

PEKING REVIEW

15

April 12, 1960

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI'S SPEECH AT THE N.P.C.

The Premier discusses the current international situation and China's foreign relations (p. 7).

Imperialism—Source of War in Modern Times; and the Path of The Peoples' Struggle for Peace

A *Hongqi* article for the 90th anniversary of Lenin's birth (p. 17).

Report on the National Programme For Agricultural Development

Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin calls for Programme's fulfilment ahead of schedule (p. 10).

A Harvest of Friendship

Round the Week and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

TEN GLORIOUS YEARS

In the ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have achieved magnificent successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. This is a collection of nineteen important articles written on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic, analysing these achievements. They include *The Victory of Marxism-Leninism in China* by Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China; *A Great Decade* by Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; *March Ahead Under the Red Flag of the Party's General Line and Mao Tse-tung's Military Thinking* by Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence and *The Great Unity of the Chinese People and the Great Unity of the Peoples of the World* by Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council.

183,000 words.

376 pp.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ON THE GROWTH OF CHINA'S NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1959

With facts and figures the *Press Communique on the Growth of China's National Economy in 1959* describes how the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the guidance of the general line for socialist construction, succeeded in overfulfilling the 1959 plan for the development of the national economy and in fulfilling the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule; it shows that these successes were achieved by relying on the big leap forward of 1958 and on the victory of the people's commune movement.

The book also contains an editorial of the *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) of January 23, 1960, entitled "New Stage in Socialist Construction." Analysing in detail the continued big leap forward of China's national economy in 1959 as well as the conditions for high-speed development, the editorial shows that socialist construction in China has reached a new stage.

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 12, 1960 Vol. III No. 15

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April 12, 1960

Round the Week

N.P.C. Charts the Nation's Course

Peking's Great Hall of the People shone with resplendence in the warm spring sunshine of Sunday, April 10. Passers-by involuntarily gave it an extra look. In its mind's eye, a whole nation focused its attention on it that afternoon as the Second National People's Congress, in final plenary session there, charted the nation's course of action.

The 1,034 deputies attending the meeting unanimously adopted the resolution approving China's 1960 national economic plan, the final state accounts for 1959 and the state budget for 1960; the resolution calling for fulfilment of the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67) ahead of time; and the resolution approving the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. This brought to a triumphant close the work of the second session of the Second National People's Congress which began on March 30.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Communist Party and government leaders were present at this final plenary meeting. Members of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, who were also holding their second session in Peking, attended many of the important meetings of the N.P.C. as observers and discussed the key government reports they heard. On April 10, together with the N.P.C. deputies, they heard Premier Chou En-lai's speech on the current international situation and China's foreign relations. The Congress, in plenary meeting, was also addressed by Bayarn Jargalsaihan, President of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia, who is now on a visit to China.

Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions adopted by the N.P.C. embody the demands and will of China's people of every nationality and of every walk of life. They sound a clear call to fulfil and overfulfil the 1960 national economic plan, to achieve

a continued leap forward this year, and finish the tasks set out in the National Programme for Agricultural Development two or three years ahead of schedule.

The resolution on the 1960 national economic plan and state budget points out that this is a plan for a continued leap forward, that the budget conforms to the needs of development of the national economy, and both are forward-looking and based solidly on realities. "The fulfilment of the plan and the budget," says the resolution, "will make it possible for us to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products in less than ten years, and in addition to accomplish two or three years ahead of schedule the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67). The Congress calls on all the nationalities and all the democratic parties in the country to unite as one under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, implement in a better way the general line for building socialism, persist in the big leap forward, consolidate and develop the people's communes, unfold the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution on a broader scale and more intensively, continue to carry out the policy of building the country and running all undertakings with industry and thrift, and strive for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the 1960 national economic plan and state budget and the realization of a continued big leap forward in 1960."

The resolution on agricultural development points out that "the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67) worked out by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is a great programme for developing China's socialist agriculture and building a new, socialist countryside at high speed." It adds that "agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The pre-schedule fulfilment of the National Programme for Agricultural Development is of extremely great

importance to the continued leap forward of China's socialist construction. The Congress calls on the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and the industrial, agricultural, communications, financial, banking, trade, science, educational, cultural, public health and physical culture departments to make joint efforts and strive to fulfil the great task of completing the Programme two or three years ahead of schedule."

The N.P.C. session was characterized by buoyant optimism and confidence inspired by the great promise the 1960s hold in store for the Chinese people. At group discussions and in plenary meetings, enthusiastic support was voiced by deputies for the three reports on the 1960 national economic plan, on the 1959 state accounts and the 1960 budget, and plans for agriculture made respectively by Vice-Premiers Li Fu-chun, Li Hsien-nien and Tan Chen-lin. Many speakers cited new facts supplementing government reports on the tremendous achievements scored in the twelve months since the Second N.P.C. met last year at its first session. Chi Ming-hsuan, chairman of the Chilunchai People's Commune in northern Anhwei, voiced the sentiments of all the deputies and of the entire Chinese people when he declared at the Congress: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung has discovered for us three wondrous master keys—the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune. They have opened up a bright path that will lead us to communism. They are like 'three lucky stars that will bring us happiness for ten thousand years.'" This N.P.C. session left no doubt that, with these three wondrous master keys, the Chinese people will accomplish the tasks set out in the 1960 National Economic Plan, fulfil ahead of schedule the National Programme for Agricultural Development, and lay a solid foundation for a continued leap forward throughout the 1960s.

Points from Speeches

The national economic plan for this year, as adopted at the Congress, envisages a 23 per cent increase in the aggregate value of industrial and agricultural output, as compared with 1959. The total value of industrial output will be increased by 29 per cent.

Output of steel will be 18,400,000 tons, an increase of 38 per cent over 1959; while 425 million tons of coal will be mined, 22 per cent more than last year. Fulfilment of these targets will take the nation a long way up the road of socialism. But these are no small advances, and a big effort will be needed to achieve them. The delegates of China's workers, however, showed that they have the confidence and resolve to fulfil the hopes of the nation. Deputy Han Hsin-liang, a Shanghai steelworker, told Congress: "This year's steel target is a great and glorious task for us steelworkers!... Under the leadership of the Communist Party, we are carrying out the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, popularizing advanced experiences and tapping production potentialities. There can be no doubt that this year's steel target will be fulfilled and overfulfilled!"

Minister of Metallurgical Industry Wang Ho-shou sounded the same note of confidence. He announced to thunderous applause that the first quarter production targets for steel, pig iron and rolled steel had been overfulfilled. He laid special emphasis on developing small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises simultaneously with the building of large, modern iron and steel complexes. This, he pointed out, will not only ensure overfulfilment of this year's national economic programme but also enable China's iron and steel industry to develop at a "new, high speed."

Many deputies spoke on various aspects of the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution which is now sweeping the country. As their speeches showed, its impact is tremendous. The great results it is giving is a key source of confidence that this year's economic plan will be fulfilled. Deputy Yang Teh-chung, a model worker from Wuhan in Central China, gave Congress some graphic glimpses of what it is accomplishing in industry. "Technical innovations and technical revolution helps production develop at top speed," he declared. "Every day it brings some great new change to the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works. We have pace-setters in every line. Even apprentices are proposing in-

novations after only two months' work. In the past, we needed 90 days to build a 100-metre-high chimney-stack for an open-hearth furnace. Now we can do it in 12 days. In the past we needed more than 50 days to install a 350-ton crane. First we reduced this to about 40 days, then to 30 days, and now it takes us only 72 hours."

In a joint address, Deputy Huang Jung-chang and four other deputies from Chungking in the Southwest told Congress that since last November this mass movement centring around mechanization and semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation has spread to every corner of their city. Since that date, the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization in the city's industrial enterprises has increased from 32.2 per cent to 57.1 per cent now. Old factories have been modernized, and new factories are constantly being renovated, so that one factory is now doing the work of several and one worker is doing the work of many.

Supporting Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun's report, deputies concerned with agriculture who took the floor during the session pledged redoubled efforts to boost this year's agricultural production and increase output of grain and cotton by about 10 per cent compared to 1959. Speaking on Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin's report, they expressed general confidence that what with the invaluable experience gained in the two successive leap forward years of 1958 and 1959 and the enormous help from all sides, the National Programme for Agricultural Development could be fulfilled ahead of schedule. The sort of headway agriculture is making was vividly exemplified in one report from Pingshun County in Shansi Province. This is an area with rather poor soil, nevertheless its peasants have reached the grain target set them in the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67), eight years ahead of schedule. A big hand was given the two model farmers, Deputies Li Shun-ta and Shen Chi-lan, when they told this to Congress. In 1959 the grain yield in this county was 60 per cent above the 1955 level, or 26.1 per cent more than in 1958. Li Shun-ta and Shen Chi-lan attributed these successes in large part to the people's communes. By pooling their efforts,



The National People's Congress in Session

the ten people's communes in hilly Pingshun had terraced a great part of their farmland, afforested barren hillsides, built reservoirs and irrigation channels, and transformed a 50-kilometre-long abandoned river-bed into fertile fields. All this work was on a scale that would have been impossible in the days of the agricultural co-ops.

Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun, in his report to the Congress, underscored the importance of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. He called on every branch of the economy to give all possible aid and support to agriculture. The response at the Congress was immediate. Deputy Huang Jung from Kwangsi declared that, to help agriculture, machinery plants in his region, besides making machines for irrigation and other purposes, had produced more than 180,000 rice transplanters in the first quarter of this year and pledged they would make still bigger efforts to help. Deputy Hsieh Wei-chieh (Honan), who is also a chief engineer of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, reported that departments in the chemical industry were giving paramount importance to the task of supplying agriculture with more chemical fertilizers and insecticides.

Deputy Chien Chun-ji, Vice-Minister of Culture, assured Congress that cultural workers would do all they could to better serve the peasants and enrich the cultural life of the

rural communes. He called on all professional art troupes, film studios, publishing houses and writers and artists to work out plans to this end and help raise the educational level of the peasants as a whole.

Urban Communes

Many deputies spoke on the developing movement for urban people's communes. This is a topic that is now coming more and more into public attention. Communes have been organized on an extensive scale in the cities of Honan, Hopei and Heilungkiang Provinces. Addressing the Congress, Deputy Wan Li and four other secretaries of the municipal committees of the Chinese Communist Party of the five cities of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan and Canton said that people's communes would be set up in these cities step by step. "Practice in the past year has shown that the people's commune is quite suited to the big cities," he told Congress. Like those in the rural areas, urban people's communes have already demonstrated their great advantages and are welcomed by the broad masses. He pointed out that the development of the urban people's commune was the inevitable result of historical advance. The people's communes have boundless vitality and a very brilliant future, he declared. They not only help production to develop at top speed, but are an important means for the thorough transformation of the

old cities, to make them suited both to socialist construction at the present stage and to the realization of communist ideals in the future.

Congress in its deliberations showed that both at home and throughout the world the situation is extremely favourable for the building of socialism by the Chinese people. Armed with the determination that has carried them so far in their struggles of the past, sure in the justice and rightness of their cause, and with peace, freedom and the happiness of the people emblazoned on their banners, they are striding forward again this year along the course charted by their People's Congress.

Industry's Continued Leap

The National People's Congress closed last Sunday on a note of confidence in fresh national achievements in 1960. Underscoring this, hundreds of major enterprises reported overfulfilment of 1960's first quarter targets days before the last leaf of March was torn off the calendar.

Anshan, China's leading steel centre, ranked early headlines by overfulfilling its first quarter production targets for steel, pig iron and rolled steel. Output of rolled steel, in particular, showed a remarkable upswing, exceeding the planned figure by 14.69 per cent. Peking's Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works, initiator of the latest nationwide emulation drive for more

steel, announced fulfilment of its first quarter targets for steel, pig iron and rolled steel 27, 8 and 9 days respectively ahead of schedule. In the Southwest, Chungking Iron and Steel Works surpassed target figures, greatly exceeding those of last year's first quarter.

In the Northeast, Fuhsin Colliery, one of China's largest, fulfilled its first quarter production plan with 11 days in hand. Its daily output exceeded last year's average by 20 per cent. Shenyang's machine-building industry reached its targets 18 days ahead of time. China's biggest modern tractor works in Loyang completed the first three months' quota 13 days ahead of schedule. The Peking electronic tube factory, which accounts for a big share of the nation's total output of electronic tubes, was also on the honour list of enterprises overfulfilling production quotas. In this first quarter of 1960 its workers increased labour productivity to outstrip the output of the last quarter of 1959 by 18 per cent. Such facts added up to a heart-warming picture of a continued leap forward by China's millions in their building of socialism.

Anshan gives a measure of China's industrial stride. March saw its output shoot up to an all-time high. Average daily output in the last days of that month far surpassed that of the first 24 days—steel by 17.7 per cent, pig iron by 4.5 per cent and steel billets by 6.1 per cent. This rise in output went hand in hand with increased efficiency. Anshan's No. 9 blast furnace reached an average utilization coefficient of 2.468 tons, while its No. 1 steel smelting plant attained an average utilization coefficient of 10.93 tons. These indices consolidated Anshan's position as one of the world's foremost iron and steel plants.

Public Dining-Rooms' New Role

Community dining-rooms in Kweichow Province, Southwest China, are attracting nationwide attention. Good dining-rooms still, and an indispensable part of the everyday life of commune members, they have grown beyond their routine functions and have become meeting halls, classrooms and recreational centres all rolled into one. In some parts of the province, people who used to live apart in separate cot-

tages and farmsteads are moving house so as to be nearer to their community dining-room and its many activities. New hamlets are thus being formed—precursors of a new type of socialist town that will develop in the coming years.

This would never have happened if the community dining-rooms were not well run. And indeed the Kweichow provincial Communist Party committee has, since their first days, put a big effort into ensuring that they provide good meals and service to commune members. In mid-February, a special meeting of leading Party functionaries in the province was called for this purpose. It led to further improvements. Now 94 per cent of commune members and their families are taking their regular meals in the province's 120,000 commune dining-rooms.

To make sure that the dining-rooms really live up to expectations, Communist Party and government cadres themselves take a hand in their work. In the Tsunyi Special Administrative Region 30,000 cadres have done work either as cooks in the kitchens, or as attendants and managing personnel. Communist Party secretaries at all levels are working "experimental plots" in the kitchens, keeping a wide-awake eye for possibilities of improvement. Good experience gained by one kitchen is instantly passed on to the rest. Regular meetings are held for users to make suggestions or criticisms.

It is not a surprise that a good and varied daily menu is one of the reasons why the Kweichow peasants like their community dining-rooms so much. The key to this success is that the dining-rooms are now going in for pig and poultry rearing, fish breeding and vegetable cultivation. Many of them are already self-sufficient in meat and vegetables; some even have a surplus which they sell to the state, bringing in additional income for the commune.

Kweichow has set an example that opens wide possibilities. Community dining-rooms in other parts of the country are not far behind. Honan reports that all its peasants are taking their daily meals in its 330,000 community dining-rooms. Similar reports have come in from Ningsia, Hopei, Anhwei and other provinces. All point up the fact that, though it is a

new thing that started barely a year ago, the community dining-room is now a going concern. Its worth is more than proved. It is playing a new role as a key centre for the burgeoning of socialist collective life in the rural areas.

Spring Health Campaign

A spring health campaign is in full swing throughout the country. Millions of people are busy making their cities and villages clean and tidy to welcome May Day. The present campaign centres around the extermination of the four pests: rats, flies, mosquitoes and bed bugs, the prevention of epidemic diseases, the beautifying of surroundings and the promotion of sanitation and hygiene among the people as a whole.

Mass health drives have been launched in all parts of the country. Factories, schools, people's communes, districts and trades are holding contests in health work. The Shanghai People's Council has sent a message to Peking and Tientsin challenging to socialist emulation in the spring health campaign. For the past two or three Sundays, large groups of workers, students, government office employees and housewives in all the major cities have turned out to take part in the general cleaning-up. Youth Leaguers and Young Pioneers have been especially active both in publicizing the importance of public health and sanitation and in beautifying the surroundings of homes and places of work. Doctors and nurses, too, are playing an important role giving guidance in exterminating the four pests and in preventive measures against epidemics. They are passing on hygiene knowledge to cooks in the community dining-rooms, and to personnel in charge of creches and nurseries.

Initial reports of success in this spring's big health campaign are already coming in from all over the country. From the Northeast, Heilungkiang Province reports that the campaign is on the biggest scale ever. Nine million people have gone into action there. More than five million rats have been wiped out. Half a million people are active in the campaign in Inner Mongolia. In Hupeh, Yunnan, Szechuan and other provinces, the campaign for better national health is also picking up speed.

On the Current International Situation and China's Foreign Relations

by CHOU EN-LAI

Premier Chou En-lai spoke on the present international situation and China's foreign relations on April 10, at the Second Session of the Second National People's Congress. Following is a summary of the speech.—Ed.

PREMIER Chou En-lai began by pointing out that the recent period has witnessed a certain degree of relaxation in the international situation, the East wind continues to prevail over the West wind, and the general trend is developing in a direction more favourable to world peace and socialism. This is the result of repeated struggles waged by the forces of socialism, of the national independence movement and of peace and democracy against the imperialist forces of aggression and war.

Premier Chou said that the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union is now stronger than ever before. The socialist countries have everywhere speeded up their construction and scored brilliant new achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology. The influence of the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries is growing daily. The visits of Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., to the United States and other countries have played a positive role in relaxing the international situation. The unity and co-operation of the socialist countries is continuously strengthening. The plots of the imperialists, modern revisionists and other reactionaries of various countries to sow discord within the socialist camp have met with ignominious defeat. The might and unity of the socialist camp is the principal guarantee for securing the relaxation of international tension and safeguarding world peace.

Premier Chou said that there is a continued upsurge in the Asian, African and Latin American movements against imperialism and colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence. In Africa, the awakening of broad masses of people is rapidly on the rise. The fires of anti-colonialism have broken out all over the African continent. A series of countries have declared independence or achieved a certain degree of independence. The old imperialist powers try to preserve their colonial interests by making certain merely formal concessions, while U.S. imperialism is up to all sorts of tricks to worm its way into Africa, in an attempt to supplant the old imperialist powers. But all these schemes will be punctured by the African peoples, who stand firm against colonialism. The Algerian people are heroically keeping up their armed struggle against suppression by

French colonial troops. The people in many parts of East, Central and West Africa are rising up to struggle for independence. Recently, the Africans in the Union of South Africa have launched a large-scale struggle against racial discrimination. The Chinese people sincerely sympathize with and support their just struggle. In Latin America, the people of Cuba are resolutely opposing the U.S. interventionist schemes and consolidating the fruits of their revolution for national independence and democratic freedom. The people in some other Latin American countries have overthrown dictatorial regimes fostered by the United States or are struggling to this end. National and democratic movements are on the upsurge everywhere in Latin America. U.S. President Eisenhower's recent so-called "good-will tour" of South America not only failed to check the anti-U.S. storm raging among the Latin American peoples, but actually gave new impetus to their struggle and solidarity. In Asia, too, national and democratic movements are deepening. In the nationalist countries which have already won independence, the broad masses of people are demanding with daily increasing vehemence a policy of peace and neutrality based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the safeguarding of national independence, strengthening the solidarity of Asian countries and opposition to the imperialist policy of aggression and war. The hypocritical features of U.S. imperialism and its schemes for sowing discord are increasingly seen through by the broad masses of people.

PREMIER Chou said that in contrast to the daily strengthening of the socialist camp and the steady growth of the national independence movement, imperialism is rotting away with each passing day. The militarization of the national economy of the imperialist countries, far from alleviating the general crisis of capitalism, has aggravated it. There is a new growth of the contradictions between monopoly capital and the broad masses of people; there are more and more large-scale strikes; and there is a daily mounting upsurge in the labouring masses' struggle for peace, democracy and the right to a living. The sweeping struggle of the Negro people against racial discrimination which broke out recently in the United States is a sign of the growing awakening of the American people. Owing to the contraction of the capitalist world market and the uneven development of capitalism, there has been a relative weakening of the dominating position of the United States in the capitalist

world, there is a continued aggravation of the contradictions among the imperialist countries scrambling for markets and colonies, and the whole imperialist camp has moved a step further towards disintegration.

Premier Chou En-lai then pointed out that it is precisely because the relationship of forces is increasingly unfavourable to the forces of imperialism and war that the U.S. ruling circles are compelled to make certain gestures of relaxation, such as agreeing to hold the East-West summit conference, to resume negotiations on disarmament, and so on. But the U.S. ruling circles are still obstructing the solution of many currently important international problems. The imperialist policy of the United States, the most aggressive in character, remains unchanged. U.S. ruling circles, while making certain peace gestures, are continuing to step up arms expansion and war preparations, frantically developing guided missile weapons and missile bases, leaving nothing undone in strengthening and trying to expand the aggressive military blocs, and doing everything to obstruct an agreement on the disarmament question. U.S. ruling circles are vigorously fostering the revival of Japanese and West German militarism. These two countries are again becoming sources of war in Asia and Europe. With the connivance of the United States, Adenauer and Kishi are openly collaborating. As the chief of world reaction, U.S. imperialism is continuing to step up intervention and suppression against the revolutionary movements of the peoples of various countries. The mighty socialist camp is the greatest obstacle to U.S. imperialism's establishment of world domination. Towards the socialist countries, imperialism has never for a moment abandoned its rumour-mongering and slander, its sowing of discord, subversion and sabotage, its military encirclement and threats of war. All this shows that, in the face of the aggressive activities and war plots of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, all peace-loving people of the world must heighten their vigilance and persist in their struggles. Only thus can world peace really be preserved.

SPEAKING on China's foreign relations, Premier Chou En-lai said that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people, while engaging in socialist construction, have made unremitting efforts to ease international tension and defend world peace, together with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all the other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world. The Chinese people's great achievements in socialist construction, as a result of holding high the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, have had a broad influence internationally, winning the plaudits of millions upon millions of people. The peaceful foreign policy of New China has withstood the test of time, and is winning the understanding and support of more and more people. We have friends all over the world. The imperialists, with the United States at their head, whipped up a vicious anti-Chinese wave, in an attempt to prevent the spread of China's influence and to isolate China in international affairs. Although this scheme was joined in by the reactionaries, revisionists and those who echo them

in various countries and there was a hue and cry for a time, the result went contrary to their wishes—they were revealed in their true colours. Our People's Republic of China is a socialist state working for the interests of the people, engaged in vigorous peaceful construction at home and determined to struggle in defence of world peace, therefore solidarity and friendship of the peoples of other countries for the Chinese people is the main stream of our relations with other countries, while anti-Chinese activities are but a backwash. Only a tiny number of imperialists, reactionaries, revisionists and those who echo them are anti-Chinese, while the overwhelming majority of mankind, workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist national bourgeoisie and others who stand for peace and have a sense of justice are not anti-Chinese, but ardently demand friendship with China.

PREMIER Chou En-lai said that in the past year there has been a further development of friendly relations and economic and cultural exchanges between China and the Asian, African and Latin American countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We have established diplomatic relations with Morocco, Sudan and Guinea. We have recently established economic and cultural contacts with more than 20 countries and regions in Africa and Latin America. China and these countries have gone through common historical trials, share common aspirations for defending world peace and opposing imperialism and colonialism and have common wishes for developing the national economy and culture. This constitutes a reliable basis for the establishment and development of friendly co-operation between China and those countries.

Premier Chou En-lai said that with regard to the nationalist countries of Asia, the Chinese Government and people have always pursued a peaceful foreign policy and have always been willing to develop friendly co-operation with them on the basis of the Five Principles. We firmly believe that no matter what complex questions may have been left over from history between China and those countries, reasonable solutions can be found for them all, so long as friendly consultations are conducted in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The most eloquent proof of this is the recent conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between China and Burma and agreements on boundary questions between China and Burma and between China and Nepal. They are new examples of the friendship and solidarity of Asian countries and important victories for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Similarly, we also see that now a good start has been made towards solving the overseas Chinese question between China and Indonesia. Both parties have exchanged instruments of ratification of the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality and have set up a joint committee for implementing this treaty. The work of sending some of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia back to China is now going on. We hope that both parties will continue their efforts and co-operate in a friendly way so that a reasonable all-round settlement of the overseas Chinese question can be arrived at. We

likewise place ardent hopes in friendly relations between China and India. We are happy to see that the Indian Government has agreed to the Chinese Government's proposal for a meeting between the Premiers of China and India. In a few days I will be setting out for a visit to our great neighbour, India. We sincerely hope that this visit and the meeting with Prime Minister Nehru will yield positive results. We deeply believe that the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and India will shine forth brilliantly in the end.

Discussing the relations between China and Japan, Premier Chou En-lai said: the Chinese people have always been friendly towards the Japanese people. We offer our profound sympathy and support to the Japanese people in their heroic struggle for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan. The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose the Kishi government's policy of hostility to China and of reviving Japanese militarism. The treaty of military alliance the Kishi government signed with the United States runs counter to the interests of the peoples of Japan and the United States. In the long run, this is a treaty of disaster for the Japanese people. This treaty not only threatens the security of China and the Soviet Union, but, first of all, poses a direct threat to the security of the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries. So long as the Kishi government does not abandon its policy of hostility to China, there can be no possibility of improving Sino-Japanese relations. The responsibility for the present abnormal situation in Sino-Japanese relations rests entirely with the Kishi government.

SPEAKING of Sino-American relations, Premier Chou En-lai said, there has up to the present been no change in the tense situation between China and the United States, and the responsibility for that rests entirely with the United States. China has consistently advocated peaceful coexistence with other countries, mutual non-aggression and the settling of disputes of peaceful means. As early as 1955, the Chinese Government declared that the Chinese people are friendly to the American people, that China does not want war with the United States and that China is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the United States. At the Sino-American ambassadorial talks, we have time and again proposed that the two parties issue a joint statement to undertake mutually that they will not use force in settling international disputes between them. To liberate Taiwan is China's internal affair, in which no outsider may interfere. However, the United States demands that China give up its sacred sovereign right to liberate its own territory, Taiwan. To this very day, the United States still seizes by force China's territory, Taiwan, and disregarding the Chinese Government's repeated warnings, has continually intruded on our territorial waters and air, carrying out military provocations and war threats. At the same time, the United States is trying in all sorts of ways to create "two Chinas," in an attempt to legalize its seizure of Taiwan. Under these circumstances, the Chinese people cannot but struggle to the end to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to oppose U.S. aggression. The Chinese Government hereby de-

clares once again that the Chinese people resolutely oppose the U.S. plots to create "two Chinas." China absolutely will not participate in any international conference or organization wherein a "two Chinas" situation may appear. Any international agreement made without the participation and signature of China's representative will have no binding force whatsoever on China.

SPEAKING on China's relations with the other socialist countries, Premier Chou En-lai said that the friendship, solidarity and economic and cultural co-operation between China and the various fraternal countries have been further strengthened. In their socialist construction, the Chinese people have received friendly assistance from their great ally, the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal countries. For this, our Government and people express their heartfelt gratitude. It is the sacred duty of the Chinese people to continuously consolidate and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of proletarian internationalism. This is not only in the highest interests of the Chinese people, but also in the highest interests of the peoples of all the socialist countries and of all progressive mankind. The Chinese Government and people fully support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for convening the East-West summit conference, general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, as well as the Soviet Union's great efforts for the relaxation of international tension. The Chinese Government and people also fully support the just struggles of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the German Democratic Republic for the peaceful unification of their respective motherlands.

Premier Chou En-lai said in conclusion that the Chinese Government and people sincerely hope for a further relaxation of international tension, further consolidation of world peace, further victories for the national independence movement, and further development of friendly relations among nations. In order to guarantee the peace and security of the Asian and Pacific region, the Chinese Government has repeatedly proposed that all countries in this region conclude a peace covenant of mutual non-aggression, and turn the whole region into an atom-free zone. The Chinese Government will continue to strive for the realization of this proposal. When this proposal is realized, the provisions in the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance concerning the prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism and the resumption of aggression on its part can be cancelled. The Chinese Government and people will continue to persist in a peaceful foreign policy, adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, unremittingly strengthen their solidarity with the other socialist countries, with the nationally independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the forces of the national independence movement, and all peace-loving people and countries of the world, resolutely oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and, with full confidence, promote the further development of the international situation in a direction favourable to world peace, national independence and socialism.

Strive for the Fulfilment, Ahead of Schedule, Of the National Programme for Agricultural Development

by TAN CHEN-LIN

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Following is the full text of the report delivered by Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin at the Second Session of the Second National People's Congress on April 6, 1960.—Ed.

Fellow Deputies,

I am entrusted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to submit to the Congress a report on the implementation of the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) and on striving for its fulfilment ahead of schedule.

I

THE programme was put forward by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the initiative of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and was made public in draft form in January 1956. In the light of the changed situation and the progress of work in the nearly two years since its publication, the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party made some necessary changes and amendments in September 1957 and published a revised draft of the Programme in October the same year. It has been four years now, since the peasants and the people of the whole country began their efforts for the implementation of the Programme.

The National Programme for Agricultural Development is a programme for the high-speed development of socialist production and construction in China's agriculture. It provides for a great rise in production by our agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery in a period of time which is not very long, envisages various effective measures for reaching this goal and plans the development of construction in culture, education, public health and other fields of endeavour in the rural areas on the basis of increasing production. It has set before the peasants and the people of the whole country the great aim of transforming the face of China's countryside. When the draft Programme was first made public in January 1956, it won the warm support of the broad masses of peasants and the entire nation and gave a tremendous impetus to the upsurge in agricultural co-operation and production at that time. The publication of the revised draft of the Programme in October 1957 promoted a new upsurge in agricultural production and construction, with the launching, first of all, of a nationwide mass water

conservancy movement on a scale unprecedented in China's history. Facts have fully proved that this Programme, a mass programme, can mobilize the initiative of the broadest masses for the development of agriculture and the building up of a socialist new countryside in China. The struggle of the entire nation for the fulfilment of this Programme has not only created a situation of leaps forward on the agricultural front, but, through the leap forward in agriculture, promoted the development of the leap forward situation in our whole national economy.

In May 1958, the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thinking, which is an integration of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of Chinese revolution and construction, formulated the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and called for breaking with fetishes and superstitions, emancipating the mind and fostering the communist spirit of daring in thought and action. Thus it opened up a new situation of great leaps forward in China's socialist construction, and it was in this new situation that people's communes were set up throughout China's countryside in the latter half of 1958.

THE people's commune is a great creation of the masses of the Chinese people evolved in accordance with actual needs. The Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung attached great importance to this mass creation. They grasped it in good time, summed up its experience, persisted in carrying it out and with correct principles guided the people's communes to advance on a sound basis. The nationwide establishment of rural people's communes has brought about tremendous and profound changes in China's countryside.

The rural people's communes, developed on the basis of the agricultural producers' co-operatives of the advanced type, are much bigger in size than those advanced co-operatives were. At the beginning of 1958, there were in China more than 740,000 advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives. They were amalgamated and reorganized into over 24,000 people's communes with each commune averaging 64,000 *mu* of farmland, 5,000 peasant households and 10,000 able-bodied labourers. A commune is thus around thirty times as big as the average advanced co-operative was. In the past, the sphere of opera-

tions of the overwhelming majority of the advanced co-operatives was relatively narrow. The present-day rural people's communes are not only economic organizations running a diversified economy including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, but are also basic social organizations integrating industry, agriculture, trade, education and defence and merging government administration and commune management into one. At the present stage, the people's communes are still under collective ownership, with ownership vested in three levels* within the commune and with that at the production brigade level constituting the basic one. But the level of public ownership in the people's communes is already higher than under the advanced co-operatives. There is already partial ownership at the commune level, which the former advanced co-operatives did not have, and this will certainly expand step by step with the overall development of agricultural production. In the future the people's commune will be the best form for the transition of our countryside from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people, and also the best form for our country's transition from socialist society to communist society.

Having the advantages of being "both big and public," the people's communes can achieve unified arrangement of production and distribution in a greater scope than the advanced co-operative; it can, more effectively than the advanced co-operatives could, fully mobilize and make rational use of rural labour power, carry out large-scale collaboration, and undertake construction tasks which the former advanced co-operatives could not handle. In consonance with the progress in the degree of collectivization in production, there has also been a big advance in the collectivization of rural life. Collective welfare establishments such as community dining-rooms, nurseries and homes for respect of the aged have been set up on an extensive scale, and the transformation of household work into social labour has generally been carried out, emancipating millions of housewives from household chores to take part in social production. In the system of distribution, the people's communes, in the main, practise the wage system on the principle of "to each according to his work," and at the same time also carry out the free supply system which contains the shoots of the principle of "to each according to his needs." Such a distribution system which combines the wage system with the free supply system greatly raises the peasants' production enthusiasm and effects a good solution to the difficulties of families with many children or with other rather heavy burdens so that the old are cared for, the children are better reared, and the livelihood of the broad peasant masses is universally guaranteed.

THE realization of the switch-over to the people's communes in the countryside has opened up broad avenues for a greater development of the productive forces. This has resulted in the continuous big leaps forward in agricultural production in 1958 and 1959, with grain output registering an increase of 46 per cent in two years and cotton an increase of 47 per cent. In the course of the big leaps forward in these two years, the

*Ownership of the means of production at three different levels of the commune set-up: production team, production brigade and the commune. — *Tr.*

growth of production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations, fishery and commune-run industry has been greatly accelerated; there has been a great growth of construction in rural water conservancy works and rural transport and communications; the measures for increasing agricultural output have been further enriched in practice; there has been an increase in funds accumulated; the livelihood of the peasants has been further improved; culture, education and public health work have rapidly developed; and there has been a marked enhancement of the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of people—all this is accelerating the realization of the Programme for Agricultural Development. As long as we bring into full play the advantages of the people's commune as a form of social organization and mobilize the peasants and the whole nation to make unremitting efforts on all fronts, it is entirely possible for us to maintain a leap-forward speed in agricultural production and construction, and thus to fulfil the Programme for Agricultural Development two or three years ahead of the original twelve-year schedule.

II

FIRST, let me speak on the implementation of the Programme during the past four years.

The Programme calls for the average annual yield of grain per *mu* to reach 400, 500 and 800 *jin* respectively in three different regions, within 12 years starting 1956. That is the core of this forty-article Programme. In 1959, 504 counties (throughout the report, "counties" include banners, municipalities and districts under big municipalities corresponding to the county), or 28 per cent of all 1,786 counties in the country, reached or surpassed the Programme's planned grain yield, on 286,770,000 *mu* of grain fields, or 24 per cent of our present total of 1,200 million *mu*.

The Programme calls for the average yield of ginned cotton per *mu* to reach 40, 60, 80 or 100 *jin* depending on local conditions in the same twelve years. In 1959, 45 counties gathered over 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* from 7,613,000 *mu* of cotton fields; 55 counties got 80-99 *jin* from 10,448,000 *mu*; 104 counties got 60-79 *jin* from 18,423,000 *mu*. As to the cotton fields which yielded less than 60 *jin* per *mu*, many localities kept no statistics on whether the cotton yield was above or below 40 *jin* per *mu*. This is because the overwhelming bulk of the cotton fields produced more than 40 *jin* per *mu*, and it was mainly the newly-cultivated cotton fields which yielded less than 40 *jin* per *mu*. In all, 204 counties, or 20 per cent of our 1,027 cotton-growing counties, produced over 60, 80 or 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu*, from 36,484,000 *mu* of cotton fields, or 42 per cent of the more than 85 million *mu* from which cotton was actually harvested.

In addition to grain and cotton, varying increases were also registered in the past few years in the production of oil-bearing crops, hemp, silk, tea, sugar-bearing crops, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal plants and miscellaneous agricultural products. In 1959, 270 million pigs were raised, and at the end of the same year there was an inventory of 180 million pigs in the sties. There are 120 million peasant households in the entire country. An average of 1.5 pigs was raised by each household calculated on the basis of this year-end inventory, or more

than 2 pigs, calculated on the basis of the total number raised during the year. Thus, the target set for 1962 in the Programme was reached ahead of schedule. Since October last year, an extensive mass pig-raising campaign has unfolded throughout the country and, with pig-raising given the first importance, there is an upsurge in all-round development of livestock-breeding. Statistics at the beginning of March this year showed that in the whole country there were over 17 million big domestic animals who were with young. This is the cornerstone of a great growth in cattle, horses, donkeys, mules and other domestic animals this year. In the two years 1958 and 1959, 540 million *mu* of land were afforested. Production in the mountain regions has gone beyond simply combining farming, forestry and animal husbandry. Some sections are using valley reservoirs to develop fisheries. Some sections have set up a small forest chemical industry and other industries, using indigenous methods of production or combining modern and indigenous methods, launching a campaign to find "myriad treasures in a mountain." The side-occupations run by the people's communes have also developed more quickly than was the case with the co-operatives in the past. The production of some local special products and handicrafts has been resumed, after a long lapse. The rural people's communes of the nation earned several thousand million yuan in the "little autumn harvest" campaign and the short-distance transport campaign last winter. The 1959 catch in ocean and fresh water fishery reached 5,020,000 tons, 1,900,000 tons more than the 1957 catch of 3,120,000 tons. The output value of rural industries run by the people's communes reached about 10,000 million yuan in 1959. Commune-run industry is a new economic department which rose after the establishment of the people's communes throughout the rural areas, and for which no plan was made in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

Owing to the great development of the diversified economy of the people's communes, agricultural output value in 1959 amounted to 78,300 million yuan (excluding the 10,000 million yuan output value of the commune-run industries), increasing both the communes' accumulation funds and the commune members' personal income. After the deduction of taxes, public reserve funds, public welfare funds and various production costs, the per capita annual income of the rural population in 1959 reached about 85 yuan, catching up with the average income level (80 yuan per person) of the well-to-do middle peasants before agricultural co-operation. The target of the Programme set for around 1962 was thus attained ahead of time. This is the average level for the whole country, with many rich areas already surpassing the level of 85 yuan and a considerable number of areas still falling below this level.

AS regards measures for increasing agricultural production, during the big leap forward in 1958, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, applying the advanced principles of agricultural science and summarizing the rich experience of the peasant masses in the practice of production, put forward the "Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture" — deep ploughing and soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water conservancy, seed selection, rational close planting, plant protection, field management

and the reform of farm tools. The Charter is even richer and more complete in content than the various measures for increasing production laid down in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. In the past two years, the people's communes have universally put the Charter into operation. Beginning from the winter of 1957, tens of millions of people came forward to engage in the building of water conservancy works on a vast scale. In the past two years, the irrigated area has been increased by 550 million *mu*; added to the area originally under irrigation, the total is 1,070 million *mu*, of which 610 million *mu* are already able to withstand drought for 30, 50 or 70 days, as provided by the Programme. As regards fertilizer, we have in the past few years developed pig raising and extended the area sown to green manure. The people's communes have set up large numbers of plants for producing chemical fertilizers by indigenous methods; some have set up small modern plants capable of producing 300 tons of synthetic ammonia (equal to 3,000 tons of ammonium sulphate) annually; and the state has invested in the setting up of a number of modern chemical fertilizer plants, with the result that there have been big increases in organic and inorganic fertilizers. As regards soil improvement, of the more than 700 million *mu* of lowlands subject to waterlogging and various types of low-yielding lands, initial improvement has been effected on 450 million *mu*, making up 60 per cent of the total. Of the 1.5 million square kilometres of land rather seriously affected by soil erosion, preliminary measures for water and soil conservation have been carried out on 600,000 square kilometres, or 40 per cent. In the past two years, an extensive mass soil survey campaign has also been launched. The data so obtained is being subjected to scientific analysis in the localities, various measures are being studied for soil improvement, cultivation and manuring appropriate to varied local conditions, land utilization plans are being mapped out step by step by the people's communes and production brigades and card files are being set up for each plot of land. These are very valuable pieces of foundation work in farming, both mass in character and scientific. In 1959, the area sown to better seeds of various kinds of farm crops reached 1,800 million *mu*, or 80 per cent of the total sown area. The use of better seeds of such major farm crops as cotton, wheat, rice and tuber crops has been in the main popularized. The people's communes in various places have set up more than 54 million *mu* of seed-raising bases. Rational close planting has been widely popularized. Too close and too sparse planting are both on the wane, and the laws of rational close planting are being grasped by more and more people. Of the 11 kinds of plant diseases and insect pests which the National Programme for Agricultural Development requires should be basically eliminated in seven or 12 years, the damage caused by aphids and red spiders has been eliminated in the main cotton-growing areas; practically no withered or red leaves can be seen on the cotton plants. Locusts and army-worms are basically under control, wreaking devastation no more. Other damages such as those caused by wheat smut and rice borers have been generally reduced to below 2 per cent. In many places, blocks of tens and hundreds of thousands of *mu* of farmland have been freed from diseases and pests. The Programme requires that the

eight most serious animal diseases should be basically eliminated, in periods of seven and 12 years variously. Of these, rinderpest has been basically eliminated and the incidence of hog cholera, New Castle disease and contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle has been markedly reduced. Great achievements have also been made in the movement to reform tools used in agricultural production. A great variety of new farm implements including rice transplanters have been created; by the end of 1959, more than 520 million improved and semi-mechanized farm implements had been put in use. This has played no small part in raising agricultural labour productivity. New developments are also noticeable in field management as well as in meticulous cultivation and intensive farming. The people's communes are everywhere making big efforts to cultivate large high-yield tracts and to exercise meticulous care in farming, like in gardening. The peasants say that the fields are cultivated just like vegetable gardens with the ridge as straight as a line and the field as smooth as a mirror, with deep ploughing, close planting, good seed strains, proper manuring, proper irrigation, careful cultivation and intensive farming, and elimination of weeds, insect pests and plant diseases. The "Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture," coming as it does from the masses and going back to the masses again, has become the canon of agricultural production. Besides, considerable achievements have been scored in the past four years in increasing the cultivation of high-yield crops, raising the index of multiple cropping, extending the acreage of cultivated land and running state farms successfully, as required by the Programme. The networks of meteorological observatories and stations, hydrological stations and local roads in the service of agriculture, which according to the Programme should be completed in twelve years, have already taken shape, and in many places have been completed ahead of schedule.

GREAT results have also been obtained in the past few years in the development of science, education, culture and public health in the rural areas, as provided for in the Programme. By 1959, over 110 million young and middle-aged people, or two-thirds of all youth and middle-aged people in the countryside, had been freed from the state of illiteracy. The people's communes and the production brigades are setting up schools with the result that primary education has in the main become universal in the countryside. At the same time, the people's communes have set up over 30,000 agricultural secondary schools with a total enrolment of 2,960,000. There is an average of 1.2 such schools and about 120 students for every commune. These form the basis and starting point for further popularizing secondary school education in the rural areas. Besides, various kinds of



The Hills and Vales Transformed

Woodcut in colour by Ku Yuan

spare-time schools and "red and expert" schools have also been founded by people's communes. Experimentation and research in agricultural science have become mass activities for the peasants. According to incomplete statistics from 12 provinces, there are at present 7,690 experimentation and research organizations for agricultural science run by people's communes, with over 38,000 people taking part. A nationwide agro-science experimentation and research network with the people's communes as the basis has basically taken shape. Many model peasants who were originally illiterate or semi-illiterate have now become research members of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences or its provincial branches or members of agronomists' associations. Some have been invited to give lectures in colleges. A wire-broadcasting network, and telephone and postal networks have been set up throughout the countryside in the main, with the exception of a few remote districts.

The tremendous achievements of the movement for eliminating the "four pests" and promoting hygiene are well known and universally acclaimed. For example, Chishan County in Shansi Province and the city of Foshan in Kwangtung Province have emerged as the model county and city where the "four pests" have in the main been wiped out. Now, the battle against sparrows is practically over, grain output is annually on the increase, and the damage done by sparrows to the grain has been greatly lessened. Meanwhile, forests and orchards have been greatly expanded. Sparrows are the "natural enemy" of the insect pests which do harm to fruit trees and other trees. Therefore, we should stop killing sparrows from now on. In the list of "four pests" in the Programme, sparrows should be replaced by bed bugs. Some of the diseases, which according to the Programme should be basically eliminated and actively guarded against in 12 years' time, have already been virtually wiped out or effectively prevented (as in the case of

smallpox, bubonic plague, etc.). Seventy per cent of those suffering from schistosomiasis have been cured. The incidence of other illnesses has also dropped sharply.

As to the provisions of the Programme concerning the care of women and children and the implementation of the "five guarantees"* more work has actually been done in these respects than stipulated in the Programme. This is owing to the fact that the people's communes carry out a system of distribution which combines wage and the free supply system, and have set up on a large scale community dining-rooms, nurseries, maternity homes and "homes of respect for the aged."

IN a word, as a result of the actual implementation of the National Programme for Agricultural Development in the past four years, some of its contents have already been surpassed by actual life, while some of its provisions have been basically realized, some realized to a large extent and others carried out in some areas. These are great victories won in the past two years mainly under the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. These victories have laid the foundation for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

On the other hand, we must note that it is no easy job to fulfil the National Programme for Agricultural Development ahead of schedule. First of all, over 70 per cent of the counties have not yet reached the Programme targets for average annual per *mu* output of grain. The country's total grain output has, in the past four years, increased by 190,500 million *jin*, that is, from 349,600 million *jin* in 1955 to 540,100 million *jin* in 1959. But according to the target set in the Programme, the nation's total grain output should be 720,000 million to 750,000 million *jin*, over 180,000 million *jin* or over one-third more than the total output in 1959. This requires great efforts on our part. When grain output reaches 720,000 million *jin*, the per capita consumption of grain will be 1,000 *jin* or a little more. It will, of course, be quite a big leap forward compared with the past. Still, we cannot regard the grain problem as settled then, but should proceed to strive for a per capita consumption of at least 1,500 *jin* of grain a year. Great efforts are also required to raise the cotton output to the Programme target, and further efforts will still be needed when the target is reached.

There is also much work to be done on measures to increase production. For instance, in irrigation, the building of reservoirs itself does not mean that the irrigated acreage indicated in the construction figures has all actually received the benefits of irrigation. Actual benefits can only be obtained when the reservoirs are filled, canals and ditches are dug, the land is levelled off and lifting equipment is at hand. Some projects, especially big ones, cannot yield results or yield full results in the first year. They usually become fully effective only from the next year or the third year onwards. We must continue our efforts and strive for the pre-schedule fulfil-

*By "five guarantees" is meant "food, clothing, fuel, bringing up of children, and burial expenses"—benefits provided to those who are aged or disabled with no close relations to depend on.—Tr.

ment of the target for the areas fully benefited by irrigation to reach 900 million *mu* in 12 years as envisaged in the Programme. However, even when this target is achieved, we can only "prevent ordinary floods and drought," as is described in the Programme. Therefore, we must make further efforts. Taking engineering and biological measures for water and soil conservation too does not mean the complete control of water and soil erosion. Only when the trees and grasses that have been planted take root and grow, their root systems spread out and the tree-tops take shape, can the fruits of water and soil conservation and conservation of water sources be obtained. It takes a long time from planting the trees to really covering all bare places with greenery. There are still many places where only a few trees have been planted, and the trees planted must be made to grow and grow well and their tops must grow out before we can say that all bare places have been covered with greenery.

We should also make long-term, constant and repeated efforts to carry out these provisions of the Programme: to basically eliminate and actively prevent insect blights and plant diseases, to basically eliminate the most harmful diseases of livestock, to basically eliminate, actively prevent and cure the most harmful diseases affecting the health of people, and to basically eliminate rats, bed bugs, flies and mosquitoes. These things cannot be eliminated once for all at one swoop, but constantly recur and must be wiped out again.

The Programme requires that the state, collective units, and individuals build up grain reserves enough for one or two years. Of course, some amount can be built up before a great rise in grain output, but such great grain reserves cannot be built up in a very short time. Housing repairs and house building must be carried on and the housing conditions of the commune members improved. But for the next few years, the funds accumulated by the communes should be mainly used in capital construction for productive purposes. The building of new houses for commune members can only be carried out step by step. Efforts should be made over a rather long period to carry out the provisions of the Programme in these respects.

It can thus be seen that the fulfilment of the National Programme for Agricultural Development is still an important task which should be carried through by all the peasants and the nation as a whole, and to fulfil the Programme ahead of time requires arduous efforts and hard work for another few years. Furthermore, the carrying out of the Programme does not mean that agriculture has got altogether "over the hump." We still have a long way to go. In the spirit of uninterrupted revolution and under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, we must go all out, strive hard, put forward a new task as soon as the old one is completed, and march on continuously and bravely.

III

THE people's commune system is the fundamental guarantee for our pre-schedule fulfilment of the Programme for Agricultural Development. We should carry through the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the people's communes so as to ensure their continuous

healthy development. We should make energetic efforts to develop the economy at production brigade level, particularly to strengthen the leadership of and aid to the poorer brigades, so that they may gradually catch up with the well-to-do ones; at the same time, on the condition of adhering to the three-level ownership, we should energetically develop the economy at commune level. Our goal is to move on from basic ownership at production brigade level to that at commune level, and afterwards from basic ownership at commune level to ownership by the whole people. But there must be prerequisite conditions for attaining this goal. The conditions for the realization of basic ownership at commune level are as follows: firstly, the economy of the whole commune has developed to an average annual income level of 150-200 yuan per person; secondly, the sector owned by the commune has established a predominant position in the economy of the whole commune; thirdly, the poorer brigades have caught up with the well-to-do ones; and fourthly, mechanization and semi-mechanization in the rural areas have reached certain proportions. In order to create these conditions, we must adhere to the three-level ownership, the system of distribution mainly based on the principle "to each according to his work," and the system of exchange on the basis of equal values. Adhering to these systems is not only in the interests of production and construction in the people's communes today, but is also conducive to their gradual transition in the future; it conforms not only with the demands arising from the immediate interests of the masses, but also with those of their long-term interests.

We should make full use of the advantages of the people's communes in unified planning of production, and in a more satisfactory way effect an all-round development of the diversified economy of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery. Each commune should, according to its conditions, adapt itself to the requirements of the Programme for Agricultural Development. In agriculture, with grain as the key lever, appropriate arrangements should be made for the deployment of production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, hemp, silk, tea, sugar-bearing crops, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal plants and miscellaneous agricultural products. In animal husbandry, the current pig-raising campaign should be developed continuously; and, with pig-raising given the first importance, cattle, sheep, horses, donkeys, mules, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and bees should all be increased. In forestry, side-occupations and fishery, there should also be appropriate arrangements for each branch of production. Good arrangements for the deployment of various spheres of production will make it possible to bring about an all-round development in agricultural production as a whole in a planned and proportionate way, and to develop it at a quicker tempo.

As a result of the switch-over to people's communes in the countryside, active promotion of the technical transformation of agriculture has become an important task for the whole Party and the whole nation. On the one hand, we should on the basis of combining advanced agricultural science with experience gained in practical work daily enrich the contents of the "Eight-Point Charter" and constantly push forward technical innova-

tions and technical revolution in farming methods. On the other hand, we must also accelerate technical innovations and technical revolution in farm tools, and work energetically for an earlier mechanization of our agriculture. Back in May 1959, Comrade Mao Tse-tung already pointed out that following the switch-over to people's communes in the countryside, "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," and "counting from 1959, we should achieve a minor solution in four years, an intermediate solution in seven years, and a major solution in ten years." This tempo is much quicker than that originally envisaged in the Programme for Agricultural Development. The mechanization of agriculture in our country will be realized step by step, from tool reform to semi-mechanization and to mechanization. Mechanization of agriculture is many-sided—agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery are all to be gradually semi-mechanized and mechanized. In agriculture, farming, drainage and irrigation, prevention and cure of plant diseases and insect pests, field transport and preliminary processing of agricultural products are also to be semi-mechanized and mechanized step by step. As conditions vary in different localities, what should be mechanized first and what types of machinery should be used must be settled according to place, time and situation. Our country is one with a large population and comparatively small cultivated area, and we have fine traditions of careful, intensive farming. Therefore, agricultural mechanization must also be integrated with the various measures of the "Eight-Point Charter" and with our fine traditions of careful, intensive farming, so that farm mechanization not only raises labour productivity in agriculture but also raises the yield per unit area. The modernization of our agricultural technique will be characterized by the integration of mechanization with garden-style farming.

In order to promote the progress of the whole campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution in agriculture, and to secure a continued leap forward in agricultural production, we must continue to vigorously develop industry run by the people's communes, while seeing to it that the big, modern industry turns out more means of production for agriculture. The people's communes should not only set up all kinds of factories to process agricultural products but should also, according to the local resources, establish various enterprises for coal mining, power-generating, metallurgy and manufacturing chemicals, and turn out iron and steel by indigenous methods, manufacture improved and semi-mechanized farm tools and produce chemical fertilizers and other farm chemicals by indigenous methods. The people's communes should also expand the construction of highways and simple railways according to their needs and possibilities. The expansion of commune-run industry and transport and communications will enable us to implement even better the policy of simultaneously developing industry and agriculture, speed up the development of agricultural production and construction and change the economic and cultural face of the rural areas at a faster speed.

In order to fulfil the Programme for Agricultural Development ahead of schedule, we must summon up all forces from every quarter. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that in developing our national economy we

must take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor, combining the priority development of heavy industry with the rapid development of agriculture. Speeding up the agricultural development is a key point in the high-speed, proportionate development of our national economy. When our agriculture develops, not only does it make the building up of light industry easier, but heavy industry, too. At the same time, stepping up agricultural development and especially carrying out agricultural mechanization call for assistance from industry and other departments. Fulfilling the Programme for Agricultural Development ahead of schedule is not only the task of several hundred million peasants, nor only that of the agricultural departments, but is the task of all economic, cultural and educational departments as well. Industry, communications, finances, trade, banking, science, education, culture, public health—all these departments should work out plans to render better assistance to agricultural production and construction, according to the demands made on them by the Programme for Agricultural Development and the further development of agricultural production and construction. They should also carefully check on the implementation of the plans so as to solve the problems as they crop up.

THE consolidation and development of the people's commune system, the development of agricultural production and construction, the advancement of science, education, culture and public health in the rural areas, and the assistance given to agriculture by various departments—the accomplishment of all these calls for the setting in motion of the forces of hundreds of millions of people. Therefore, in doing all this, we must carry out the Party's mass line. The leading cadres at all levels must improve their style of leadership in earnest, continue to pursue the policy of running people's communes and all other undertakings industriously and thriftily, oppose corruption, extravagance, bureaucratic and arbitrary styles of work and treat others entirely as equals, persist in sending cadres down to take part in physical labour, merge completely with the masses, know how to rely on them and bring their initiative and creativeness into full play; they must constantly investigate and study, get to know the situation, analyse problems, constantly raise their political level, their level of economic theory and ability of analysis and perception in practical work. The cadres of the people's communes should be good at organizing both production and life, showing close concern for the life of the masses while expanding production, seeing to it that work is combined with appropriate rest. The community dining-rooms are now a central question in arranging the life of the masses. By the end of 1959, 3,900,000 community dining-rooms had been set up and 400 million people ate there, which is 73 per cent of the total number of rural commune members. Therefore, doing a good job on the community dining-rooms is an important matter, bearing on the immediate interests of the broadest masses of people. At present the majority of the community dining-rooms are relatively well run and the masses are satisfied with them, but not enough community dining-rooms have been set up in some places, and some of them are not so well run. We must continue to set up community dining-rooms in a big way, on the basis of vol-

untary participation, and run them well. The leading cadres at various levels of the communes must personally strengthen leadership of the community dining-rooms, and not just hand over this work to lower-echelon cadres. The dining-rooms must be run democratically and the accounts made public at regular intervals. All the community dining-rooms should raise pigs and grow vegetables. The consumption of staple foods should be planned and economized, and we must see to it that everyone gets enough to eat and eats well. Other commune-run welfare undertakings must also be well managed. Now, many districts are preparing to set up do-all service centres to meet the daily needs of the people based on existing collective welfare organizations like community dining-rooms, nurseries, etc. This is a new experience which is worth studying and popularizing. Good management of these welfare undertakings and good arrangement of the life of the commune members can further promote the development of production.

The present situation in our country is fine. On the basis of the continuous big leaps of 1958 and 1959, there can be a continued leap forward not only in 1960, but throughout the whole decade of the 60s. Now, a movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, centring on mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation, is under way in all departments throughout the cities and countryside, and is sure to surge onward in wave after wave. Among our 650 million people, socialist initiative has reached an unprecedented height. We are fully confident that, under the guidance of the Party's general line for socialist construction, relying on the great strength and collective wisdom of the masses, we will certainly catch up with and outstrip Britain in the output of major industrial products in less than ten years, fulfil and overfulfil the original demands set in the Programme for Agricultural Development in less than twelve years, and on this basis, continue to strive to bring about an even greater advance in our countryside.

IV

FELLOW Deputies! The Draft Programme for Agricultural Development reflects the progress of our countryside along the socialist path. In the past four years it has penetrated deeply into the minds of the people and played an important part in promoting the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our countryside. Although in these four years our countryside has undergone a profound change-over from agricultural producers' co-operatives to people's communes, with the subsequent changes on every hand, nevertheless the fulfilment of all the Programme demands will still take a certain period of time, so that the Programme still plays and will continue to play a great role in mobilizing the broad masses of people.

Therefore, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council propose that the National People's Congress adopt and promulgate the Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) in accordance with the revised draft version without making further amendments, except for individual changes in the article on the wiping out of the four pests. It is also proposed that the Congress call on the peasants and the whole nation to work hard to fulfil the Programme two or three years ahead of schedule.

Imperialism—Source of War in Modern Times—and the Path of the Peoples' Struggle for Peace

by YU CHAO-LI

The following article was published in the April 1 issue of "Hongqi," fortnightly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Emphases (in bold face type) are ours.—Ed.

THE struggle to defend world peace and make it lasting is the major political "order of the day" for the peoples of the world. In this struggle, we are fighting against the imperialist war forces and their policies of aggression and war. This truth is self-evident.

Lenin taught us that in the era of imperialism, the imperialist system is the source of war. Imperialist war is a continuation of its policy of aggression and enslavement. In times of peace, the imperialists always pursue a whole set of policies for the continuous extension of the rule of monopoly capital. The exploitation and oppression of their peoples at home, their domination and plunder of the colonies and semi-colonies and the rivalry among monopoly capital groups in various countries do in fact breed new wars. To the imperialists, peace is no more than an interval between wars. Taking advantage of the interval, they work energetically to expand their arms and prepare for the next war. They wage war to redivide the world and, under certain conditions, to conclude the type of peace treaties they require. The peace and peace treaties which are to their liking themselves generate new wars and may at any moment be scrapped by the imperialists. The Paris Peace Treaty concluded by the imperialist powers following World War I did not prevent them from attacking each other in the first place, thus touching off World War II. After the Second World War, U.S. imperialism, supplanting German, Japanese and Italian fascism, unceremoniously blocked the signing of peace treaties. By unrestrained arms expansion and war preparations and the ever more frequent alternation between war and peace tactics, it endeavours to realize its imperialist ambitions to dominate the world.

Of late certain representative figures in U.S. ruling circles seem to be paying greater lip service to peace than hitherto and playing more peace games. They hope to create the illusion among people that Eisenhower and his kind are capable of "laying down the butcher's knife and turning into buddhas." They want people to believe

that U.S. imperialism will offer the gift of peace to the world.

Will Eisenhower and his like really lay down their butcher's knives? Does U.S. imperialism actually desire world peace? Facts are most eloquent. Numerous events have demonstrated that juggling with peace, Eisenhower and those like him are actively preparing for war. There are irrefutable facts to show this.

THE State of the Union and Budget Messages submitted by Eisenhower to the Congress this year were not messages of peace, but messages of war; not messages of disarmament, but messages of armaments expansion. Nearly 60 per cent of the 1960 U.S. budget outlays, amounting to more than 45,000 million dollars, are allocated to arms expansion and war preparations. The recent great debate in the U.S. Congress and monopoly-controlled press was similarly not a debate on peace or war, but a debate on how to expand armaments and prepare for war. Eisenhower truculently declared that the United States has "got all of the power that would be necessary to destroy a good many countries," that henceforth no effort will be spared to supply a "real deterrent" and that more guided missiles will be developed as well as more atomic submarines. In their electioneering, the two major bourgeois political parties in the United States, the Democratic and Republican Parties, are not campaigning on a programme for peace and easing of international tensions but competing for better records in armaments expansion and war preparations. The United States still has over a million troops stationed in more than 70 countries and regions. It has more than 250 military bases in foreign countries and is accelerating the establishment of intermediate range and other guided missile bases abroad. In the United States itself, more than ten I.C.B.M. bases are in process of construction. At the end of last year Eisenhower announced that the United States was free to resume nuclear weapons tests. The United States has continuously conducted military manoeuvres, experiments with various types of guided missiles and underground non-nuclear explosions. Recently it has proclaimed its readiness to conduct underground nuclear tests. This imposing array of facts makes it clear that Eisenhower and his kind will never lay down their butcher's knives. U.S.

imperialism being what it is will certainly not abandon its policy of war.

The peace which U.S. imperialism seeks is nothing but peace with U.S. global domination. Neither Eisenhower today, nor Dulles yesterday, made any effort to hide the meaning of their "peace with justice." In their eyes, the socialist countries are "captive nations," all revolutions are "means of evil" and "peace with justice" is a peace in which socialism is eliminated, revolutions in all countries are "strictly *verboten*" and the peoples of the world submissively knuckle under to the oppression and exploitation of U.S. monopoly capital. Last year, Eisenhower personally stage-managed the farce of the so-called "captive nations week" in the United States. Recently, U.S. Secretary of State Herter issued a provocative statement propagating the illusion that the three Soviet Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia would one day "again enjoy national independence." The national revolution in Iraq and the national liberation war in Cuba are regarded by the U.S. imperialists as impermissible "armed conquests" of "free nations." In their eyes, "the pattern for world peace" can only be found in "the pattern of the national life" of the United States. It is thus clear that the "peace" they seek is nothing but U.S. world domination, a duplicate of the ancient *pax Romana* and the *pax Britannica* of the 19th century.

NOT long ago U.S. ruling circles published reports by certain leading research institutes on foreign and military policies. These reports arrive at a like conclusion, namely, that in carrying out its imperialist policy the United States must play the peace game at the same time that it actively prepares for war. It is well known that the United States is not subject to armed threat from any country in the world. Yet the U.S. imperialists in overall state policy always give top priority to war preparations. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., representing the most powerful financial group in the United States, prepared a foreign policy report which says that while seeking "peace," the United States must be prepared to face up to the possibility of war. It poses the question of "whether peace shall be the whole aim of foreign policy; whether everything shall be yielded to that end" and replies "clearly the answer must be *no*." A report submitted to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a research group at Johns Hopkins University associated with the Morgan financial grouping notes that since the initiation of nuclear war remains a possible course, the United States "should have the ability to fight such a war." Another study published by the Stanford Research Institute with Pentagon connections declares that "with current technology, there are plausible, even probable, circumstances in which the leaders of a country might decide [nuclear] war was the best alternative," and that the United States should be "prepared to fight a war in addition to being able to deter one." *U.S. News and World Report*, a mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, states in an article prefacing extracts from these three reports that "rival powers or rival groupings of powers will inevitably develop antagonisms—military or economic—and those antagonisms are likely, in the future as in the past, to lead to a test of strength." **Regretting that the United States did not take advantage of the opportunity when, at the end of World War II, it "was**

in a position to assume world domination," it concludes that "only through world dominance by a single power can assurance of safety from nuclear war be established." This reveals, fully and flagrantly, the aim of world domination pursued by U.S. imperialism, identical with that of Hitler.

TO realize its ambition for world hegemony, U.S. imperialism is on the one hand actively preparing for "total war," that is world war, while on the other is energetically engaged in preparing for "limited wars," that is "local wars." Eisenhower has declared that "to meet a situation of less than general nuclear war, we continue to maintain our carrier forces, our many service units abroad, our always ready Army Strategic Forces and Marine Corps divisions. . . ." The Rockefeller Fund report also notes that "the United States must at whatever costs maintain its military capacity to fight either general or local wars if force is necessary to preserve its vital interest." Again, "the United States must not only preserve its power of nuclear retaliation as a deterrent to Soviet power but must also have sufficient forces to deal with non-nuclear wars." The Stanford Research Institute's study makes the point that aside from strengthening its present armed forces, the United States should "institute an adequate civil-defense program and a limited-war program." In other words, even if it is not possible for the United States to fight a big war, it will fight medium or small wars, and if it is compelled to refrain from waging a nuclear war, it will wage wars with conventional weapons. The Johns Hopkins University report even advocates the use of nuclear weapons in "local wars." It advises that: "Forseeable progress in nuclear engineering will make possible a reduction in the costs, and consequent increase in the availability, of fissile materials. Such achievements can be expected to facilitate the nuclearizing of small wars. . . ." The U.S. imperialists consider the strategy of carrying on local wars on the basis of active preparation for world war most advantageous to them. They are aware that lagging far behind the Soviet Union in military science and technology, they will suffer extremely serious consequences if they venture to start a world war. Nevertheless, they are neither willing nor able to abandon their policy of war. That is why in the hope of step by step realizing their imperialist objectives they have adopted the strategy of "limited wars" (i.e., "local wars") short of world war.

The U.S. policy of "local wars" is a kind of conclusion drawn from historical experience in pursuance of its policy of aggressive wars. U.S. control over the Western Hemisphere was effected by resorting to this tactic of "local wars." The era of imperialism has a history replete with "local wars," besides the two world wars. The Second World War began with a series of local wars. From the end of World War II until today, there have been an uninterrupted series of local wars started by the imperialists: wars of imperialist intervention against the revolutions of other countries, wars of imperialist suppression of the national liberation movements and wars of imperialist aggression against the socialist countries. Though the imperialist powers have not yet fought directly among themselves, there is a serious latent danger of war. Wars of the kind noted above are precisely the

products of the fundamental contradictions inherent in imperialism and the continuation of the basic policies of U.S. imperialism. Since the Second World War, U.S. imperialism has adopted a policy most aggressive and hostile to the peoples of the world. Assuming the role of self-styled "international gendarme," it has taken upon itself the task of suppressing national and democratic revolutions in all colonies and semi-colonies and the people's revolutions in all capitalist countries; it insists on carrying out a policy of "Western unity" so as to compel the other imperialist nations to bow to U.S. dictates. It even dreams of wiping out the socialist camp in order to realize its ambitions for world domination. It is just because U.S. imperialism adheres to this reactionary policy that the world has been subjected to the actual calamity of the various U.S.-created "local wars" and the danger of world war still exists.

Facts show clearly that today, just as Lenin pointed out more than forty years ago, the danger of war still lies in the imperialist system. Imperialism is by nature predatory. The policies of the imperialist countries in times of "peace" serve the purpose of plunder. When this policy of plunder meets with obstacles which cannot be surmounted by "peace" tactics, imperialism resorts to war to remove them in order once more to get on with its policy of plunder. The imperialist policy of plunder is bound to lead to war. There has been no change whatever in this fundamental nature of imperialism since the end of World War II. It is absolutely impermissible for us to mistake certain tactical changes on the part of imperialism for changes in the very nature of imperialism. Imperialism may adopt this or that tactic at different periods, but it will not change its nature, nor will it alter its basic policies. As long as imperialism lasts, it will exert itself to the full to realize its object of plunder by alternately relying principally either on methods of war or "peace." Thus, only by perceiving clearly the enemy of world peace, can we keep our eye on the concrete targets in the defence of peace and opposition to war.

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ALTHOUGH there has been no change in the nature of imperialism, there has been a great change since World War II in the situation in which imperialism finds itself. Following World War I the capitalist world still experienced a period of relative stability. With the exception of the victorious socialist revolution in the Soviet Union, the revolutions in other countries failed. The imperialist colonial system had not yet disintegrated. But following World War II, there emerged a powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and embracing 12 nations, and a series of nationally independent countries. At the same time the old imperialist colonial system is in process of disintegration. With the appearance of the socialist world resulting in a greatly contracted capitalist world, the struggles between imperialism on the one hand and the colonial and semi-colonial countries and their peoples on the other, between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat within the imperialist countries, and among the imperialist powers themselves over sources of raw materials and markets have become much more acute, complex and intense than during the post World War I period. But this changing

situation by no means warrants the conclusion that imperialism will no longer make war or that the root cause of modern war has been eradicated.

According to the Leninist theory, the contradictions between imperialism on the one hand and the colonies and semi-colonies on the other are irreconcilable and antagonistic in nature. They constitute one of the root causes of modern wars. Lenin said that the domination of the imperialist powers "over hundreds of millions of inhabitants of the colonies was maintained only by constant, uninterrupted, never-ending wars. . . ." "The history of the 20th century, this century of 'unbridled imperialism,' is," he said, "replete with colonial wars. . . . One of the main features of imperialism is that it accelerates the development of capitalism in the most backward countries, and thereby widens and intensifies the struggle against national oppression. This is a fact. It inevitably follows from this that imperialism must often give rise to national wars."** Lenin also said, "In the era of imperialism, national wars waged by the colonies and semi-colonies are not only possible but inevitable. . . . The national wars waged by the colonies against imperialism will inevitably be a continuation of their national liberation policy."*** Are these principles of Lenin's no longer applicable to present conditions? Does the process of the disintegration of the old imperialist colonial system signify the end of their colonialist policy? Will imperialism voluntarily relinquish its plunder and domination of the colonies and semi-colonies making it unnecessary for the latter to wage national liberation wars?

POST World War II history confirms with increased clarity the brilliance of Lenin's scientific thesis cited above. The disintegration of the old imperialist colonial system does not mean that imperialism has given up its basic policy of colonialism. With the support of the powerful socialist camp, the struggles for national independence waged by many former colonies of the imperialist countries have compelled imperialism to make concessions of varying degrees. This is a victory of our time. However, it should not be overlooked that imperialism's life line is sustained by the acquisition of stable sources of raw materials and markets. The old imperialist powers are leaving no stone unturned in their effort to maintain their interests in the former colonial and semi-colonial countries and, wherever possible, U.S. imperialism is trying desperately to get a foothold in their spheres under the pretext of "filling the vacuum." West Germany and Japan hankering after raw materials and markets are with U.S. backing once more injecting themselves into the picture. Compared with prewar years plunder of the colonies by the imperialist powers through trade has intensified and such trade now constitutes a greater proportion of the total volume than before. There has been no decline in the percentage of Britain's trade with the "sterling area" or that of France with the "franc area." Between 1947 and 1956, new U.S. investments in the

**"War and Revolution," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXIV.

***"The Military Programme of the Proletarian Revolution," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXIII.

****"On Junius' Pamphlet," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXII.

"underdeveloped countries" totalled 7,400 million dollars and the United States extracted from them profits up to 13,600 million dollars. "Foreign aid" by U.S. imperialism in the postwar years is a disguised but most rapacious form of the export of capital. Through these enormous "foreign aid" funds, the United States endeavours to accomplish its objective of enslaving the other capitalist nations and the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Following World War II, imperialist colonial rule, except in the remaining old-type colonies, has largely been maintained under the guise of preserving and extending independence. In form, this can be classified under two headings. Complete political, military, economic and financial domination by one imperialist power is one and the relations between the United States and many Latin American countries are typical examples. Another is the situation in which a country is the object of contention among several imperialist powers as was pre-liberation China. Both forms exhibit the semi-colonial features pointed out by Lenin. In such countries, the struggle between the broad masses of the people (including the national bourgeoisie at certain periods) and imperialism and its lackeys, far from ceasing, has grown sharper and more acute. In fact, three types of wars between the imperialist and colonial and semi-colonial countries characterize post World War II. One is imperialist war of suppression of the colonies. Another is imperialist war of aggression against countries that have gained their national independence. And the third is the war for national liberation which takes the form of civil war and is fought against imperialism and its henchmen. These three types of wars have never ceased but follow each other without end up to this very day.

ACCORDING to the Leninist theory, the contradictions between the monopoly capitalist class and the broad masses of the people within an imperialist country are irreconcilable and antagonistic in nature and constitute one of the root causes of modern wars. Lenin said, "Imperialism is the epoch of finance capital and of monopolies, which introduce everywhere the striving for domination, not for freedom. The result is reaction all along the line, whatever the political system, and an extreme intensification of existing antagonisms in this domain also."* he also said, "Only the proletarian, socialist revolution can bring mankind out of the blind alley created by imperialism and imperialist wars. Whatever the difficulties of the revolution and its possible temporary setbacks, or whatever waves of counter-revolution may arise, the final victory of the proletariat is inevitable."** Lenin further pointed out, "Civil wars are also wars. Whoever recognizes the class struggle cannot fail to recognize civil wars, which in every class society are the natural, and under certain conditions, inevitable continuation, development and intensification of the class struggle. All the great revolutions prove this. To repudiate civil war, or to forget about it, would mean sinking into extreme oppor-

tunism and renouncing the socialist revolution."* Has there been any relaxation today in the contradictions between the monopoly capitalist class and the broad masses of the people in the imperialist countries? Has the imperialist system been transformed into "people's capitalism" and even reached the point "nearest to the communist ideal of 'prosperity for all'" so that the above-mentioned principles of Lenin no longer hold good as claimed by the imperialists?

SIMILARLY, the history of the 15 postwar years demonstrates even more clearly the brilliance of Lenin's scientific thesis. In the imperialist countries, the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production has further sharpened. The imperialist system has become more reactionary all along the line and is developing in the direction of militarization of the national economy, seriously shackling the productive forces of society. Imperialist rule makes it impossible for modern science and technology to serve the interests of the mass of people; instead, it turns them into a burden and menace to the people. The function of the imperialist state has been immeasurably strengthened. This is manifest, in the first place, in the enormous growth of the military apparatus for suppression of the people. The imperialist state has also enhanced its "role as regulator of the economy." This is reflected primarily in the fact that the monopoly capitalists are in direct control of the state apparatus. The financial tycoons themselves take over the highest government posts and have thereby intensified the exploitation of the masses. The cabinet of the Eisenhower administration is a typical millionaires' cabinet. The governments of all imperialist countries are still controlled by the same financial oligarchs as before World War II. In West Germany, for example, the forces behind the Adenauer government are the same clique of financial magnates that controlled the Hitler regime. The struggle between the various U.S. monopoly capital groups has also intensified. The intervals between economic crises in the imperialist countries have shortened, crises have become more frequent, and new, more profound crises are unavoidable. Certain phenomena of the temporary "boom" are, to a considerable extent, founded on the arms race and other ephemeral factors.

In the United States, for example, monopoly capital has become more concentrated in the postwar period. The share of the 200 biggest manufacturing corporations in total manufacturing sales rose from 37.7 per cent in 1935 to 45.5 per cent in 1955. Net profits before taxes of the U.S. monopoly groups increased from 6,200 million dollars in 1937 to 37,100 million dollars in 1958. The parasitic character and decadence of U.S. monopoly capital have developed further. Three-quarters of the U.S. national budget is to defray past and current military expenditures. More than one-quarter of U.S. industry is producing arms and ammunition. In 1959, each American bore a military expenditure's burden amounting on an average to 291 dollars. U.S. tax revenue has exceeded one-quarter of the national income and the federal debt is approaching the 300,000 million dollar mark. This

*"Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXII.

**"Draft Programme of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXIX.

*"The Military Programme of the Proletarian Revolution," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXIII.

onerous tax burden falls on the shoulders of the American people and cannot but arouse their dissatisfaction and opposition. The American economy, outwardly strong, is like a sky-scraper built on sand in danger of momentary collapse. Although certain phenomena of the temporary "boom" have reinforced reformist illusions among a section of the workers in capitalist countries, daily sharpening contradictions exist not only between the capitalist and working classes, but also between the monopoly capitalist class and various strata of the people, between the U.S. monopoly capitalist class and people in other capitalist countries — including even the capitalist classes in these countries. As pointed out in the Declaration of the Moscow Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries in 1957: "The working people of the capitalist countries live in such conditions that, increasingly, they realise that the only way out of their grave situation lies through socialism. Thus, increasingly favourable conditions are being created for bringing them into the active struggle for socialism."

How the various countries will realize the transition from capitalism to socialism is their internal affair and is of course a question which the peoples of these countries have to decide. Socialist countries will never interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Revolutions cannot be exported. But the inevitability of revolutions in the imperialist countries is an objective law of history, independent of human will. In the event of a revolution, no one can guarantee that the counter-revolutionaries will not use violence to suppress it. The Marxist-Leninist parties do not reject peaceful means for carrying out socialist revolution, but when the exploiting class uses violence against the people, the possibility of employing other means has to be considered, namely, the transition to socialism by non-peaceful means. The historical experience of mankind shows that the ruling class will not give up state power of its own accord. As pointed out in the Declaration of the Moscow Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries in 1957: "In this case, the degree of bitterness and the forms of the class struggle will depend not so much on the proletariat as on the resistance put up by the reactionary circles to the will of the overwhelming majority of the people, on these circles using force at one or another stage of the struggle for socialism."

ACCORDING to the Leninist theory, the contradictions between the imperialist countries are irreconcilable and antagonistic in nature and constitute one of the root causes of modern wars. Lenin said, "Uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism."* "The more capitalism develops, the more the need for raw materials arises, the more bitter competition becomes, and the more feverishly the hunt for raw materials proceeds all over the world. . . ."** "Without a forcible re-division of the colonies the new imperialist countries cannot obtain the privileges enjoyed by the older (and weaker)

imperialist powers."* "Imperialist wars, i.e., wars for obtaining world domination, markets for banking capital and for strangling the small and weaker nations, are inevitable."** Are these principles of Lenin's no longer applicable to present conditions? Can it be said that since the United States attained its pre-eminent position in the imperialist camp after World War II, the other imperialist countries will for ever be satisfied to toe the U.S. line? Is the struggle for sources of raw materials and markets becoming less acute? Does the danger of inter-imperialist wars no longer exist?

AGAIN the 15-year postwar history manifests even more clearly the brilliance of Lenin's scientific thesis. The imperialist scramble for sources of raw materials and markets, instead of relaxing, has become more intense than ever. This is because, firstly, the capitalist world market has been substantially contracted. Secondly, the semi-colonial form of domination has heightened the rivalry for markets among the imperialist countries. It is well known that the United States accounted for only 11 per cent of the total export of industrial goods of all the imperialist countries in 1899, that that proportion climbed to nearly 20 per cent in 1937 and, during World War II and the few years immediately after, U.S. imperialism practically monopolized industrial exports for the entire capitalist world. But this state of affairs favourable to the United States was short-lived. In the words of Dulles, "the idea of unity of the West remains only an ideal," and though the United States poured out its dollars in tens of thousands of millions, "the European Recovery Program has not accomplished all that was hoped, or even all that might reasonably have been expected." The countries of the imperialist bloc become more divided than ever and fight fiercely among themselves for sources of raw materials and markets. The U.S. share of the total export trade in industrial goods of all imperialist countries dropped to 27 per cent in 1950 and further declined to 22 per cent in the second quarter of 1959. More recently the U.S. Government has been applying pressure to the governments of all the other capitalist countries demanding that they lift import restrictions on U.S. goods.

At the same time, West Germany and France with U.S. support have organized the European Common Market from which Britain has been excluded. As a counter measure, Britain has organized the European Free Trade Area. Year-long negotiations have failed to resolve these sharp conflicts which remain deadlocked. The share of the once dominant British Empire in the total export trade of industrial goods of all imperialist countries declined from one-third in 1899 to 18 per cent in the second quarter of 1959. British imperialism has, of course, tried hard to recoup lost ground and extricate itself from this inferior position. Consequently its share has shown some increase in recent years. What is worthy of particular note is the fact that with U.S. backing, West Germany's share in the total export of industrial goods of all imperialist countries had exceeded that of Britain

*"The United States of Europe Slogan," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXI.

**"Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXII.

*"Imperialism and the Split in the Socialist Movement," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXIII.

**"Draft Programme of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXIX.

and reached 18.8 per cent in the second quarter of 1959. This is the third time in history that Germany (West Germany) has surpassed Britain in the export of industrial goods. The first instance was in 1913 on the eve of World War I; the second in 1937 on the eve of World War II. These facts alone cannot fail to rouse the vigilance of the people. With similar U.S. backing, Japanese imperialism has also regained its competitive position in the world market. In 1937 Japan accounted for some 7 per cent in the total export of industrial goods of the imperialist countries, and by the second quarter of 1959 had restored its share to more than 6 per cent. This by no means satisfies the demands of the Japanese monopoly capitalists. The spearhead of Japan's drive for markets is directed in the first place towards Southeast Asia, and Japanese monopoly capital is utilizing every device to export capital, usurp the markets and plunder the resources of that area.

THE resurgent imperialist powers of West Germany and Japan are two sources of serious war danger. The inevitable outcome of the U.S. fostering West Germany and Japan will be, as the Chinese saying has it, to lift a rock only to smash its own toes. West Germany and Japan have already developed into formidable rivals of the United States in the battle for markets. Recent news reports on the proposed establishment of West German military bases in Spain and its preparations for conducting nuclear weapons tests are other ominous signs. In fact, West Germany even dares to attempt to establish military bases in England itself with the connivance of the reactionary rulers there. The foothold in the British Isles which the German army failed to achieve during World War II they now hope to secure smoothly and without resort to war. Blinded by their narrow interests, the U.S. monopoly capitalists have long since completely forgotten the lessons of World War II. According to the wishful thinking of the United States, a rearmed West Germany will serve as a mainstay in an anti-Soviet war in the West and a rearmed Japan in a war against the Soviet Union and China in the East. But did not the United States, Britain and France, prior to World War II, also plan to use Germany and Japan to wage war against the Soviet Union? History, however, followed a course quite independent of their will. Those who seek to commit murder with another's knife are the first to suffer its wounds. In this respect, the situation today differs from that before the Second World War only in that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has grown incomparably strong. Whoever dares launch a war against the socialist countries will only be courting his own destruction. In fact the ruling class of those countries know that unless they initiate an attack against the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, the latter will firmly adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence and never attack them first. As surely as water seeks its own level, so is it the nature of imperialism to bully the weak and fear the strong. Raw materials and markets are vital to the imperialist powers and they will fight for them by every means available. World War I was a war among the imperialist powers and World War II began in the first place among them. Though West Germany and Japan owe what they are

today to U.S. help and support, they will not always bow to U.S. dictates. Who can guarantee that West Germany will not unleash a new war of aggression in Western Europe and Japan in Southeast Asia? And who can guarantee that there will be no repetition of Pearl Harbour or that a new world war will not break out among the imperialist powers?

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out as early as 1945 that the real, immediate contradictions in the postwar world are the contradictions within the capitalist world: contradictions between the imperialist reactionaries and their own peoples, contradictions between the imperialist states and the colonies and semi-colonies and contradictions among the imperialist nations. The real, immediate contradictions of this period are not the contradictions between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union and the United States can coexist and are in fact coexisting in peace. The imperialist reactionaries purposely spread the shop-worn anti-Soviet myth that a third world war between the Soviet Union and the United States would flare up at any moment, using this as a smokescreen to cover up their ambitions to dominate the world and oppress their own peoples. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: **"The propaganda about an anti-Soviet war consists of two aspects. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism is really preparing a war against the Soviet Union; the current talk about an anti-Soviet war and other anti-Soviet propaganda is the political preparation for an anti-Soviet war. On the other hand, this propaganda is a smokescreen put up by the U.S. reactionaries to cover up the many real contradictions U.S. imperialism is now facing. These are the contradictions between the U.S. reactionaries and the American people and those between U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries and colonial and semi-colonial countries. At present the U.S. slogan of waging an anti-Soviet war actually means the oppression of the American people and the expansion of its aggressive forces in the capitalist world."** The truth of this great prediction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is now more apparent than ever.

IT is precisely because the imperialist system is the root cause of modern wars and the imperialist war forces led by the United States are daily and hourly creating the danger of war that the peoples of the world must take up the task of winning peace. The struggle for peace is an extremely complex and difficult task. When the working class seized state power following the October Revolution, Lenin said: **"Now the struggle for peace has started. This is a difficult struggle. Whoever has thought that it is easy to attain peace, that one has only to mention the word peace and the bourgeoisie will present it on a silver platter is a very naive person."**^{**} Great differences exist and a fundamental change has taken place in the relationship of forces between ourselves and the enemy since Lenin made this statement. The strength

* Comrade Mao Tse-tung on "Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers."

**"Speech at the First All-Russian Congress of the Navy," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXVI.

of the socialist camp has exceeded that of imperialism, peace that of war. However, imperialism is after all imperialism and monopoly capital is monopoly capital. Under such conditions, peace for which the people of the whole world thirst cannot be won if we beg it of imperialism instead of rallying all peoples to a struggle to defend world peace and oppose imperialist wars so as to tie the hands of the imperialist war-makers.

WE must acquire a correct understanding of the objective law that imperialism breeds war, for the very purpose of using this law to oppose and prevent imperialist war, and even eliminate war altogether. We must acquire a correct understanding of the origin of modern wars precisely in order to adopt a correct policy in the light of this understanding and wage a struggle for world peace and against imperialist wars. We have exposed the predatory nature of imperialism, its policy of plunder, its two-faced tactics of "peace" and war and its preparing and conducting limited wars at the same time that it makes ready for world war, in order to heighten the vigilance of the people, to fight imperialism tooth and nail. As the Chinese saying goes, "know the enemy and know yourself, and you will win any battle." The more thoroughly we know imperialism, the easier it will be to achieve our aim of shattering its war schemes and defending peace.

The broad masses of the people of every stratum in all the countries of the world, except the monopoly capitalist class and its followers who are only a small minority, are for the defence of world peace and against imperialist war. The struggle for world peace is therefore an extremely broad mass movement. In such a movement it is fully feasible for us to mobilize all who can possibly join the struggle, thus completely isolating the imperialist war forces.

To strive for and realize world peace, resolute struggles must be waged against the imperialist policy of aggression and plunder. In the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the masses of the oppressed fighting for complete national independence have battled unswervingly against colonialism, old and new. They form an important and indispensable force in the peace movement. A feature of the period following the Second World War is the surging wave of national independence movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the continued suppression and use of armed force by imperialism against them. These incessantly burning flames of war have their origin in the imperialist system. U.S. imperialist aggression is directed primarily against these colonial and semi-colonial countries and those which have won national independence. To achieve world peace, people everywhere should give their support to national liberation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, to the anti-imperialist struggles of countries which have already won national independence and to the righteous wars for national liberation and against imperialist aggression. They should put out the flames of imperialist-kindled war in these areas and in this way link such struggles closely with that for world peace.

In the imperialist countries, the broad masses, with the working class in the lead, are fighting resolutely for peace, for people's democracy and for socialism. They are another important and indispensable force in the peace movement. Having experienced the hardships of two world wars, these people are not willing to fight another. This widespread popular sentiment means that the enemies of world peace inevitably find themselves constantly encircled by the broad masses in their own countries. The struggle of the people of West Germany against rearmament is deepening with each passing day. The Japanese people's struggle against the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" is developing vigorously on a nationwide scale. The peoples of the United States, Britain, France and Italy are making headway against the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class, the militarization of their bourgeois governments and the latter's plans for enslavement. All these struggles, each merging with the other, will play an ever greater part in blocking war preparations and war-making by the imperialist forces.

THE consolidation, development and unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is the basic guarantee of world peace. The socialist countries are rapidly developing their economic strength. In the advanced branches of science and in military technology, the Soviet Union has far outstripped the United States. Our task is to unite all peace forces in the world around us and to continue to develop the situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. If this is done, the imperialists will not lightly dare start a war against



Eisenhower: Peace has always been our target.

Cartoon by Lan Chien-an

the socialist countries and will have misgivings about initiating wars elsewhere.

The fight for world peace is not an isolated one. Only by victory in all these struggles will imperialism be prevented from executing its criminal plans for world war.

Even when the imperialists are not launching a global war, we must still be alert to the possibility of their starting wars of a local character, wherever and whenever they think fit. The experiences of history show that when the imperialists unleash a "local war," unless the peace forces extinguish the flames in time and frustrate imperialist plans, the fire will inevitably spread. Historical experience also proves that, so long as the masses of the people maintain a high degree of vigilance, steadily expand and develop the forces for the defence of world peace and do not fear to fight heroically against the imperialists when the latter prepare or launch local wars, the imperialists will behave somewhat more carefully and the war flames can be quenched even when they have been kindled. In these years since the Second World War, the Chinese and Korean peoples, supported by the mighty world peace forces, jointly defeated U.S. imperialist designs for aggression against Korea, and the Egyptian people smashed a plot of imperialist aggression. Ignominious failure was also the outcome of the imperialist scheme to use the counter-revolutionary forces to overthrow the people's democratic system in Hungary. The same end befell the U.S.-British imperialists in their aggression against Lebanon and Jordan, and their plot to suppress the national revolution in Iraq. Confronted by the heroic people of Cuba, who are united as one, the U.S. imperialists dare not rush headlong into a war of aggression against that country. All these facts point up the truth that when resolutely opposed by the mighty forces defending world peace, local wars unleashed by the imperialists can be stopped in time, and any attempt to enlarge them can be thwarted.

As the Declaration of the Moscow Meeting pointed out: "At present, the forces of peace have so grown that there is a real possibility of averting wars." Facts have fully borne out the correctness of this view. For the sake of peace, it is necessary to reinforce the militant will of the peoples. Peace through struggle—that is the way to fight for peace taught us by the great Lenin.

TOGETHER with other socialist countries, the Chinese Government and people stand firmly for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We warmly welcome the trend towards relaxation in the international scene. We steadfastly advocate universal disarmament, prohibition of the testing and use of nuclear weapons, and a treaty of non-aggression between the two camps. The Chinese Government has consistently supported efforts by the Soviet Government and Comrade Khrushchov for the convocation of an East-West summit conference, and other proposals for peace. All these proposals, if realized, will be of great benefit to socialist construction in our country, to the entire socialist camp and to peace-loving countries and peoples the world over.

Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence was advanced under conditions in which a socialist country had been born, imperialism still existed and some sort of balance of power had been achieved between the two. Of course, in practice a period of peaceful coexistence is still replete with struggles between socialism and imperialism. The socialist countries adhere consistently and faithfully to a policy of peace. They will never invade other countries. But, the imperialist powers are aggressive by nature; they are bound to undermine peaceful coexistence when the opportunity arises. Therefore, even during those times when the policy of peaceful coexistence is accepted by imperialism, as Lenin told us, "We must remember that we are always a hair's breadth from all kinds of attack. We will do everything, if only it is within our power, to avert this calamity."* Today, socialism no longer faces the question of achieving some sort of balance of power with imperialism. It has won a preponderance in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. It is therefore in a better position to compel the imperialists to accept peaceful coexistence. But we must also bear in mind Lenin's teaching that "We are surrounded by people, classes and governments who openly express the greatest hatred for us."** Today, U.S. imperialism still surrounds us with a network of military bases and guided missiles; we must still maintain the keenest vigilance with regard to the danger of war which it creates. As the Moscow Declaration pointed out: "So long as imperialism exists, there will always be soil for aggressive wars."

WE have full confidence in being able to shatter the war plans of imperialism. But should we be afraid if the war maniacs, defying the will of the people of the world, unleash a war? Comrade Mao Tse-tung has given a Marxist-Leninist reply to this question in his work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*. He said: "We stand resolutely for peace and oppose war. But if the imperialists insist on unleashing another war, we should not be afraid of it. Our attitude on this question is the same as our attitude towards all disturbances: firstly, we are against it; secondly, we are not afraid of it. The First World War was followed by the birth of the Soviet Union with a population of 200 million. The Second World War was followed by the emergence of the socialist camp with a combined population of 900 million. If the imperialists should insist on launching a third world war, it is certain that several hundred million more will turn to socialism; then there will not be much room left in the world for the imperialists, while it is quite likely that the whole structure of imperialism will utterly collapse."

All peace-loving peoples, rally together, be on guard and keep up the struggle. So long as we frustrate all the imperialist schemes of plunder and enslavement, we will certainly be able to continue to prevent imperialist wars, uphold world peace and march forward to the goal of lasting peace.

*"The Ninth All-Russian Congress of the Soviets," *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol. XXXIII.

***Ibid.*

China Celebrates Hungarian Liberation Day

NATIONWIDE celebrations in China marked the 15th anniversary on April 4 of the liberation of Hungary from the German fascist yoke and internal reaction.

Peking, Canton, Shanghai, Sian, Chengtu, Changchun and other major cities arranged a full Sino-Hungarian Friendship Week programme (April 1-7). No centre of work or social activity was without its special event celebrating the occasion: a meeting, an exhibition, a concert, recital, talk or other get-together. Press gave detailed coverage of the celebrations and ran articles on socialist Hungary and its achievements, Sino-Hungarian activities and interviews with Hungarian specialists working in China. This was supplemented by the radio and television networks' special programmes of Hungarian music, singing and dancing. The concert troupe of the Hungarian Communist Youth League now on tour in China brought a vivid touch of Hungarian folk art, gay music and dancing of terrific vitality to the festivities. A delegation of the Hungarian-Chinese Friendship Association came specially for the occasion. Three excellent Hungarian films were billed in the cinemas throughout the week, and were seen by hundreds of thousands.

The people of China learnt a lot about Hungary in these days. The warmth of these activities was an expression of the deep friendship that has been built up between the two peoples in fraternal co-operation within the socialist camp.

Peking held a mass rally on the eve of the anniversary. It was attended by Chu Teh, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the state. The Hungarian Charge d'Affaires ad interim Szigeti Karoly and other Hungarian comrades were guests of honour. In his speech Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid warm tribute to Hungarian achievements, to the solidarity of the socialist camp and to friendship and co-operation between China and Hungary. "The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party," he declared, "is a staunch fighter in the ranks of the international communist movement. It is loyal at all times to the cause of the liberation of the proletariat. . . . The Hungarian Party, along with the fraternal parties in other countries, smashed the disruptive intrigues of modern revisionism and safeguarded the socialist system in Hungary. It has made significant contributions to the defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and to safeguarding the solidarity of the international communist movement and the socialist camp."

Referring to the mutual support existing between the Chinese and Hungarian peoples in their revolutionary struggle, the Vice-Premier said, "Our friendship is as deep and eternal as the flow of the Yangtse and the Danube." He concluded that "the continuous consolidation and

growth of the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Hungary are in the interest not only of socialist construction in our two countries, but also of the socialist camp as a whole and of world peace."

At the reception given later by the Hungarian Embassy, attended by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier Chou En-lai greeted socialist Hungary as "an important factor in world peace, a staunch member of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and a strong force in the international communist movement." "The ever closer co-operation between our two countries will promote the advance of our cause," he said. The Hungarian people set great store by their friendship with China, declared Charge d'Affaires ad interim Karoly in his reply.

On the outskirts of the capital at Huangtukang, thousands of commune members gathered early on the anniversary morning to greet a delegation of Hungarian guests. To the sound of gongs and drums and exploding fire-crackers, toasts were drunk and the commune was officially renamed the "China-Hungary Friendship People's Commune."

Shanghai, in addition to other activities, held an exhibition of Hungarian book-binding and printing. Hungarian specialists working in Tientsin, Chengtu, Chungking and Wuhan were guests of honour at celebrations in those cities.

Greet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference

The Chinese people warmly greeted the opening on April 11 of the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Conakry. On the eve of the conference, Premier Chou En-lai sent a special message of congratulation on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. "It is the common desire of all Asian and African peoples," says the Premier's message, "to win national independence and develop the national economy so as to free themselves speedily from poverty and backwardness. Since the Bandung Conference, this struggle has shown marked development and scored tremendous achievements. The Chinese people will continue in future to unite closely with other Asian and African peoples and we will support each other in this common cause. I sincerely wish the conference, on the basis of enhancing the Bandung spirit, will further strengthen and consolidate the friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African peoples and make more important contributions to the national independence movement and the cause of defending world peace."

National organizations of workers, women, youth and students all sent messages of congratulation on the convening of the conference and its great contributions to the cause of national liberation. *Renmin Ribao* featured a special editorial to felicitate and support the conference.

There was a special interest to the celebration in Yenchou County, Shantung Province. The Machine-Tractor Station there was started in 1955 with a gift of equipment and the help of experts from Hungary. Over the past five years, the station has grown steadily. It now has 30 tractors, serves a large area of commune agricultural land, trained 700 technical and administrative personnel for this and other areas and is now enlarging its secondary technical school to train 2,000 students as agricultural machine operators and technicians. Thanks to its help the neighbouring communes have been able to get yields of wheat that increase steadily year by year. Everyone there has the brightest memories of the selfless, skilled way the Hungarian experts worked when the station was being put on its feet. On this anniversary special murals were painted on its walls, an emulation campaign was launched in honour of the occasion and there was a huge turn out at the celebration meeting.

In the past ten years there has developed the most fruitful political, economic and cultural co-operation between China and Hungary. This brought the two peoples ever more closely together despite the great distance which separate them geographically. Conclusion of the Sino-Hungarian Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation in May last was a landmark in the growth of their relations. The Chinese people are deeply appreciative of the superb spirit of internationalism displayed by the Hungarian experts who have come to help them.

Joint Sino-Hungarian cultural activities are richly varied. In 1952 the Hungarian people's art troupe visited China for the first time and Hungarian dancing and music took a firm place in China's cultural treasury. In 1955 a Chinese opera troupe visited Hungary. Many exchange of exhibitions and delegations of science, culture, and education have been arranged, technical data and experience in many fields have been gladly passed on. Between 1950 and 1958, both countries have published hundreds of thousands of copies of translations of each others' books both classical and modern. Friendship associations established in 1958 and 1959 have worked well and energetically to promote this great friendship between the two peoples.

Welcome to Mongolian Delegation

CHINA's capital has given the warmest of welcomes to the Mongolian Delegation headed by Bayarn Jargalsaihan, President of the Great People's Hural and Member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The Delegation of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic arrived in Peking on April 8 on the invitation of Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. It was met at the airport by Chairman Chu Teh and a great crowd of people from all walks of life in the capital. In his speech of welcome, Chairman Chu Teh paid tribute to the profound, traditional friendship that exists between China and Mongolia, two close neighbours. The peoples of the two countries have always inspired and supported each other in their long

revolutionary struggles, he said, while in recent years, their friendly co-operation in the political, economic and cultural fields has developed steadily.

Chairman Chu Teh expressed his confidence that the delegation's visit to China "will promote the friendship and co-operation of the two peoples and strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union."

Thanking his welcomers, President Jargalsaihan said, "I bring the greetings and friendship of the people of the M.P.R. to the Chinese people and Government."

At the banquet given by Chairman Chu Teh in honour of the Mongolian delegation, hosts and guests toasted the friendship of the peoples, their achievements in socialist construction and the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

The delegation was given an enthusiastic welcome when they appeared at the N.P.C. session. In his speech addressed to the session President Jargalsaihan praised the great achievements of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung in carrying out the general line of the Communist Party and continuing the great leap forward in developing the national economy and culture.

Speaking of China's international position, he declared: "As one of the great powers, the prestige of the People's Republic of China in the international arena stands higher and more firmly consolidated than ever before; it holds an important position in the settling of current international issues. . . . No important current international issue can be settled without its participation. This is becoming clearer and clearer to people throughout the world.

"Powerful socialist China is now playing an important role in defeating the imperialists' aggressive policy of attempting to revive Japanese militarism, in plotting to organize various kinds of military blocs, and in their reactionary policy of trying to undermine the solidarity of the Afro-Asian countries.

"The peace-loving people and Government of the M.P.R. fully support the Chinese Government and people in their great efforts to maintain world peace and security and to develop friendship and co-operation among the nations," he declared.

The Peking press has given full expression to the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people for their fraternal neighbours. They have taken advantage of the occasion to report on the successes of the M.P.R. in socialist construction, and on the friendly relations that have been built up between the two peoples.

During their stay in Peking, the delegation visited the agricultural exhibition centre, the Museum of History, the new Peking railway station, the Peking Workers' Stadium, and other places of interest. The delegation is now touring Wuhan and other major cities.

As a further indication of the cementing of Sino-Mongolian friendship, Chairman Liu Shao-chi has accepted an invitation by President Zhamsarangin Sambu of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. to pay a visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

A Harvest of Friendship

by TU PEI-LIN

THE days of bustling activity to prepare the Chinese pavilion at the New Delhi International Agricultural Fair are over; the weeks of exhibition with their daily crowds of visitors, talks, meetings and film shows, are over. But there remains with us who were there a deep and abiding impression of the profound friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples shown in a million ways at the fair.

Over three million people visited the Chinese pavilion during the 81 days it was open. Reactionaries, taking a cold-war cue, tried in their spite to organize a boycott and more than once to upset the friendly atmosphere, but two thousand years of friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples was not to be so easily expunged. Visitors came in their daily thousands, reaching a peak of 150,000 in a single day. Indian peasants were full of praise for the Chinese pavilion. Agronomists were delighted at the very full information they got at the pavilion. Research workers dropped in to swap experiences and see how China is successfully solving her grain problem, while poets copied down the verses written by Chinese peasants during the big leap forward. . . .

During the exhibition, more than 800 technical discussions were held between visitors and the Chinese staff. All 800,000 copies of the exhibition programme with its explanatory notes on Chinese farming were snapped up. Indian farmers were delighted with sample packets of seeds of high-yield crops. One said: "May these seeds flourish and give forth fruit on Indian soil. We will always remember the friendship of our Chinese brothers!" News of these and the rice transplanters on exhibition spread far afield. Many letters came from remote parts of the country asking for seed samples and information on high yields. The Madras State pavilion, with the help of the Chinese pavilion personnel, made a Liling No. 2 rice transplanter and exhibited it. They were also making a Nan 105-B transplanter and asked their Chinese friends to help them check it over before the exhibition closed. Other farm tools like the vegetable sowers and simple harvesting machines also attracted special attention.

A grey-haired milkman came one day with his brother and four paper-wrapped packages in his hands. He sought his new friend Chen Ping-yin, chairman of Chayashan People's Commune of Honan Province. He first met Chen at the Chinese pavilion a month or so previously and they had become fast friends. He dropped in more than a dozen times for a chat. This last time he brought Indian sweetmeats with him because Chen was hard put to it to find time to be his guest at home.

Many thousands of those who visited the Chinese pavilion and heard at first hand about Chinese agriculture wrote enthusiastic comments in the visitors' book. They greeted the achievements of the people's communes as a striking manifestation of the creative power and genius of the people and praised them as an earnest of the

determination of the Chinese peasants to end poverty and build themselves a happy life. A group of visitors from West Bengal remarked that only free men can achieve such things. Many others wrote: "We will never again believe the slave labour lies."

On February 29, the day the fair closed, the press published the news that Premier Chou En-lai will visit Delhi in April for talks with Prime Minister Nehru. This good news delighted all who came to the Chinese pavilion that day. On that last day a crowd gathered early in front of the pavilion waiting for it to open. Though it was not a public holiday, the big pavilion was filled throughout the day with people anxious to seize this last opportunity of saying goodbye to their Chinese friends, of getting information on measures to increase farm yields, and have chats with the Chinese agricultural experts in attendance or the chairmen of people's communes who were always ready to tell about their farms.

AS the moment of closing drew nearer, the stream of visitors swelled. An Indian rice specialist from Bombay brought a gift of beautiful Indian handicraft work to his Chinese agronomist friend. The Central Botanical Gardens of Uttar Pradesh State sent over saplings asked for by the Chinese pavilion as part of an exchange of seeds and technological materials and expressed the hope for bigger exchanges in the future. Meena, an Indian worker who made friends with Lo Shih-fa, chairman of the Xinmin People's Commune of Szechuan Province, brought along a new badminton racket as a parting gift for the latter's commune. It was such expressions of friendship that moved us deeply.

When the Chinese pavilion finally closed, the Indian guides and service staff, who had helped, bade their Chinese colleagues a reluctant farewell. They exchanged addresses, photographs and souvenirs. The Indian guide who had charge of the model of the Chayashan People's Commune at the exhibition, pinned a peace dove badge on the breast of Chen Ping-yin, the commune chairman. Chen tightly grasped his hands and thanked him for the hard work he had contributed, tirelessly and patiently explaining the great changes in Chayashan and, at his own insistence, without a single day off. Once, when his leg was hurt in a cycle accident, he had still insisted on turning up to work. Another exhibition guide gave his picture and a carved cow-horn crane to Ma Pao-shan, another people's commune chairman, and said in Indian folk style: "If I forget you, may my tongue cleave to my palate and may I never speak again!"

A farewell party was held in the pavilion. We said goodbye to our friends and colleagues under the clear skies of a beautiful New Delhi spring night. We went home to cries of "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai!" — the peoples of India and China are brothers!

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Khrushchov's Visit to France *Hailed*

In an editorial hailing the success of Chairman Khrushchov's visit to France, *Da Gong Bao* writes (April 4): "This visit has not only strengthened the long-standing friendship between the peoples of France and the Soviet Union. It has also made important contributions towards easing international tension."

The French people have profound warm feelings towards the great Soviet Union, the editorial says, and are fully aware that friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union are a reliable guarantee of the independence and security of France. The calls, "Long live the friendship between France and the Soviet Union!" and "Long live peace!" which resounded all over France during Chairman Khrushchov's visit, show that the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and France has deep roots and is steadily developing, the editorial points out.

During his visit, Chairman Khrushchov spoke several times on important current international problems—including the Summit Conference, total disarmament and in particular the need for opposing the revival of West German militarism. In his speeches, he reminded the leaders of Western countries of the lessons of history and warned them against helping to arm those who have more than once committed aggression in Europe, thereby enabling them to launch new aggression. Once again, he emphasized the importance of signing a peace treaty with both German states. If the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union did not meet with the understanding of the Western countries, said Chairman Khrushchov, the Soviet Union would have to sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. The French people who have not forgotten German fascist aggression will readily appreciate the correct stand of the Soviet Union on the German question, the editorial says. A peaceful settlement of this question along the lines of the Soviet proposals is entirely in their interest.

The U.S. ruling clique has recently been talking volubly about peace, the editorial continues, but at the same time it has stepped up its support for the foreign expansion of the West German militarists, and is making more efforts to turn West Germany into a hotbed of war in Europe. This has made people in France and elsewhere in Europe see more clearly the double-faced tactics and criminal plots of the U.S. rulers.

Chairman Khrushchov's visit has enabled the people of France and of other countries in Western Europe to understand better the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and its enormous achievements in communist construction, says the editorial. The great Soviet Union is a bastion of peace. The efforts made by the U.S.S.R. and the socialist camp for peace and the relaxation of international tension have won worldwide support. The shopworn slanders of the U.S. imperialists and all reactionary forces about "the Soviet menace" and "the threat of Communism" have once again been exposed.

Chairman Khrushchov's journey to France is an important contribution to the cause of peace in Europe and the rest of the world, the editorial concludes. The Chinese people hail the success of this visit. They resolutely support the efforts made by the Soviet Union for peace and oppose the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the West German militarists for aggressive war.

Adenauer's Visit to Japan

West German Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Japan marks the open post World War II collaboration between the West German and Japanese militarists fostered by the U.S. and represents another concrete step taken by the U.S. to create tension and prepare for war, notes *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (April 4).

In exposing the hypocrisy of the joint communique issued by Adenauer and Kishi, the editorial points out that Ade-

nauer, successor to the German militarism which has already in the 20th century launched two world wars, and Kishi, representative of Japanese militarism responsible for a series of armed aggressions in the East during the past fifty years, invoked "freedom," "justice" and "peace." Their use of these words is nothing but bitter satire, it comments.

The editorial further points out that prior to his visit to Japan, Adenauer in his talks with U.S. President Eisenhower had obtained assurances that the West would be adamant at the Summit Conference and continue to insist on German unification through West German annexation of the German Democratic Republic, try to prevent the normalization of the situation in West Berlin and continue Western military occupation there. During his Japan visit, Adenauer raised a hue and cry that until a "secure" disarmament plan was adopted, the West "must remain strong" and under no circumstances discard nuclear arms and that West Germany and Japan must intensify their military build-up and not be "satisfied" with existing levels of rearmament. These sabre-rattling statements by Adenauer were openly endorsed by Kishi.

The Adenauer-Kishi joint communique also revealed that West Germany and Japan would "promote co-operation" in economic "assistance" to underdeveloped countries. This indicates that monopoly capital of the two countries will attempt to recon-



Putting It Together Again

by Mi Ku

cile their contradictions in the fight for markets and sources of raw materials and collaborate in the plunder and exploitation of the economically less-developed countries, the editorial continues.

This open collaboration between Adenauer and Kishi is not accidental, observes the editorial. It is a sure sign that West German and Japanese militarist forces have grown full fledged under the protective wing of the U.S. After citing the facts of West German and Japanese post-war economic and military expansion, the editorial warns that "this constitutes a danger signal to the people of Europe, Asia and the world."

However, the increasing exposure of their aggressive designs has placed the West German and Japanese militarists in difficult straits and made them ever more isolated. The open collaboration between Adenauer and Kishi, risking the powerful opposition of the people throughout the world, is in itself an indication that the West German and Japanese militarists are in so tight a spot that they have to seek mutual support, the editorial points out.

These collaboration activities are directly instigated by the U.S. imperialists. Adenauer's Japan visit on the eve of the Summit Conference was exactly timed to disturb and envenom the international climate. This is the very thing the U.S. imperialists want.

The Chinese people, the editorial states, have consistently opposed the criminal U.S. revival of West German and Japanese militarism and preparation for new wars, firmly endorsed the reasonable proposals of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic for the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German states and the settlement of the West Berlin question, and resolutely supported the struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. military alliance. At a time when the West German and Japanese militarists are furthering their collusion with the blessing of the U.S. imperialists and seriously threatening world peace, the Chinese people will redouble their efforts to cement the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, strengthen their solidarity with the German people, the Japanese people and the

April 12, 1960

"There's Nobody Here But Us Republicans!"

"There is an incorrect idea that we [the U.S.A.] sometimes support dictators," said U.S. President Eisenhower in a recent television interview.

There, now! We just never realized that Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Ngo Dinh Diem, Franco, Stroessner, Trujillo, *et al*, are all just lambs in wolves' clothing.

Why Be Squeamish?

Just one week before the Sharpeville massacre and while ordinary Britons were calling for a boycott of South African goods in protest against the Verwoerd government's policies of racial discrimination, British Prime Minister Macmillan declared: "I do not believe in refusing to trade with people just because of the way they manage some of their internal affairs."



"The question is: are they cheap?"

people of the world, and heighten their vigilance in the struggle against aggression and in defence of peace.

Outrages in South Viet Nam Denounced

Frenzied suppression of patriots in south Viet Nam by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements "is a concrete step in carrying out the U.S. plot to perpetuate the division of Viet Nam and turn south Viet Nam into a U.S. military base and colony," writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (April 10).

Commentator expresses full support for the demand made in the telegram of April 4 by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander-in-chief of the Viet Nam People's Army, to the international commission in Viet Nam that the fascist decree "No. 10 of 1959" issued by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and all sentences passed by the "special military tribunal" be cancelled and the "special military tribunal" set up in Saigon under the said decree be liquidated.

The Ngo Dinh Diem clique's unbridled repression of former resistance members in defiance of strong public protests and condemnation in Viet Nam and the world is by no means accidental. It is inseparably

connected with the U.S. policy of preparing for war and creating tensions in Indo-China, Commentator points out. At the very moment when the Ngo Dinh Diem clique is persecuting patriots in south Viet Nam, the U.S. is intensifying its military moves there by illegally introducing large quantities of war supplies, expanding its military organizations and reinforcing military bases. At the same time, the U.S. is behind the Ngo Dinh Diem army's support of the royal Laotian troops' "mopping up" operations on Laotian-Vietnamese borders for the purpose of strengthening the extreme pro-U.S. Laotian reactionaries who are staging an undemocratic election and plotting to extend the civil war. Thus, the U.S. is using the Ngo Dinh Diem clique as its tool to sabotage peace in Viet Nam and Indo-China and violate the Geneva agreements, says Commentator.

To save the innocent victims in south Viet Nam, uphold the Geneva agreements and safeguard peace in Viet Nam and Indo-China, the international commission in Viet Nam should take prompt measures to assure that the south Vietnamese authorities cancel the fascist decree and all sentences passed by the "special military tribunal," release all innocent victims and guarantee the implementation of the Geneva agreements, Commentator concludes.

3,000 Poets, Painters and Singers Meet

One of the current favourites among the Palace Museum's classical paintings is the scroll: *When Poets Meet*. It shows a party of four Tang poets at a poetry fest in a garden: long-gowned, sedate figures searching for the perfect phrase. Such poets would have been surprised but, if they were true poets, inordinately pleased if they had chanced to attend a recent contemporary poetry, song and painting festival enjoyed by three thousand Shanghai workers, peasants and soldiers. Their creative activities went on simultaneously on all four floors of the club in which they met. In that one night they produced 3,000 poems, 360 songs and 390 pictures.

It was characteristic of the times we live in that the limelight on this occasion was focussed on ten people whose names are known far and wide as outstanding workers but who are now winning fresh renown as poets. One stanza written collectively and recited impromptu in the poetry contest by this collective begins with the word *Kaimenhong*, literally "open the door to the red," a popular phrase of the day suggesting that the nation's energetic activities open the flood-gates of success for socialist construction. To the Chinese red is the colour of marriage, happiness and revolution. The stanza runs:

"Open the door to the red" in the sixties!

*The East wind spurs our steeds.
Building our mighty land, bending nature to our will,
We'll keep our places in the vanguard.*

One of these ten, Yi Shih-chuan, outstanding spinner of the No. 2 Shanghai Textile Mill (for her story, see *Peking Review*, No. 46, 1959) recited one of her own pieces:

The legend goes:

Drinking a flagon of wine, the immortal Li Po composed one hundred verses.

With us,

Labour and poetry are both enshrined in our hearts.

Look around!

What a beautiful garden of blossoming spring!

Here's my wish:

Send us endless glad tidings of victories in both labour and poetry!

Sunflower by Shen Chien, a boiler man, typifies a working lad's sentiments today:

He who taught me my trade is named Chang.

With smiling face he enters this place.

Just yesterday he was placed on the "literate list,"

Yet today he weaves verses.

One line of praise is for Chairman Mao.

Another gives thanks to the Party.

Last comes his treasured wish:

"Paint me a sunflower always facing the rising sun!"

Chen Wu-ken submitted a poem embodying the truths he has learnt from life:

*People I've met, I may forget;
But my own mother, I'll never forget.*

*Places I've been, I may forget;
But my native town, I'll never forget.*

Speeches I've listened to, I may forget;

But the words of the Party, I'll never forget.

Roads I've travelled, I may forget;

But the road to socialism, I'll never forget.

The famous peasant folk song singer Chang Shun-chi brought songs of the new countryside and the people's communes. Professional musicians too joined in the singing. The well-known soprano Chou Hsiao-yen and Meng Po, Vice-Director of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, led a chorus of workers in singing the song composed by Chen Hsi-yuan, a worker from the Da Hua Instrument and Meter Works called *The Strength of the General Line* (for building socialism). Famous film and stage artists sang or recited songs and poems produced in the contests. Many contestants who submitted poems took the opportunity to ask musicians for accompaniments to turn them into songs, while artists got poets to inscribe suitable poems or colophons on their paintings. The young chief naval engineer Yang Lieh-chang, whose *Battle at Quemoy* was one of the out-

standing entries at the Second Fine Arts Exhibition of the People's Liberation Army (see *Peking Review*, No. 9, 1960), offered an illustration to a verse dedicated to the navy. The veteran artist in traditional style painting Wang Ko-yi gave him professional consultation on his composition.

Pa Chin, author of the famous trilogy of novels, *Family*, *Spring* and *Autumn*, and Vice-Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, headed the committee to judge the contests. One of the poems that impressed him most is by Li Fu-hsiang, a labour hero who is known among his mates as the "Magic Hand with Drilling Machines." It is entitled *Ode to the Red Sun*:

*When Chairman Mao comes forth,
The East shines red.*

*All living things prosper,
The earth is "red."*

*Six hundred million, peony bright:
Each one is "red."*

*For all our beautiful hills and streams,
Eternal time is "red."*

Scribbled on a piece of paper in the contest, Li handed it over to Pa Chin for comment. It strongly appealed to his imagination that a labour hero, famous for having completed a 17-year quota of work in a single year, should be composing verses too. This image of the 600 million people, like peonies, "each one red"—politically advanced and professionally proficient—is a poetic image of communist thinking. Li Fu-hsiang's poem reflects the great reality of today and the bright vision of the future.

Pa Chin expresses his conviction that this communist outlook and the great outpouring of art and literature from the working people will have a profound influence on the further growth of China's art and literature.

SHORT NOTES

"Hindi-Chinese Dictionary." Publication of a *Hindi-Chinese Dictionary*, the first of its kind to be published in this country, is announced by the Shangwu Press. This is welcome news for those who have felt an urgent need of such a dictionary.

The new dictionary has more than 40,000 entries. It was produced by the

collective efforts of teachers and students of the Hindi Section of the Department of Oriental Languages, Peking University, and is yet another fruit of the big leap forward. The collecting of materials and writing of the first draft was done mainly by the students. They would probably never have dared to take on the job had it not been for the encouragement of the department's Communist Party branch to "emancipate minds" and do their

scientific research in the big-leap spirit.

The first draft was written in 50 days. Those engaged on it were keen to make this bit of contribution to promoting Sino-Indian cultural exchange and the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

In reviewing and finalizing this, faculty members took a big hand. Faculty members from India gave enthusiastic support to the project.

The text was ready for printing in December last.

The new dictionary draws heavily on the *Hindi-Russian Dictionary* published in the Soviet Union. This too was translated into Chinese during the big leap by the Peking Foreign Languages Institute to help the Peking University students in their work. From planning to publishing, the project was completed in a year and a half.

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.

FESTIVAL OF LOCAL OPERAS

(April 13—23)

▲ **BY THE KINSHA RIVER** An episode from the famous Long March. It tells how the Red Army exposes a Kuomintang plot and unites in friendship with the Tibetans as it crosses the Tibetan Region by the Kinsha River in 1936. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

▲ **A SINGLE SPARK** A play produced by the Shanghai Opera Troupe. With the help of the Communist Party an ordinary working woman, exploited and oppressed by the landlords and their thugs becomes a dauntless revolutionary fighter during the Anti-Japanese War.

▲ **THE SZECHUAN WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** An opera based on the actual story of a peasant girl in Szechuan Province who, forced to flee from landlord oppression into a mountain wilderness, returns to the world of men after liberation. Produced by the Chinese Opera School.

▲ **THE EIGHT HEROINES OF THE PEONY RIVER** A play based on the true story of the eight girls of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army who, rather than surrender to the Japanese, drowned themselves in the Peony River in 1936. Produced by Heilungkiang Pingju Opera Troupe.

▲ **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** Produced by China Quyi Troupe.
(Watch for dates and places.)

KUNQU

▲ **BUILDING THE CANAL THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS** A modern play produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre, telling how the peasants in a newly-born people's commune in 1958 conceived and built a daring water conservancy project.
(Watch for dates and places.)

MODERN OPERA

▲ **RED SUN OVER KESHAN MOUNTAIN** A new opera produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A. Exposing the miseries suffered by the Tibetan people under serfdom in the past, this opera shows how, after helping to put down the rebellion of the reactionaries in the Khamba area, they took their destinies into their own hands.
April 13-15, 7:30 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

THEATRE

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play written by the famous playwright, Tien Han. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty marries Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. This Tibetan-Han union strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.
April 13-19, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** A new play based on the true story from Pinglu County, Shansi Province. Sixty-one road-builders accidentally eat tainted food. A dramatic rescue operation saves their lives. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.
April 13-19, 7:15 p.m. Shiyuan Theatre

▲ **IRON FLOWS IN BASHAN** A new play. The Bashan Iron Works asks a neighbouring plant for the help of its technicians but is turned down by its director. The Party secretary, however, wants to help them and in the ensuing events the backward director learns a lesson. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.
April 18-20, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **COMRADES, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG** A new play based on recent history. It describes the staunch final struggle waged during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression by the Communist Party against the capitulationists, who, because of their wrong policies, cause the Party to suffer heavy losses. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.
April 16-19, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **LENIN AND THE YOUNG GENERATION** A Soviet play about Lenin's care and concern for the children in the hard days of 1918. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.
April 16-19, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

FILMS

▲ **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** Produced by the Peking Film Studio.
April 13-17, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **A CHUANG TAPESTRY** A full-length animated cartoon in colour. Produced by the Shanghai Fine Arts Film Studio. This is the story of how a woman and her son in the Chuang Autonomous Region lived through many adventures and difficulties

which they recorded in the intricate patterns and designs of myriad colours that they embroidered in satin.

April 13-15, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

▲ **EAGLES OF THE SEA** A feature film in colour produced by the August First Film Studio, a story of the P.L.A. navy in action against the Chiang Kai-shek pirates.

▲ **EVERYONE A SOLDIER** A documentary in colour produced by the August First Film Studio, recording how Chinese people from every walk of life organized their militia units in 1958.
(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **EUGENE ONYEGIN** A Soviet feature based on the famous opera of the same title adapted by Tchaikovsky from a poem by Pushkin.
April 13-15, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE THIRTY-NINTH BRIGADE** A Hungarian historical feature dubbed in Chinese, about the Soviet Republic set up by the Hungarian working people and how it was attacked and destroyed by the foreign imperialists.
April 13 & 14, Guang An Men, Xin Zhong Guo

▲ **YESTERDAY** A Hungarian feature about the socialist patriots who stood firm till victory in the struggle against the armed counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary in 1956.
April 13 & 14, Shengli

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION** On display are pottery, items in silver, embroideries, knitting, etc. from Han and various national minorities in Kweichow Province. Open daily from 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **HUNGARIAN PICTURE AND HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION** Showing the growth of the Hungarian People's Republic in every field since its founding in 1945. Open daily from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
At the Jingshan Park

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