China Wants Peaceful Coexistence

China wants to coexist in peace with all other countries in the world. This stand was reiterated by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, speaking at a farewell banquet for the Burmese Minister of Culture U Chit Thuang in Peking on October 17.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared: "It will take a long time for a big country like China with a huge population to solve all her problems. China needs a peaceful environment and continued relaxation in the world situation so as to engage in national construction. She needs peaceful coexistence with all her neighbours, with all countries in the world, particularly with the Southeast

Asian countries with which she shares common borders. Disputes between countries can and will certainly be settled through peaceful means."

"These disputes," the Vice-Premier pointed out, "are all historical legacies left behind by the Western colonialists and imperialists. Not to settle these disputes by peaceful means will mean falling into the traps of the imperialists."

Chen Yi expressed the confidence that "we will make this imperialist scheme fall flat like others before it and bring about new victories for friendship and solidarity among Asian and African countries."

Referring to Sino-Burmese relations, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "Burma is China's closest neighbour and kin. Historically there has never been any major dispute between us. We can solve our problems according to the principles of the Bandung Conference and develop and consolidate the friendship between us."

Mr. Matsumura in Peking

Recent visits to China of important Japanese political figures are significant indications of current trends in the development of Sino-Japanese relations. Mr. Tanzan Ishibashi, a leading member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and a former Premier, was in Peking in September. Mr. Kenzo Matsumura, adviser to that Party, is now visiting China as a guest of Premier Chou En-lai. While Kishi, the leader of the Liberal Democrats, charts a course of continued hostility to China, the popular movement in Japan in favour of normalization of Sino-Japanese relations is attracting increasing support. More and more far-sighted members of Kishi's own governing party are coming out for improved Sino-Japanese relations.

Speaking at a reception in honour of Mr. Matsumura, Premier Chou En-lai welcomed the fact that contacts between the people of the two countries were becoming more frequent. He noted that Mr. Matsumura, like Mr. Ishibashi, held that the Chinese and Japanese peoples should join hands and efforts for peace in the Far East and throughout the world and to promote friendly relations between the two peoples. He expressed the hope that Mr. Matsumura would meet and talk with Chinese friends in all walks of life and see as much of China as possible.

BRIEFS

An exhibition of the Pu Gan frescoes is now on in Peking. Pu Gan is a famous

Burmese religious and cultural centre, known for its paintings, sculptures and Buddhist temples. The exhibition was opened in the presence of the Burmese Minister of Culture U Chit Thuang.

The Chinese pavilion is the current attraction at the International Fair in Tunis. The more than 4,000 articles on display, most of which are industrial goods, give a good idea of China's economic leap forward and they have drawn large crowds. Tunisian President Bour-

guiba visited the pavilion on the opening day.

Ties with Latin America

A 6-member Uruguayan parliamentary delegation, headed by Senor Francisco Rodriguez Camusso, President of the House of Representatives, is now visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi received Senor Faure Chobin Meidiavilla, General Secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary

Directorate and the members of the delegation which he led.

The All-China Journalists' Association and the Journalists' Association of Uruguay have signed an agreement in Peking arranging for an exchange of journalists between the two countries, an exchange of journalistic experience, and other questions. Senores Carlos Borche and Hugo Rodrigues Vera, who signed on behalf of the Uruguayan Journalists' Association, were received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THREE ATTACKS ON CHU VILLAGE** An episode from *Water Margin (All Men Are Brothers)* in which Sung Chiang, the leader of a peasant rebellion, cleverly wins over his opponents in Chu village. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Oct. 27, 7:15 p.m. *Musle Hall in Zhongshan Park*

Oct. 31, 7:15 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **BEAUTY DEFIES TYRANNY** A traditional opera. The daughter of a vernal prime minister of the Chin dynasty pretends to be insane to avoid marriage to an emperor whom she does not love. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

Oct. 27, 7:30 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ **THE BATTLE OF CHIBI** A traditional Peking opera adapted from China's greatest historical novel; *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. The powerful army of Wei is defeated at Chibi by the allied forces of Wu and Shu led by Chou Yu and Chuko Liang, master of military strategy. Jointly produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre and the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 28, 7:15 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **RELENTLESS DEATH** A tragedy of the Sung dynasty on a patriotic theme. Han Yun-ning and Cheng Peng-chu are taken captive by the Kin Tartars and are forced to marry each other. On the evening of their wedding, Han Yun-ning encourages her husband to escape to the Sung armies and help defend their country. After becoming a Sung commander Cheng seeks out his courageous wife but finds her at the point of death. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

Oct. 29, 7:30 p.m. *Yuan En Si Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **GREEN JADE GARDEN** Duke Ning of the Ming dynasty wishes to build a pleasure garden named Green Jade. He victimizes a poor scholar for refusing to surrender his homestead. Fate overtakes the villain. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Oct. 27, 7:15 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

▲ **THE STORY OF WU-SHUANG** A traditional opera newly revised by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. Liu Wu-shuang is happily in love with her cousin, Wang Hsien-ke, and is secretly betrothed to him. Unfortunately, the Emperor sees her by chance, and charmed with her beauty, wants her as his concubine. She is taken to his palace. Wang Hsien-ke seeks the help of a kind-hearted court official who gives Wu-shuang

a magic potion which makes her appear to be dead. Believing that she has committed suicide, the Emperor permits his attendants to take the body out of the palace and the young couple is reunited.

Oct. 28, 7:15 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

GUIJU (Kwangsi) OPERA

▲ **THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN** The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar, who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. The fan belongs to Li Hsiang-chun, the courtesan with whose blood the peach blossom is painted. Produced by the visiting Guiju Opera Troupe of Kwangsi.

Oct. 30, 7:15 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Oct. 27, 30 & 31, 7:15 p.m.

Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** A new opera produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. It tells the story of the heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War period.

Oct. 28 & 29, Nov. 1 & 2, 7:15 p.m.

Tianqiao Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **TAMING OF THE DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how the people of a village braved dangers in the mountains to get raw materials for their furnaces in last year's drive for steel.

Oct. 27-31, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **A HAPPY REUNION** A new play by Lao Sheh describing the sharp contrast in morality between the old and new societies. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Oct. 27 & 28, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright, Guillermo Figuereido, based on the life story of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggles between slaves and slave-owners, and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live the life of slaves. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 27 & 28, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **SUNRISE** A story of the fate of women in a pre-liberation treaty port. A vivid picture of upper-class life there and also of its underworld. Lu Lu, its central character, is a good-time girl who is a victim of the old

society. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 30, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THE MISER** The comedy by the great French dramatist, Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 31 & Nov. 1, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

FILMS

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

▲ **BOTAGOZ** A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese. About the struggle of the Cosacks against the tsarist regime in 1915.

▲ **OVER THE TISSA** It tells how Soviet border guards foil an enemy plot to destroy the bridge on the Tissa River. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **POLONIA EXPRESS** tells how the German workers helped the young Soviet Union in 1920. A G.D.R. film dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **ONLY A WOMAN** A story of the struggle for the emancipation of women in mid-19th century Germany. A G.D.R. film dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **SPECIAL MISSION** A drama of the struggle against the counter-revolution. A G.D.R. film dubbed in Chinese.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At *Peking Exhibition Centre*

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

At *Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE TEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the *Wen Hua Hall and Chuan Hsin Hall in Palace Museum*

▲ **FOURTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GRAPHIC ART** Woodcuts in black and white and in colour, etchings, lithographs, etc. from all over China. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

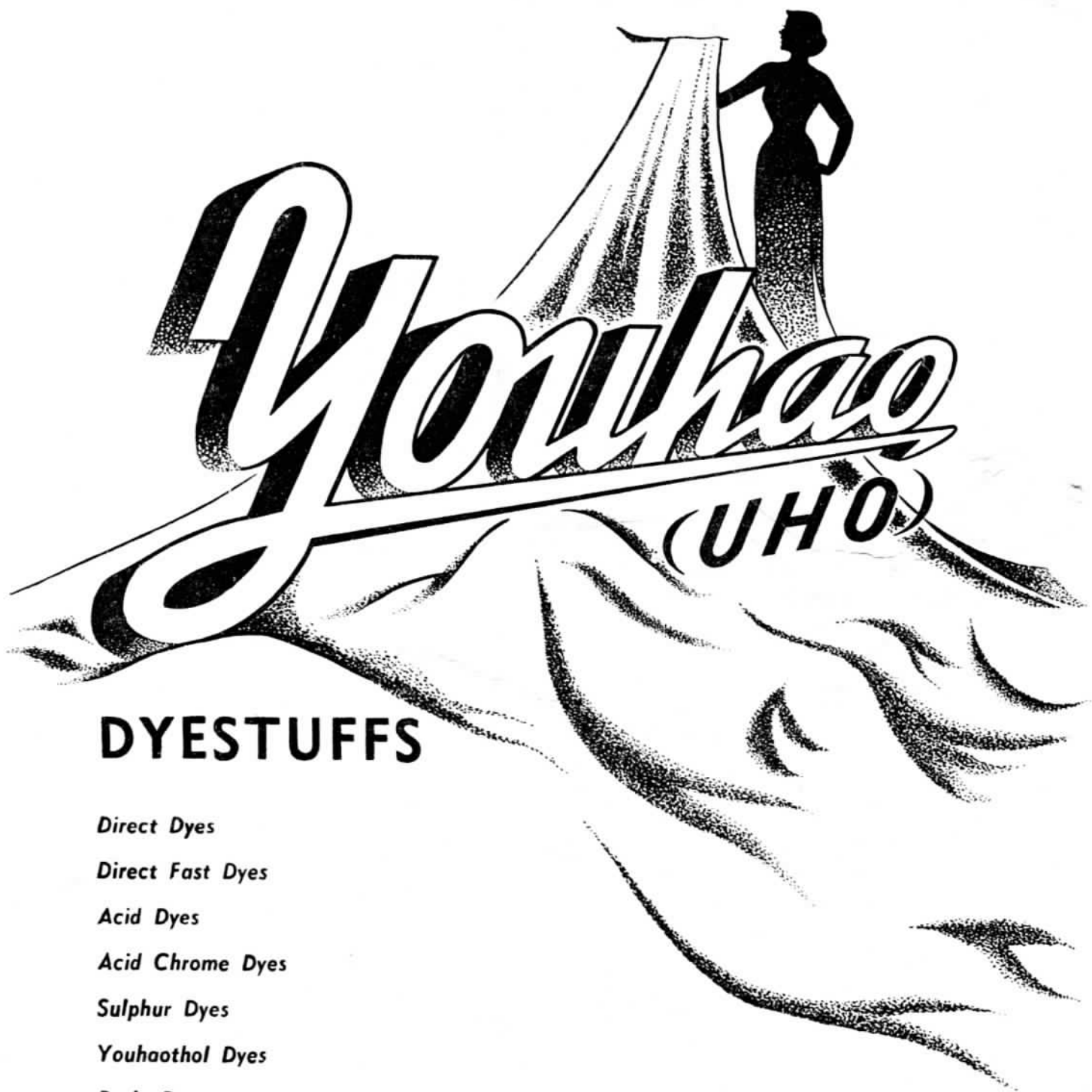
At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union*

▲ **ART EXHIBITION** by Peking artists. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the *Wu Men Gate in Palace Museum*

▲ **CHINGTEHCHEN PORCELAIN EXHIBITION** Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the *Tzu Ning Hall in Palace Museum*



DYESTUFFS

Direct Dyes

Direct Fast Dyes

Acid Dyes

Acid Chrome Dyes

Sulphur Dyes

Youhaothol Dyes

Basic Dyes

For further information please write to

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