

# PEKING REVIEW

19

May 10, 1960

## U.S. IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF TURKEY!

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*Round the Week, Theatre and  
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北  
京  
周  
報

# LONG LIVE LENINISM!

This book contains: "Long Live Leninism!" an article written by the Editorial Department of *Hongqi* (Red Flag) in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin; "Forward Along the Path of the Great Lenin" an article written by the Editorial Department of *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily); and "Unite Under Lenin's Revolutionary Banner!" the text of an address delivered by Comrade Lu Ting-yi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, at a meeting held by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Peking on April 22, 1960, in celebration of the Lenin anniversary.

108 pp.

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 10, 1960 Vol. III No. 19

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### A Good Time Had by All

Leaving no doubt that International Labour Day this year meant more to the Chinese people than ever before, May 1 saw grand demonstrations in all the cities throughout China. Rallies and festivities of one kind or another were held everywhere, and everyone enjoyed the two days of holiday on May 1 and 2.

Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai and other leaders of the Communist Party and Government, out in various parts of the country, joined the local people in their celebrations.

Chairman Mao was in Tientsin. More than three million people there came out in May Day parades and demonstrations. Fifty thousand workers, peasants, students, office workers and members of people's communes, gathered at a mass rally in the central square there, greeted him with joyous shouts of "Long Live Chairman Mao!"

The people of Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuan Province, were happy to have Chairman Liu Shao-chi among them during their celebrations. Premier Chou En-lai, just back from his visit to Burma, India and Nepal, celebrated May Day with the people in Kweiyang, capital of multi-national Kweichow Province in the Southwest. Young Pioneers catching sight of him unexpectedly rushed up and presented him with the bouquets of flowers they carried.

China's workers pledged on May Day to make still greater efforts to increase production in the cause of international peace and progress.

They brought solid achievements to the celebration of this day of solidarity between the working people of the whole world. In the first quarter of this year they completed 30 per cent of the year's industrial production plan; the value of average daily output was 14.6 per cent higher than in the last quarter of last year. They produced 26 per cent of the total amount of iron output planned for the year, 24 per cent of the steel and 27 per cent of the coal. With these gains in hand, they are out to accomplish before the

end of June a minimum of 50 per cent of the national economic plan for 1960.

### Paotow's Red-Letter Day

May 1 was a double red-letter day for Paotow. While May Day celebrations were at their height, workers produced the first heat of steel at the No. 1 open-hearth furnace of the Paotow Iron and Steel Works. This giant furnace, designed with Soviet assistance, ranks among the biggest and most up-to-date of its kind in China. Its commissioning means added strength to China's steel capacity as well as a new stage in the industrial development of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

Together with its subsidiary projects it was completed 12 months ahead of schedule — built in the record time of five months and five days. Actual construction work took less than four months.

This remarkable speed of construction was due in no small part to the many innovations introduced by the workers and the immense help given by other factories. More than 290 factories in various parts of the country helped with the making of its complex and highly mechanized and automated equipment. Anshan, China's premier steel centre, sent Paotow nearly 300 of its own steelworkers, in addition to training many more sent from Paotow itself. The furnace is an epitome of Sino-Soviet friendship. Engineering plants in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the Soviet Union made special efforts to speed up production of equipment designed for Paotow and get it to the building site in time.

The Paotow plant is one of the two largest iron and steel complexes China is building with the aid of the Soviet Union. It is also of special significance as the first big modern metallurgical enterprise built in a Chinese national minority region. It stands, therefore, as a new victory for the national policy of the Chinese Communist Party. Many local minority people are being trained there as skilled workers. The first heat of steel from the new furnace was tapped

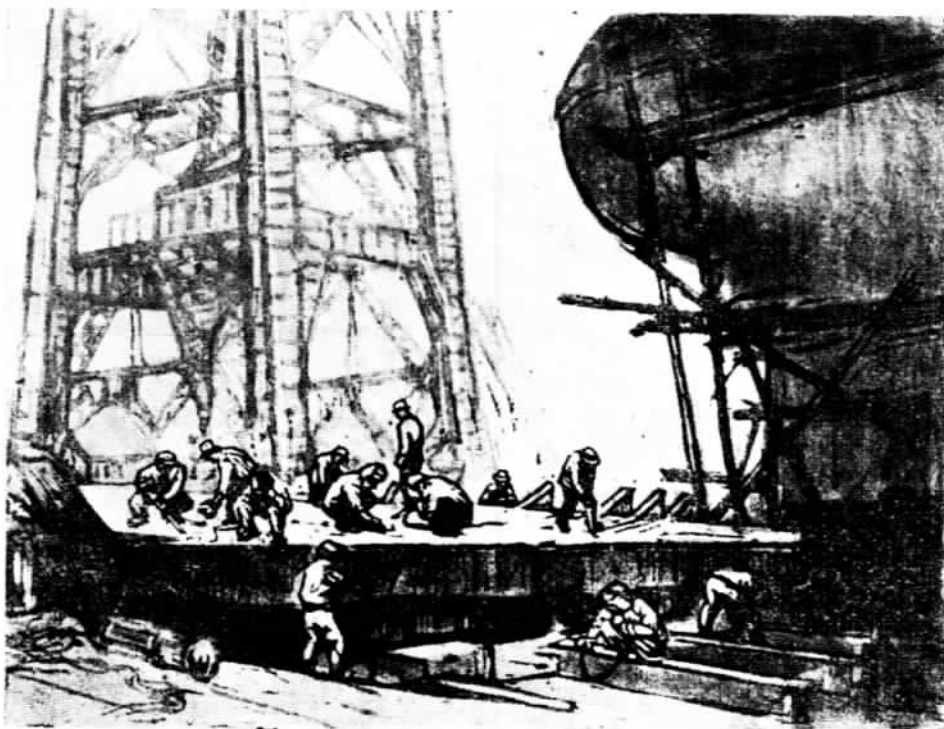
by Mongolian workers — Inner Mongolia's first generation of steelworkers. With the brotherly help of their Han mates, they have grown up there along with the building of this new steel giant.

## Defend and Build

The men and women of the Chinese people's militia have played a heroic and important role in the revolutionary wars, in the war against the Japanese invaders and in present-day socialist construction and national defence. To review this long and glorious tradition and to mobilize further the revolutionary initiative of the militia in socialist construction and national defence, its representatives recently held a conference in Peking. Worker, peasant and student militia from China's many nationalities were among the delegates.

At the opening meeting Marshal Ho Lung, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, delivered a congratulatory message from the Party and Government. In his speech he hailed the achievements of the people's militia as a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's teachings. "During the protracted revolutionary wars, in China's economic construction and in the building of our national defence," he said, "Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively applied and developed Marxist-Leninist teachings on arming the people." He called on the people's militia throughout the country to display their revolutionary energy to an even greater extent in building socialism. Marshal Ho Lung called at the same time for constant vigilance against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism. "While the U.S. imperialists are still occupying our territory of Taiwan, stepping up armaments preparations, expanding military bases in our neighbourhood and working energetically to foster the revival of Japanese militarism, we must not in the least degree and under any circumstances relax our vigilance and necessary precautions. We must strengthen the building of the people's militia at the same time as we step up modernization of the People's Liberation Army."

At the closing meeting Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the



In a Ship-building Yard

Woodcut in colour by Liang Tung

Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence, told the conference that the central task of the people's militia at present was to exert the utmost efforts in socialist construction. "The establishment of large numbers of people's militia divisions," he said, "is not only of extremely great importance to strengthening the building of national defence, but also has immeasurable effects on accelerating socialist economic construction." He expressed his confidence that the conference would contribute to these ends.

Marshal Lin Piao pointed out that the imperialists are making preparations for a large-scale war using guided missiles and nuclear weapons. To deal with such a war, he said, the most important thing is to mobilize and rely on the people to carry out a people's war. China has already built up powerful regular armed forces, but this is only one aspect of the building of the national defences. The other aspect which is of great importance is to strengthen the building of the people's militia and establish large numbers of people's militia divisions.

## East Wind Overwhelms West Breeze

The motorship *Dongfeng* (East Wind), launched last month in Shang-

hai, is the first 10,000-ton ocean-going vessel designed by Chinese engineers and built in a Chinese shipyard. It was built in record time, sliding down the ways of the Kiangnan Shipyard and into the Whangpoo River just 49 days after work started on it in the slips and only 88 days from the day procurement of its parts began. This beats the record the Kawasaki Company of Japan holds in building its 10,500-ton *West Breeze* in four months and nine days. The Kiangnan workers have a reputation for speed and quality. In 1958 and 1959 they built two 5,000-ton ships in record time.

The *Dongfeng* is "made in China" throughout. It measures more than 160 metres from stem to stern, with a deadweight capacity of 10,000 tons and a displacement of more than 16,000 tons. Powered by an 8,800 h.p. diesel engine made by the Shanghai Hutung Shipyard, it will cruise at 17 knots an hour. It can sail non-stop from Shanghai to Leningrad by way of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

Technical innovations account for the speed with which the *Dongfeng* was built. The Kiangnan workers put forward 300 proposals to improve its construction and speed work on it. Shipwrights and engineers put their heads together to produce its gyrocompass, the first ever made in this country.

# U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of Turkey!

Following is the text of an editorial of "Renmin Ribao" published on May 4, 1960. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

**T**ODAY is the 41st anniversary of the "May 4 Movement." Forty-one years ago, an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal mass movement of great historical significance in the history of the modern Chinese revolution began in Peking. Peking students held a gigantic demonstration in front of Tien An Men against imperialist aggression and the traitorous activities of the feudal warlords. They raised the slogan "Uphold our sovereignty and punish the traitors!" A prompt response came from various parts of the country. Under the influence of the Chinese Marxists, the Chinese working class for the first time appeared on the political scene as a "class for itself"; workers in Shanghai, Tangshan and Changhsin-tien held large-scale political strikes. With the rapid rise of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal mass movement, the Chinese revolution entered a new stage — the stage of the new democratic revolution. In the decades that followed, rallying the people throughout the country, the Chinese working class, under the leadership of its vanguard — the Chinese Communist Party, has victoriously overthrown the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. Following the completion of the new democratic revolution, it has carried out the socialist revolution and is now striving to build China into a great socialist state with a modern industry and agriculture, science and culture.

## Eruption of Volcanoes

Today, as we commemorate the 41st anniversary of the "May 4 Movement" we see that conditions in many parts of the world are quite similar to those obtaining in the old China of 41 years ago. On the one hand, the imperialists, and the U.S. imperialists in particular, most viciously plunder and enslave many countries; they foster a handful of reactionaries in those countries in maintaining a brutal fascist rule over their people. On the other hand, in order to win national independence, democracy, freedom and even the right to live, the broad masses of the people have no alternative but to rise and wage a heroic struggle against the imperialists and their lackeys. The slogan "Uphold our sovereignty and punish the traitors!" raised by the Peking students 41 years ago is still of great practical significance for the youth and people of many lands.

Recently we have seen how the volcanoes under the feet of the U.S. imperialists have erupted one after another. After the youth of south Korea kindled the flames of struggles against the U.S.-Syngman Rhee clique, the youth of Turkey have risen heroically to battle

their U.S.-supported dictator government. On April 28, ten thousand students in Istanbul held a huge demonstration, demanding that the dictator Menderes resign. The Turkish reactionary government resorted to bloody suppression of the demonstrators, but this failed to cow the people into submission; on the contrary, it made them even more angry. The flames of the people's wrath soon spread to Ankara, the capital, and other cities; a surging tide of patriotic struggle is making a massive assault on the rule of the United States and its lackeys in Turkey.

## U.S. Puppet

**T**HESE demonstrations broke out because the Turkish people can no longer tolerate the reactionary policy pursued by the traitorous and dictatorial Menderes government; they find it impossible to live any longer under present conditions. The Menderes government, fostered and sustained by the U.S. imperialists, has for many years now followed a policy of betraying the national interests of Turkey, turning it into a U.S. vassal state and plunging its 27 million people into an abyss of suffering and poverty. The U.S. imperialists have always regarded the Menderes government as an important instrument for carrying out their policy of expansion, aggression and war, and especially as a springboard for attack on the socialist camp and a gendarme to suppress the national independence movements in the Middle East. The United States has set up many military bases in Turkey, stationed 15,000 troops and committed every type of crime there.

The bilateral military treaty between the United States and Turkey signed in March 1959 secured the United States the right to send troops to Turkey whenever the "need" arises. With Turkey as a base, U.S. forces have carried out armed threats and military aggression against Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, and the Menderes clique has always played the ignominious role of accomplice. To foster this handful of Turkish reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists, under the "Truman Doctrine," the "Marshall Plan," "Point-Four Programme," and the "Eisenhower Doctrine," have granted them "aid" totalling 3,000 million dollars. But this has not brought the slightest benefit to the Turkish people. To suit the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, the Menderes government maintains an armed force 600,000 strong; 60 per cent of its annual budget goes to military expenditures. These huge military expenditures have led to serious financial deficits. National debts amount to 55 per cent of the national income. Its home industries suffer from U.S. dumping. Many enterprises have closed down. Many factories work at less than 40 per cent of capacity. The number of the unemployed is rising over the 400,000 mark. Commodity prices keep soaring. The cost of living has gone up sixfold since 1950. To sup-

press the resistance of the masses, the Menderes government maintains a most brutal fascist regime, depriving the people of even the smallest elements of democracy and freedom, throwing thousands of patriots into jail and prohibiting the opposition parties from engaging in election activities during general elections. During his recent visit to Turkey, Eisenhower went so far as to acclaim this traitorous and utterly brutal government a "modern proving ground" and "an inspiration and a guiding light to all newly independent nations determined on progress, prosperity and peace." This merely shows that on the lips of the U.S. imperialists, brutality means "progress," economic crisis means "prosperity," and arms expansion and war preparations mean "peace." But this cannot hoodwink the Turkish youth and people. If there is any "inspiration" to speak of, it is for them to rise and overthrow this traitorous and dictatorial Menderes government. The Turkish youth today hold high the banner of independence, democracy and freedom; they demand an end to the rule of the Menderes clique and the disastrous policy imposed on them by the United States. The youth are the vanguard of the people. The just struggle being waged by the Turkish youth reflects the Turkish people's deep hatred of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys as well as the swift progress of the national and democratic movements sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America. It shows that no force can stem this mighty tide of history.

### Washington Backs Up Traitors

THE situation in Turkey demonstrates that in order to realize their mad ambition of world domination, the U.S. imperialists are doing all they can to gather and foster a handful of the most reactionary traitors in various countries, so that they can encroach upon the sovereignty and national interests of these countries without let or hindrance, and turn them into parts of the so-called "free world" where they are free to work their will. The most decadent forces and reactionary dictators today like Syngman Rhee and Huh Chung of south Korea, Menderes of Turkey, Ngo Dinh Diem of south Viet Nam, Kishi of Japan, Franco of Spain, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Somoza of Nicaragua as well as Batista and Jimenez who have already been overthrown by the people, are all U.S.-fostered lackeys and act on U.S. orders. It is with the support of U.S. bayonets that they maintain their dark rule and ruthlessly suppress the people. All this directly harms the fundamental interests of the peoples of these countries and brings them endless calamities. Chiang Kai-shek in China's Taiwan is another of the lackeys fostered by the United States. Facts prove that U.S. imperialism has for long become the centre of the world's ultra-reactionaries and supporter of all the forces of decay. It is the most ferocious enemy of all the oppressed nations and peoples.

The United States has always tried to cover up its criminal activities against the people of the various countries. It acclaims Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, Ngo Dinh Diem, Menderes and other traitors that it fosters as "tremendous patriots" and "freedom fighters" and describes the dark hells of their dictatorial rule as "shop windows of democracy" and "proving grounds" of freedom; it tries hard to conceal the master-

servant relations between itself and these notorious dictators and traitors. U.S. President Eisenhower, for example, recently declared openly as if he were in real earnest that: ". . . I have heard it said that the United States supports dictators. This is ridiculous. Surely, no nation loves liberty more . . . than does the United States." Eisenhower imagined that in this way he could whitewash the United States. But the heroic struggle of the people of south Korea against the Syngman Rhee clique has given Eisenhower a slap in the face. Now comes another slap in his face — the big demonstrations of the Turkish people against Menderes. If the United States really loves "freedom" so dearly, why is it that all those it supports by all means in its power, are a handful of the most rotten, most barbarous and most despotic reactionaries? Is this the kind of "freedom" that Eisenhower and his fellow imperialists are talking about?

### Net Results of U.S. "Aid"

THE case of Turkey patently exposes the fraud of U.S. "aid." What does U.S. "aid" bring in fact? It brings heavy burdens in military expenditure, astronomical national debts, national economic crises, inflation, sharp increases in unemployment and pauperization of the people. This exactly describes present conditions in Turkey. When he visited that country last year, Eisenhower went so far as to describe Turkey, without batting an eyelid, as an "inspiring example" of progress and prosperity achieved with U.S. aid and as a "guiding light" for all newly independent countries. But the clear, indisputable fact is that the Turkish people can no longer put up with the sufferings and disasters brought them by the United States and its lackeys and have risen in heroic struggle. This is indeed an "inspiration" and a "guiding light" with rich educational meaning for all those who have not yet recognized the harmful nature of "U.S. aid."

No fine words or subterfuges can conceal the true aggressive colours of U.S. imperialism. From personal experience, the people of the various countries have learnt what is the root cause of their troubles and sufferings. Every day they become more conscious of the truth. It is particularly significant that the angry call of the south Korean people is echoed first by the Turkish people. As is well known, U.S. imperialism regarded both Turkey and south Korea as its most loyal and dependable "allies." The United States put its largest stakes on them and maintained the tightest control over them. It has bases all over Turkey. Large numbers of U.S. troops are stationed there. U.S. "experts" and "advisors" have infiltrated into almost every Turkish political, economic and military department, exerting a tight control over every artery in that country. U.S. imperialism and the Turkish reactionaries apparently believe that in this way they can safely ride roughshod over the Turkish people. Was it not precisely because the United States regarded Turkey as a most "dependable" place that it decided to move the headquarters of the Middle East aggressive bloc to Ankara after the fall of the Faisal monarchy in Iraq? Did not U.S. President Eisenhower warmly acclaim the "political stability" of this "sister republic" when he visited Turkey last year?

But the facts have shown that no matter how strong the U.S.-made chain may be, it cannot tie the hands of opposition of the people and that the more reactionary a rule is the quicker will it awaken the people and stimulate their will to struggle. Now the Turkish people have risen in action. It is obviously futile for Menderes' dictatorial regime to try to smother the flames of the people's struggle by frenzied acts of suppression. Since U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are unable to prevent the explosion of the people's wrath even in places like south Korea and Turkey, what "tranquil, happy land" will be left to U.S. imperialism in the so-called "free world" it dominates? As the British press has said in ridicule, the "shop windows" of the "free world" have become heaps of broken glass. In the era of the people's growing awakening today, the volcanoes under the feet of U.S. imperialism are bound to erupt one after another in a chain reaction. Washington is already panic-stricken by this alarming situation. The United States has replaced Syngman Rhee with his accomplice, Huh Chung, in south Korea. Probably it will make a similar deceptive move in Turkey. But as long as the U.S. aggressive forces remain there, those countries which are the objects of aggression will remain unfree. The trick of substituting a new puppet for an old one cannot deceive the youth and the people of the countries who are fighting for freedom.

#### **Support the Turkish People**

**N**O doubt, the patriotic struggle of the Turkish people has the support of all those who stand for justice in the world. This is not only because the Turkish people are fighting for independence, democracy and freedom, but also because that struggle, like the liberation struggles waged by the peoples of other countries, serves to prevent imperialism headed by the United States from unleashing aggressive war. Every victory scored by the

Turkish people is inevitably a blow against U.S. imperialist plots of aggression and war. That is why to give resolute support to the struggle of the Turkish people is to effectively safeguard world peace. At the end of April, the Chinese people held mass meetings and staged demonstrations throughout the country in support of the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people. Today, when they mark the 41st anniversary of the "May 4 Movement," the Chinese people are again holding large-scale mass meetings and demonstrations in support of the Turkish people who are struggling steadfastly against the United States and its lackeys, and in firm opposition to the enslavement and massacre of Turkish patriots by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese people who have won victory have always regarded it as their lofty international duty to give firm support to the just struggle waged by the peoples of the world for liberation and the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Chinese people have always stood unswervingly on the side of the people of all countries, on the side of those who are opposed to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and on the side of the struggle to safeguard world peace. We are confident that just as the Chinese people who put forward the slogan "Uphold our sovereignty and punish the traitors!" 41 years ago, have won victory, so the south Korean and Turkish people and all other peoples subject to U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression will certainly win the final victory, even though they still face hard and tortuous struggles.

All those who are suffering from U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression, unite and fight against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war!

U.S. imperialism, get out of Turkey, south Korea, south Viet Nam, Japan, the Philippines and China's territory Taiwan!

#### **International Solidarity in Action**

# **Nation Rallies in Support of Turkish People**

by **OUR CORRESPONDENT**

**A**LL over China, in more than a score of cities, hundreds of thousands of young people and representatives from all walks of life rallied on May 4 to demonstrate their solidarity with the Turkish youth and people now locked in struggle with the reactionary Menderes regime and its U.S. imperialist masters. In this way they marked the anniversary of the great anti-imperialist and anti-feudal "May 4 Movement," which, touched off by students in Peking in 1919, ushered in a new stage in China's nationwide struggle against imperialism and its lackeys.

These stirring rallies, in the wake of the mammoth support-the-south-Korean-people demonstrations which swept the nation only a few days before, emphasized once more the sense of oneness the Chinese people feel with all the popular struggles now shaking the world.

The Peking rally took place in front of Tai Ho Tien, a palace inside the former forbidden city and not far from the scene of the heroic student demonstrations of 1919. Long before the meeting began, the vast square was packed to capacity. A crowd of more than 50 thousand young people — students, young workers, office



At the Peking Rally

Sketch by Yang Chao-san

employees, militiamen and soldiers—had converged from all parts of the city, singing revolutionary songs and shouting slogans of support for the patriotic struggles of the Turkish and other oppressed peoples and condemning U.S. imperialism. The hundreds of red flags flying in the strong breeze, the gold-lettered banners, placards and pennants resplendent in the afternoon sun and the strong, young voices raised in revolutionary song turned the ancient grounds into a place of seething colour and stirring sound. At three o'clock, Communist Party and government leaders, representatives of democratic parties and people's organizations and foreign guests mounted the rostrum on the marble terrace. Tumultuous applause shook the square.

### Imperialism and Reactionaries Condemned

Cheers greeted Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and rally keynoter, as he went to the microphone and declared that the citizens of Peking had chosen this memorable day of action against imperialists and traitors to demonstrate their unreserved support for the just struggle of the Turkish people against Menderes, lap-dog of U.S. imperialism. The traitorous Menderes policies, he said, had played havoc with Turkey and made life intolerable for its people, compelling them to rise up and fight. He predicted that the fascist measures of repression employed by the Menderes band against the people would hasten its downfall, as in the case of the traitors Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee.

Pointing out that U.S. imperialism—architect and builder of the reactionary Menderes regime—was the

source of the misery suffered by the Turkish people and therefore their most vicious enemy, the Chinese Communist Youth League leader stressed: "The people's struggle against dictatorial rule and for democratic freedom in all oppressed nations must be closely linked with the struggle against imperialism. This is an irrefutable truth. This is so because all reactionaries in colonial and semi-colonial countries are colluding with foreign imperialists to oppress and exploit their own peoples and rely on imperialism for their power, while the imperialists are always ready to buy over traitors to the nation and use them as catspaws for the plunder and enslavement of other peoples."

To shouts of approval from the rally, Hu Yao-pang declared that the Chinese youth and people, educated by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, "have and always will be the most faithful and reliable friends of all oppressed nations." The Chinese people, he said, had their fill of imperialist bullying and stood up; they bear an implacable hatred for imperialism and infinite sympathy for the oppressed peoples and they stand four square behind all patriotic anti-imperialist struggles of the oppressed nations.

### A Demonstration of Internationalism

The rally was a tremendous demonstration of internationalism in action. As leaders of democratic parties, trade unions, and women's organizations and representatives of young workers, peasants and students followed each other to the microphone, they voiced the unanimous support of China's 650 million for the Turkish people. When Burhan Shahidi, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, reported to the meeting on the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Conakry which he recently attended as a delegate, and on the determination shown by the African peoples to fight for independence and against imperialist domination, he was cheered again and again.

Thundering ovations also greeted the representatives of Somaliland, Iraq, Chile and the Congo who addressed the meeting. They were the faces of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their presence at the rally was a fitting demonstration of the solidarity of the people's movements on the three continents. When Gbagbu Dominique, National Chairman of the Youth Union of the Congo National Movement Party, declared that his country would join the ranks of independent nations in June, the audience responded with enthusiastic applause.

The rally came to a dramatic climax when, following the adoption of a message of support for the Turkish people, 2,000 university students rose from the heart of the square and gave a moving and powerful rendition of popular revolutionary songs and a contemporary song called *We Will Liberate Taiwan!* As the whole rally joined in singing the stirring student song *Unity Is Strength*, well remembered from the eve of liberation, huge coloured balloons bearing slogans of solidarity with the world anti-imperialist struggle were released. They drifted slowly skyward, carrying the sentiments of China's people far and wide.



# Premier Chou En-lai in Cambodia

**P**REMIER Chou En-lai's visit to Cambodia is a deeply impressive and further testimony to China's ever-expanding cordial relations with its friendly Asian neighbours.

When the Chinese Premier, accompanied by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other members of his party, arrived in Phnom Penh on May 5, the Cambodian capital turned out in a gala welcome. Prince Sihanouk, Premier Pho Proeung, members of parliament, high officials of the Royal Cambodian Government, senior officers of the armed forces, outstanding public figures and members of the diplomatic corps were at the airport to greet them. Tens of thousands of flag-waving Phnom Penh residents were on hand to cheer their welcoming words to the echo.

Soon after news of the Chinese Premier's visit was announced, an official holiday was proclaimed for the day of his arrival. People from many parts of the country and the capital's suburbs poured into town. Floral arches were erected and Chinese and Cambodian national flags flew side by side on the big office buildings and residences. Garlanded pictures of Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi and innumerable coloured streamers and banners hailing Sino-Cambodian friendship gave a festive air to the occasion.

More than a hundred thousand people lined the ten-kilometre route from the airport to the royal palace. Prince Sihanouk drove with Premier Chou En-lai in an open car and the crowd—men and women, old people and young, Cambodians and overseas Chinese—joined in repeated rounds of applause and cheers of "Long live Cambodia-China friendship!" So enthusiastic was the pressing crowd that the motorcade was slowed down again and again.

The Chinese Premier had a full programme in Phnom Penh. On the day of his arrival, he and Vice-Premier Chen Yi had an audience with the Queen of Cambodia and the Cambodian Regency Council. They also paid homage to the remains of the late King Norodom Suramarit. On that same day, Premier Chou En-lai called in turn on Prince Sihanouk and the Cambodian Premier Pho Proeung. In the evening, he was guest of honour at a banquet given by the Cambodian Regency Council at which he paid warm tribute to the late King of Cambodia, the Queen and Prince Sihanouk for their great contributions to the promotion of friendly Sino-Cambodian relations.

On May 6, the Chinese Premier and Vice-Premier received a rousing reception at a rally attended by

thousands of members of the Royal Khmer Socialist Youth in the palace grounds and were entertained with a fine display of gymnastics. Both Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi addressed the rally.

On the same day, Premier Chou En-lai inaugurated the Cambodian Radio Station, a gift presented to Prince Sihanouk during his previous visit to Cambodia in 1956. In reply to a speech by the Cambodian Information Minister Chau Seng who extended thanks on behalf of the Royal Government and tens of thousands of listeners, Premier Chou En-lai said: "Cambodia is a peace-loving, free and independent country whose voice should be heard all over the world. We sincerely hope that this radio station will become a powerful means for spreading the voice of peace, freedom and independence."

The Chinese Premier and his group also made a short visit to the plywood factory at Dey Et, outside Phnom Penh, now being built with Chinese help. Here too, as at other points on his itinerary, there were great welcoming crowds. Conversing with many Cambodian workers about their life and work, Premier Chou was told that the factory was like a school and the Chinese personnel and local workers were co-operating splendidly.

The warmth of the welcome given to Premier Chou En-lai and his party was a demonstration of the close and friendly ties which have developed between China and Cambodia. Since the Bandung Conference, Prince Sihanouk and Premier Chou En-lai have twice exchanged visits. Diplomatic relations have been established between the two countries; they have strengthened economic co-operation and there has been a growing exchange of delegations.

As Prince Sihanouk said in his speech of welcome at the airport, the present visit "testifies to the fraternal and friendly solidarity linking our two countries, which has been growing ever closer and firmer since the Bandung Conference of 1955." And Premier Chou En-lai said in reply on the same occasion: "Our two peoples have always lived in friendship for the past thousand and more years, but the friendly relations between our countries have never been so close as today. This is the result of joint efforts by our two Governments, and testifies to the great vitality of the Five Principles."

As we go to press, Premier Chou En-lai continues his visit in Cambodia.

\* \* \*

Following is the full text of speeches by Premier Chou En-lai at the state banquet given in his honour by the Royal Cambodian Government and the rally of the Royal Khmer Socialist Youth on May 6.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at the Cambodian State Banquet

**Your Royal Highness Respected Prince Sihanouk,  
Your Excellency Respected Premier Pho Proeung,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Ever since we stepped on your beautiful land, we have been accorded a warm welcome and cordial recep-

tion. This evening, His Excellency Premier Pho Proeung has again, on behalf of the Royal Cambodian Government, given this grand banquet in our honour. Please allow me, in my own name and that of Vice-Premier Chen Yi, to express our heartfelt thanks to His Royal Highness

Prince Sihanouk, His Excellency Premier Pho Proeung, and the Royal Cambodian Government and people. At the same time, I would also like to take this opportunity to convey to our friends here present and to the entire Cambodian people the cordial greetings and best wishes of the Chinese people.

Three and a half years have elapsed since our last visit. During this period, the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples has undergone a very encouraging development. Our two countries established formal diplomatic relations in 1958, and soon after, His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk paid a second visit to China. These are two major events in the history of friendly relations between China and Cambodia. Economic co-operation and cultural exchange between us have been strengthened and expanded: the volume of trade has increased step by step and mutual visits by different kinds of delegations have become more and more frequent. From whichever aspect, it may be said that the friendly co-operation between our two countries has become closer than ever before, and this is worthy of congratulation. Now, when reviewing with satisfaction the friendly relations between our two countries, we are saddened by the fact that His Majesty King Suramarit, who had made valuable contributions to the friendship between China and Cambodia, has left us for ever. In order to commemorate His Majesty Respected King Suramarit, let us redouble our efforts, so as to continuously strengthen and develop our friendly relations.

In coming once again to your country after three and a half years, my first impression is that you have made many achievements in the various fields of construction. Particularly, the First Five-Year Plan you have started to implement this year will help to further raise your industrial and agricultural production. We note with great interest that His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk lays stress on relying on your own efforts in economic construction, and on the speedy attainment of economic independence so as to safeguard political independence. In the work of reconstruction, it is entirely correct and very wise to be guided by these ideas. Cambodia has many favourable conditions for its reconstruction. There are rich natural resources, most of which have not yet been tapped and utilized. The results of preliminary prospecting have already begun to explode the myth that Cambodia was poor in natural resources. We believe that this myth will ultimately be blown to smithereens. The Cambodian people are industrious and intelligent. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Cambodian people who created such a cultural miracle as Angkor will certainly be able to create miracles in the building of their motherland. The Chinese people who are concentrating their efforts on the building of their motherland wish their Cambodian brothers one victorious advance after another in the same great cause.

Shortly before coming to your country, I and Vice-Premier Chen Yi visited Burma, India and Nepal. What we have seen and heard in these four friendly neighbouring countries has strengthened our firm conviction that the common desire of Asian peoples is to strengthen their solidarity and co-operation and to strive for a peaceful international environment in which to build up their respective countries as quickly as possible. The foreign

policy of the Chinese Government has always been based on this desire of the Chinese people. The Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression signed between China and Burma and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed between China and Nepal fully demonstrate this common desire of the peoples of China, Burma and Nepal. The policy of peace and neutrality adhered to all along by His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and the Royal Cambodian Government is also in full accord with the same desire of the Cambodian people. The imperialists, however, are not willing to see the realization of this desire of the Asian peoples. They have unscrupulously carried out subversive and underhanded activities in the Asian countries. They have attempted to divide and split the Asian countries by means of aggressive military blocs. Recently, they are resorting more and more to using those questions between Asian countries, left over from history, in flagrant attempts to sow discord among them. China has always held that however complicated the questions left over from history may be, a reasonable settlement can certainly be achieved through peaceful consultations, if the Asian countries concerned attach importance to solidarity and friendship. We are glad to note that the Kingdom of Cambodia has adopted the same attitude in dealing with its neighbouring countries on questions of this kind. It is very clear that if this attitude is not adopted, or worse if the imperialist viewpoint is inherited, then these questions cannot be settled, but will instead become more complicated. As to the handful of people in certain Asian countries who fan movements of hatred, carry on military threats and deliberately magnify differences to serve the imperialist policy of creating splits—their actions should all the more be condemned.

Both China and Cambodia, in their mutual relations, have always faithfully adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and, in international affairs, they have always supported each other and co-operated in a friendly way. Here, I would like in particular to thank the Royal Cambodian Government for its consistent just stand on questions pertaining to the international rights and interests of China. For the sake of the construction work in our respective countries or of our common cause in defence of world peace, our two countries need to co-operate closer than ever before and advance for ever hand in hand. I earnestly hope that our present visit can help promote the friendly co-operation between our two countries. In conclusion, I propose a toast

To the prosperity of the Kingdom of Cambodia and happiness of its people,

To the great friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia,

To the solidarity of the peoples of all Asian countries,  
To world peace,

To the health of His Excellency Premier Pho Proeung,

To the health of His Royal Highness Prince Monireth,  
President of the Council of Regency,

To the health of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk,  
and

To the health of Her Majesty the Queen!

## Speech at a Phnom Penh Rally

Your Royal Highness Respected Prince Sihanouk,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Young Friends,

I thank the Royal Khmer Socialist Youth for holding such a grand rally for us. I thank your representative for his speech just now which is filled with friendship.

The youth of this generation, especially the youth of Afro-Asian countries, should have aspirations, the first of which is to exert their greatest efforts speedily to build their countries into prosperous and progressive nations. I am very happy to learn that your leader, His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk, upon founding the Royal Khmer Socialist Youth, has laid down as one of your tasks the effective and conscious participation in the country's construction. I am also very happy to know that in the past three years you have carried out this stipulation very well and have played a positive and dynamic role in the various fields of construction. I wish you more and greater achievements hereafter.

The people of our two countries had waged protracted struggles and paid heavily in striving for their respective national independence. We will never allow anybody to impair again in any way our national independence. Proceeding from the specific conditions of Cambodia, His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk has adopted a policy of peace and neutrality. This policy is in the interests of preserving the national independence

of Cambodia. The Chinese Government has all along respected and supported this policy of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Unfortunately, however, as His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk said at the airport yesterday, "Today we see that some powers have held on to their past practices and simply changed the forms of their colonialism and imperialism. We have also seen that nations of secondary importance which in the past had suffered from colonialism are now becoming imperialistic and expansionist in their way of doing things and repeatedly conducting bellicose provocations." We severely denounce the acts of these countries which endanger world peace and the tranquillity of nations. I have noticed that the Royal Khmer Socialist Youth has taken as their glorious task the defence of the policy of independence and neutrality, which embodies the fine tradition of the Khmer nation, and is the heritage and ideal of their ancestors. I can assure you that in your struggle and that of all the Cambodian people to defend national independence, you will have the unfailing support of the 650 million Chinese people.

Dear young friends, may you continue to win success in the lofty cause of building your motherland, defending national independence and safeguarding world peace! May the friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples flourish for ever!

Long live His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk!

## Joint Statement of Chinese, Japanese and Korean Trade Union Organizations

*A joint statement of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions and the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions was signed by the representatives of the three organizations in Peking on May 2, 1960. It calls on workers of the three countries to support the struggles of the people in Japan and south Korea and drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Western Pacific and support the African people's struggle to gain and preserve their national independence.*

*On May 6, the delegation of Indonesian workers attending the May Day celebrations in Peking issued a statement giving full support to this joint statement, expressing its confidence that with the unity and support of Asian and African workers, all the interventionist activities and schemes being carried out by the U.S. imperialists in Japan, south Korea and other places, and the imperialists in Africa, will certainly be thoroughly defeated.*

*The statement was greeted enthusiastically in Japan. Kaoru Ota, Chairman of the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions described it as a precious document strengthening solidarity between the workers of China, Japan and Korea and their joint action. It was also lauded by Akira Kazami of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. He declared that it was of epoch-making significance for the trade unions of the three countries to take the lead in drafting a joint action programme.*

*Ichizo Suzuki, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, noted that the drafting of a joint action programme by workers of the three countries at a time when the U.S. imperialist aggressive system in Asia and Africa was tottering, would play a great role in further promoting the Afro-Asian people's struggle for independence, peace and democracy. The Japanese Communist Party would work for the realization of this joint statement, he said.*

*The text of the joint statement is published below.—Ed.*

**T**HE representatives of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (A.C.F.T.U.), the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO) and the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (K.G.F.T.U.), acting

on a proposal by the SOHYO and the decision of the three organizations arrived at after joint consultations, held friendly talks in Peking on May 1, 1960, concerning such questions as opposing the Japan-U.S. military alliance,

supporting the just and patriotic struggle of the people in south Korea, supporting the struggle of the workers of the Miike Colliery in Japan and the struggle for national independence of the African people, and issued the following joint statement:

### (1)

The SOHYO holds that the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" signed by U.S. imperialism and the Kishi clique is an aggressive military alliance hostile to China, the Soviet Union, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the people in other Asian countries and marks the revival of Japanese militarism. Through this treaty, working hand in glove with each other, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries attempt once again to drag the Japanese people into war, to carry out the criminal U.S. plan of using Asians to fight Asians and realize the ambitions of the Japanese reactionaries for expansion abroad.

To oppose the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," the SOHYO rallying the Japanese workers, together with all the forces of peace and democracy, has carried out 15 united actions on a large scale; it has expressed its firm resolve to struggle to the end to smash this treaty and turn Japan into an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral country.

The SOHYO once again emphatically points out that it is the reactionary policy of hostility towards China, the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Kishi clique that obstructs the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China and normalization of Japanese-Korean relations and the conclusion of a Japan-U.S.S.R. peace treaty. It resolutely declares that it will continue to rally the Japanese workers to persist in struggle alongside all the rest of the Japanese people to remove this obstruction.

The A.C.F.T.U. and K.G.F.T.U. point out that the military alliance between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is seriously threatening Asian and world peace. The people of China and Korea who have suffered from the calamities of Japanese imperialist aggression are deeply angered and firmly opposed to it. The A.C.F.T.U. and K.G.F.T.U. express their high esteem for the Japanese workers and people who are fighting heroically against the Japan-U.S. military alliance; it is their opinion that this struggle has already made great contributions to the preservation of Asian and world peace. The A.C.F.T.U. and K.G.F.T.U. unanimously express their resolve to continue to support the just struggle of the Japanese people and are deeply convinced that the Japanese people will overcome all difficulties and obstacles and gain final victory.

### (2)

The K.G.F.T.U. expresses the view that the south Korean people's struggle to abolish the fascist terrorist rule of U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique in defiance of sanguinary repressions by the

U.S.-Rhee clique is spreading like a prairie fire and deepening and has won an initial victory by forcing Syngman Rhee to resign. The K.G.F.T.U. holds it is necessary to make the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression at once withdraw from south Korea, immediately stop the bloody repression organized by the U.S.-Rhee clique, completely eliminate the fascist system under the Syngman Rhee clique, punish the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, end all foreign intervention and let the people of south and north Korea themselves bring about the peaceful unification of their motherland.

The A.C.F.T.U. and SOHYO express the view that the workers and people of China and Japan give their full support to the just and patriotic struggle of the people of south Korea and to the stand of the K.G.F.T.U. on the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, the realization of democracy in south Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves. The two organizations express their great indignation and strongly condemn the bloody massacre perpetrated by the U.S.-Rhee clique and firmly believe that the heroic people of south Korea will carry on their struggle until complete victory is won. They both maintain that this heroic struggle of the people of south Korea is a great event that shakes the imperialist bloc and inspires the people throughout the world; they warn all traitorous ruling cliques under the wing of U.S. imperialism that their lot will be the same as that of Syngman Rhee.

### (3)

The SOHYO points out that the violent measures of repression and sabotage, which the Kishi government and monopoly capital are using against the struggle of the workers of the Miike Colliery are a plot for persecution organized by Japanese monopoly capital with the aim to secure the dismissal of large numbers of workers and effect the "rationalization of enterprises"; they are a vicious attack launched by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against the workers' movement which constitutes the greatest force of resistance to their attempt to strengthen the Japan-U.S. "security system." The struggle of the workers of the Miike Colliery is therefore an important link in the current workers' movement in Japan and will have a tremendous impact on the future development of the Japanese workers' movement. The SOHYO is determined to mobilize all forces to support the Miike struggle and fight to the end to smash the intrigues of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and safeguard the vital interests of the workers. It appeals to the trade unions of all countries in Asia and Africa to lend their support.

The A.C.F.T.U. and K.G.F.T.U. unanimously and solemnly condemn the Japanese reactionary forces for their fascist atrocities in persecuting the workers in general and killing the worker Kiyoshi Kubo in particular. They express their deep respect and full support for the Miike Colliery workers who are fighting all sorts of difficulties and persisting in their struggle in defiance of repression by the Kishi government and monopoly capital. They firmly believe that with the support of

the SOHYO and all workers of Japan the Miike struggle will definitely result in final victory for the workers.

(4)

It is the unanimous opinion of the A.C.F.T.U., SOHYO and K.G.F.T.U. that the struggle against colonialism and of national independence that has been flaming everywhere on the African continent in recent years is an exceptionally important part of the struggle to defend peace in the Asian and African regions and the world. A series of African countries have declared their independence. The heroic Algerian people are persisting triumphantly in their armed struggle against imperialism. The people in East, Central and West Africa are rising up one after another to fight for independence. Of late, the African people in the Union of South Africa have launched a most heroic and large-scale struggle against racial discrimination. All these have dealt heavy blows at imperialist aggression and the colonialist rule.

The A.C.F.T.U., SOHYO and K.G.F.T.U. jointly proclaim their full support for all the struggles of the African peoples to gain and preserve national independence; they will unfold and strengthen the international united actions of the workers in support of the struggle in Algeria; they strongly condemn the South African authorities for their ruthless, inhuman and bloody massacre of the African people who are opposing racial discrimination; they are firmly opposed to all the activities of armed invasion and deceptive schemes of the imperialist bloc to maintain its colonial rule in Africa. It is their unshakable conviction that imperialism will be driven out of the African continent, that the just struggle of the African people for national liberation is sure to advance from victory to fresh and greater victories.

(5)

The SOHYO points out that as Nobusuke Kishi is stepping up his scheme to have the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" forcibly approved by the Diet, the struggle against the same has now entered a crucial stage. It is the determination of the SOHYO to prevent this treaty from being approved and it has decided to stage, together with the Japanese people, a still more

vigorous and widespread united action beginning May 10. The SOHYO appeals to the trade unions of Asian and African countries to launch joint actions in various forms to give energetic support to this great struggle of the Japanese workers. It also appeals for mutual support and common action to help the struggle of the workers of the Miike Colliery in Japan, the just and patriotic struggle of the people of south Korea and the struggle of the people of South Africa against racial discrimination and for national independence.

The A.C.F.T.U. and K.G.F.T.U. voice their support for this appeal of the SOHYO and express their belief that this appeal will certainly enlist the warm response of workers and trade union organizations in the Asian and African countries.

The A.C.F.T.U., SOHYO and K.G.F.T.U. unanimously express the view that in order to drive U.S. imperialism out of the Western Pacific and thoroughly wipe out the forces of colonialism and war in the Asian-African regions, it is necessary to further strengthen unity among the working class of China, Japan and Korea. They appeal to the trade union organizations of the Asian and African countries to unite still more closely with the people to support each other in the common struggle and to continue marching forward opposing imperialist aggression, fighting for and preserving national independence, safeguarding the interests of the working class of all countries and defending peace in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world.

*Representative of the All-China Federation  
of Trade Unions*

(Signed) CHEN YU

*Representatives of the Japanese General Council  
of Trade Unions*

(Signed) HAGIHARA NOBUGI  
KOMORI MASAO  
YAMAZAKI SHUNICHI

*Representative of the Korean General Federation  
of Trade Unions*

(Signed) KIM HI TSUN

May 2, 1960

## China Hails Fighting Algeria

ONCE again underscoring their profound sympathy for heroic Algeria, the Chinese people gave a rousing welcome to the visiting Algerian Provisional Government Delegation. The Algerian guests arrived in Peking on April 30. Wherever they have been spotted — on Tien An Men Square, at Beihai Park and in the Number One Machine Tools Plant — they have been greeted with enthusiastic applause, cheers and shouts of "Salute the Algerian people and army!" and "Support the just struggle of the Algerian people!"

May 10, 1960

During their stay in Peking, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Krim Belkacem and other members of the delegation had several talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Ho Lung. They were received by Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

At a banquet for the honoured guests attended by leading Chinese government officials, representatives of popular organizations and members of the diplomatic

corps, Vice-Premier Ho Lung pledged on behalf of the Chinese Government and people that "the 650 million Chinese will resolutely support the Algerian people's national liberation struggle to the very end." He declared that "the Chinese people have always stood firmly by the African peoples in their struggle for national independence, and will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the future to bring the struggle against imperialism and colonialism to its conclusion."

Vice-Premier Ho Lung warmly praised the heroism of the Algerian people who, he pointed out, have in the past five years stubbornly kept up their armed struggle under extremely difficult conditions, won a series of victories and liberated large tracts of territory. This struggle, the Vice-Premier added, has not only pinned down the main force of the French colonial army thus constituting powerful aid to the independence fight of other peoples of Africa under French colonialist oppression, but also provides a brilliant example for the national liberation cause throughout Africa and the world, encouraging other peoples in their independence struggles.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung concluded that the friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples had a profound basis, and that "we are closely bound together in the common anti-imperialist cause."

### At the Afro-Asian Economic Conference

# Road to Genuine Independence

A WRITTEN STATEMENT BY NAN HAN-CHEN

*The Second Afro-Asian Economic Conference closed on May 3 in Cairo. It adopted the constitution of an Afro-Asian organization for economic co-operation and elected its leading body. However, as a news dispatch of the Hsinhua agency reports, "There were people at this conference who attempted to turn it into a bridge for the Western countries to carry out economic plunder in the underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa and a tool of monopoly capital for overseas expansion." In view of this fact Nan Han-chen, leader of the Chinese delegation, issued a written statement on the closing day of the conference. Following are excerpts from this statement. — Ed.*

**W**E sincerely wish every country in Asia and Africa to be independent, prosperous and strong. The crux of the matter is independence. Genuine and complete independence must include two aspects—political independence and economic independence. Without political independence, there can be no economic independence at all. If there is no economic independence, then political independence cannot be complete, and thus cannot be maintained or consolidated. The policy of neo-colonialism pursued by the United States of America is carried out precisely for the purpose of taking advantage of every opening to plunder and exploit the Asian and African peoples economically, in an attempt to force many Asian

Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem in his speech declared that the Algerian people in their independence struggle "are fighting the same enemies of the Chinese people and the peoples of Africa and Asia, for the realization of the same ideals." "The Algerian people," he said, "are determined to win complete liberation from colonial rule by the use of arms. This is a revolutionary war and a component part of the general movement for national independence which has already brought independence to many countries."

The Algerian Vice-Premier condemned the collusion between the French and U.S. imperialists. He pointed out: "Today, without the help of the imperialist NATO bloc, and more precisely, without help from the U.S. ruling clique, the French colonialists would not be able to continue their war in Algeria." He also exposed de Gaulle's neo-colonialist strategy of granting nominal independence to certain African countries in an attempt to dupe world public opinion and disrupt the solidarity of the African peoples.

Vice-Premier Krim Belkacem declared that the Algerian people were particularly proud of their friendship with the Chinese people, noting that "the Chinese revolution, in achieving a thoroughgoing victory over imperialism, reinforced the entire anti-colonialist camp and set an example which was a historic contribution to the liberation of the oppressed peoples."

and African countries to occupy permanently an economically subordinate position.

The imperialists never forget to make use of all kinds of camouflage and sweet words to cover up the essence of their economic aggression. The U.S. programme of so-called "aid to backward countries" and so-called "investment and development" in the economically "underdeveloped countries" are synonyms for economic aggression. Between 1950 and 1958 alone, a profit of more than 11,300 million U.S. dollars, every one of which was tainted with the blood, sweat and tears of the peoples of the so-called "underdeveloped countries," was extracted by U.S. monopoly capital from investments in these countries. Besides, the U.S. is using certain international organizations to carry out economic aggression that "kills without leaving a trace of blood." It is well known that the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development founded in 1945 is such an instrument of U.S. imperialism. Recently, the United States is again trying to organize an "International Development Association." If the word "development" is read as "plunder" then the name of the organization would completely conform to reality.

At present, the most important task that we, the peoples of various Asian and African countries, face is to resolutely oppose imperialism and colonialism. Both political oppression and economic aggression should be

opposed. We should have no illusion whatsoever about the so-called "economic aid" and "technical co-operation" of the imperialists. Imperialists are, after all, imperialists. The very nature of imperialism is aggression and war. It is impossible to expect that imperialism will change its nature.

**W**E must heighten our vigilance so that we can recognize imperialist economic aggression and economic plunder of different nature, in various forms and various guises, direct or indirect, official or unofficial. We must be able to see through the imperialists' machinations at any time and at any place. We must especially be on guard against those carefully-disguised schemes which attempt to realize imperialist economic aggression by the subterfuge of "passing a fish eye off for a pearl." History will prove that countries or individuals, who pin their hopes on so-called imperialist aid for national economic development, will inevitably be forced to give up national sovereignty for foreign aid. The result can only be the more the aid the poorer it becomes. The attempt to "quench thirst with poisoned wine" will lead to no end of disasters.

That is why we resolutely oppose the proposal to establish an Afro-Asian investment association. The working paper concerned clearly gives the impression, that this investment association "will facilitate the flow of investments by international institutions." In other words, it will leave the door wide open for the penetration of Western capital into Asian and African countries. Such an Afro-Asian investment association, no matter what the sponsors' subjective wishes may be, is bound to become, objectively, a bridge for the madly ambitious international corporations of imperialist countries. This is diametrically opposed to the genuine interests of the true development of an independent economy in the Asian and African countries. Such an association would be helpful to imperialist economic aggression, and bring great harm to Asian and African peoples. At present, the economy of each of the various Asian and African countries has its own difficulties, but our difficulties can be solved

only with the resolute safeguarding of our political independence and economic independence as prerequisites.

**W**E advocate that the Asian and African peoples unite and carry out economic co-operation in order to fight imperialist and colonialist economic aggression, thus establishing their respective independent and prosperous economies. We advocate that the Asian and African countries be economically independent, rely on our own efforts, and that we co-operate and aid each other and develop our trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In this respect, the experience of the Chinese people affords a powerful proof. In old China, we had to import every year large quantities of wheat and rice from abroad. But today, ten years after liberation, our grain output has more than doubled. Our steel output rose from 158,000 tons to 13.35 million tons. China implemented the policy of relying on its own efforts. During the continuous big leap forward of the national economy, the standard of living of the Chinese people has been greatly raised. We have already eliminated the phenomenon of unemployment throughout the country. Everyone has work. Everyone has food. This is a miracle, yet a fact. Upon what does it rely? The people and our own efforts.

We do not oppose foreign aid. We are in favour of aid without any political conditions or privileged conditions attached. The Soviet Union has given aid to many Asian and African countries. This is genuine aid. It is an aid founded on genuine equality, friendliness and mutual assistance.

The Chinese delegation resolutely advocates that the financial and economic power of the Asian and African countries must rest in the hands of the Asian and African peoples. This road is the only road that truly leads to the development of the national economy, to prosperity and to strength. This is a road of genuine independence. Any other road will ultimately lead up a blind alley.

## Reform in Educational Work

by LU TING-YI

*Following is a translation of the speech originally entitled "Educational Work Must Be Reformed," delivered by Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi on April 9, 1960, at the Second Session of the Second National People's Congress. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**O**UR big leap forward has continued for two years. After reaching the original targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, our industrial and agricultural production is continuing to develop at leap-forward speed. The victory of the general line for

building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune is a severe blow dealt by the Chinese people to the imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists. It is a great victory for Marxism-Leninism and for Mao Tse-tung's thinking. The imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists, with John Foster Dulles and the Yugoslav revisionists in the van, began in 1958 to heap vicious imprecations on our big leap forward and people's communes. In 1959, they developed their vilification into a large-scale anti-Chinese and anti-communist campaign, alleging that we were "aggressors" while the U.S.

imperialists were "lovers of peace." This campaign was aimed solely at isolating us, creating difficulties for us and damaging our work of socialist construction. There were also a number of right opportunists who acted as their spokesmen within the Chinese Communist Party, and alleged that the big leap forward was a "losing concern," that the people's communes were an "expression of petty-bourgeois fanaticism." The Chinese Communist Party, led by its Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has thoroughly crushed the frantic attacks of the right opportunists. People all over the country responded to the call of the Party with a movement to oppose right deviations, go all out, increase production and practise economy. Now, the facts have confirmed the failure of the imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists. And the facts will continue to show that they will suffer one fiasco after another until they meet their end. It is not they who will rejoice but we—the Chinese people and our friends throughout the world. We shall never be isolated because our actions conform with the interests of the whole of the Chinese people as well as the overwhelming bulk of world humanity.

### New Conditions; New Demands

Two new upsurges have appeared in our country this year. One is the upsurge in technical innovations and technical revolution, which is an upsurge of the whole people, unprecedented in our history for its scale and speed of development. The other is the upsurge in the rural people's communes, in the sphere of adding and improving community dining halls, creches and kindergartens, and in the cities, in the large-scale establishment of people's communes, neighbourhood industries and commune-run industries, developing suburban farming and public welfare services, and the broad organization of city residents' economic life. All this will play an extremely beneficial role in expanding production, the thorough emancipation of women, improvement of the people's living standards and raising of the people's communist consciousness.

These two upsurges have posed a series of new questions for our workers in the academic, ideological, cultural and educational fields. At present, the broad masses of workers and peasants want to study Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works. They are demanding the development of education, culture, public health, physical culture and child care. They are demanding a further critique of bourgeois ideology and modern revisionism in all the fields of literature, art and scholarship. We should meet these demands. We are convinced that our academic, ideological, cultural and educational workers, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao as well as the Central People's Government, will certainly be able to discharge their responsibilities with honour. A decision has been made by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to convene a national conference of outstanding groups and workers in the fields of education, culture, health and physical culture in June, which will further promote the leap forward in cultural and educational work.

Here, I speak on this one question: educational work must be reformed.

From now on, we want to carry out comparatively large-scale experimentation in full-time primary and secondary school education, that is, to appropriately shorten the terms, appropriately raise the educational levels, appropriately control school hours and appropriately increase participation in physical labour. We are prepared to reform the educational system in full-time primary and secondary schools in 10 to 20 years, carrying it out step by step and by stages and groups.

Doing a good job of our educational work is a long-term process of exploration and requires an accumulation of experience. It is clear that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking is our guiding ideology. As to how it is to be applied to educational work, that is not something to be solved at one stroke. Our country's educational work has made great progress in the past 11 years. Since the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council issued the 1958 directive on the revolution in education, our educational work has developed very rapidly. **The quality of the teaching, whether in moral, intellectual or physical education, has shown marked changes and improvement. We can now already set ourselves such goals as the following: to strive during the Second Five-Year Plan to wipe out illiteracy in the main among young and middle-aged workers and peasants, and to carry out universal primary education in the main among school-age children; to strive during the Third Five-Year Plan period, by "walking on two legs," to universalize lower secondary school education, in the main, and at the same time energetically develop education in upper secondary schools, specialized secondary schools and institutes of higher learning, set up some short-term specialized colleges, develop all types and levels of spare-time education, so as to train for our country a corps of "both red and expert" scientific and technical workers and Marxist-Leninist theoretical workers.** It is by no means easy, but will take very great efforts, to accomplish these tasks. Even so, the development of educational work still cannot meet the various demands of socialist construction. What is the matter here? The matter is that serious signs of doing "fewer, slower, poorer and more expensively" than we should have done still exist in our educational work. Therefore, reform must be carried out in educational work.

Our country's present school system is inherited from the days of Kuomintang rule. It was copied from the United States, and is a backward system. With primary and secondary education taking up too long a time, it is difficult to popularize education and raise its quality. If the term of study is too long and the level of education too low, this is naturally disadvantageous to our work of national construction, to our students and our progeny. We have carried out reforms in educational work and scored considerable achievements, but we have not yet had time to reform the primary and secondary school systems.

Bourgeois education is of course progressive compared with the education of the feudal landlord class. Otherwise our country would not have abolished the old "examination system" and established the "modern school system." But the aim of bourgeois education, compared with that of working-class education, is not only extremely trivial but also has its reactionary aspect. The aim



of bourgeois education is to carry out so-called "compulsory education." But what is "compulsory education"? On the one hand, it compels the labouring people to get an education but only allows them a low level of education and not higher learning, only teaches them enough so that they will not get the capitalists' machines out of order but does not allow them equality of learning with the bourgeois intellectuals. On the other hand, "compulsory education" means that only the wealthy, who do not have to work for their living, have the opportunity for higher learning, so that a batch of bourgeois intellectuals can be turned out to serve the bourgeois class and rule over the labouring people. Our educational aim is diametrically opposed to the bourgeois one. We want to universalize and elevate education among the whole people, greatly raise the communist consciousness and morality of the whole people, so as to eliminate the difference between mental and manual labour. This is, of course, far superior and greater than "compulsory education."

### Class Character of Education

Different classes have different aims, and therefore their policy lines and methods are different too. We advocate education serving working-class politics, while the bourgeoisie stands for "education for education's sake," which actually means education serving bourgeois class politics. We advocate that education must be combined with productive labour, while the bourgeoisie maintains that education should be divorced from productive labour. We advocate that educational work must be led by the Party and follow the mass line, whereas the bourgeoisie holds that only experts can run education and they follow a line of relying only on experts. We advocate a rapid development of education by "walking on two legs," which is also different from the bourgeois stand of restricting the advance of education.

As regards teaching, there are also two different views. We advocate that teaching be done in the spirit of achieving more, faster, better and more economical results, while the bourgeois educationalists are contented with few, slow, poor and expensive results. Greatly prolonging the terms of primary and secondary education and lowering the educational level benefits only the bourgeoisie and not the working class.

There is a principle of bourgeois pedagogy known as the "capacity principle." It has its correct side, in that it holds that students must not be overburdened, but should be taught in accordance with their specific talents. Our pedagogy should include this aspect. But this principle of bourgeois pedagogy has its wrong and reactionary side. It treats students not as conscious human beings with initiative but as abstract biological human beings or other animals, plants or "bottles." It stands for the "prenatal theory," which holds that "God (or Nature) decides everything" and regards the children of the labouring people as inferior. Bourgeois pedagogy also holds that "a teacher is the servant of nature, not its master." Thus, bourgeois pedagogy is full of idealist concepts and ideas hostile to the working people, which we resolutely oppose. The "capacity principle" of bourgeois pedagogy is actually an apology for achieving few, slow, poor and expensive results in education, and makes it hardly pos-

sible for the working people to obtain higher education. A few examples from our own history make this abundantly clear. When the Kuomintang prolonged the primary and secondary school terms from 11 to 12 years, the bourgeois pedagogues did not regard it as violating the "capacity principle." Since liberation, although primary and secondary school education has on the whole made great progress, still in some subjects the standards have been lowered. For example, in mathematics, analytical geometry was removed from the upper secondary school curriculum. Another example is the teaching of foreign languages, which has been weakened. But this did not meet with any opposition from the bourgeois pedagogues. No one said it was against the "capacity principle." Now, when we propose that education should be carried on with more, faster, better and more economical results, the "capacity principle" is trotted out as a theoretical weapon to oppose educational reform. However, the signs of fewer, slower, poorer and more expensive results in primary and secondary education are really so clear that there is no apologizing for them. We are entirely confident that the overwhelming bulk, i.e., over 90 per cent, of society and educational circles, are in favour of educational reform, and only a tiny minority are against it. It is impossible to overawe us with bourgeois pedagogy.

### Fruitful Experiments

Since 1958 our educationalists who advocate reforms in education have been carrying out experiments in reforming the school system, the primary and secondary school curricula and teaching methods. Although the period of experimentation is still not a long one, it can be seen already that educational reform is practicable and no idle fancy.

Now, I shall speak on some examples of experimentation.

(1) According to the current system, neither Chinese characters nor arithmetic may be taught in kindergarten. But experiments in 12 provinces—Hopei, Shansi, Liaoning, Heilungkiang, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Kiangsu, Shantung, Fukien, Hupeh, Honan—and Shanghai prove that the higher classes in kindergarten can learn the new phonetic alphabet for Chinese Han characters or can learn 80 to 100 Han characters. Experiments in the five provinces of Heilungkiang, Kansu, Kiangsu, Honan and Liaoning also prove that the higher classes in kindergarten can learn arithmetic up to 20. They study through games. This does no harm to the children's health and furthermore increases the fondness of both children and parents for the kindergartens.

(2) According to the present system, children are not allowed to enter primary school until the age of seven. Experiments in Peking, Kirin, Kansu and many other places prove that six-year-old children can enter primary school. It seems that according to different speeds of development, children can enter school at the age of six, six and a half or seven.

(3) Since September 1958, the Communist Party Committee of Heishan County in Liaoning Province has carried out experiments with the help of a work team from the Psychological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, on the method of "concentrated

study and concentrated practice" in teaching language in the county's Peikuan Primary School. In only five weeks they went through the first volume of the language textbook published by the Ministry of Education which was assigned to first-year pupils with 233 characters. By the end of the first school term, they had taught a total of 1,700 characters. The pupils had learnt an average of 1,115 characters. (The best pupils had learnt all the 1,700 characters. The poorest pupils had learnt 400.) This means that they had nearly reached the level stipulated by the Ministry of Education for second-year pupils. (In the textbooks published by the Ministry of Education, the four volumes of first- and second-year textbooks have a total of 1,230 characters.) The pupils could also write short compositions and keep diaries. The pupils of this experimental class are now in the second year. On January 10 this year, deputy governor of the province, Che Hsiangchen, paid a visit to the school. A pupil of this experimental class named Liu Yin wrote a poem to greet him. The poem reads:

*Dear Uncle Che, busy as you are,  
You came to see us from afar,  
Took our pictures and went to class,  
The memory of which will never pass.*

Please note, this is a poem written by a second-year pupil in primary school!

The Peikuan Primary School of Heishan County, Liaoning Province, has also experimented since October 1959 on improved arithmetic teaching methods in two second-year classes and two first-year classes. They finished the work for nearly a whole school term in a little less than one month.

So we can see that there is much room for improvement in teaching methods and textbooks.

(4) The Psychological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has obtained excellent results from experiments on combined teaching of arithmetic and algebra in two fifth-year classes of the Second Peking Experimental Primary School. In a general arithmetic examination for the western district of Peking, these experimental classes got an average mark of over 94 per cent. They hold that the combined teaching of arithmetic and algebra can promote the reform of the school system by introducing some secondary school material in primary school. After learning algebra, the pupils can very easily solve difficult arithmetic problems.

(5) Experiments on the five-year-integrated primary school system are being carried out in 14 provinces — Hopei, Shansi, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Honan, Kweichow — and Shanghai. Comrades in charge of educational affairs in various parts of the country hold that it is not difficult to carry out the five-year-integrated primary school system because primary school education has been universalized in many parts of the country, the once separated lower and upper primary schools have been combined into one, there is moreover too much repetition in primary school teaching materials and it is easy to simplify them. (For instance, there are actually seven repetitions in arithmetic: once for learning figures up to ten, once for figures up to 20, and so on for figures up to 100, 1,000, 10,000, 100 million and multiples of ten.)

(6) Experiments on the five-year-integrated system or the three-two year system in secondary school are being carried out in the six provinces of Kirin, Shensi, Kansu, Kiangsi, Honan, and Chinghai.

(7) Experiments on the ten-year-integrated system of primary and secondary school are being carried out in Peking and Honan.

(8) Experiments on the nine-year-integrated system of primary and secondary school are being carried out in Heilungkiang.

There are many other experiments which I shall not enumerate here.

### Reform Feasible

It takes a relatively long time to carry out experiments in the educational system. We should not prematurely draw an overall conclusion. But it can be affirmed that if a good job is done of reforming teaching methods, textbooks are re-edited, plus the strengthening of the leadership of the Communist Party committees in the schools, and the organization of all-round collaboration among teachers so as to change the practice of each teacher sticking to his own business without mutual collaboration, then it is possible to appropriately shorten the schooling period, appropriately raise the educational level, appropriately control the study hours and appropriately increase participation in physical labour. Organizing all-round collaboration among the teachers under the leadership of the Party committees is extremely important. The most important subjects in full-time primary and secondary schools are languages (including Chinese and foreign languages) and mathematics. These are the most fundamental tools for the pupils to master. If they have learnt languages and mathematics well, it is easier for them to learn physics, chemistry, biology, history and geography. Joint efforts are required on the part of all teachers for the pupils to learn languages and mathematics well and in their turn, teachers of languages and mathematics have the same responsibility to help the pupils learn their physics, chemistry, biology, history and geography well. Collaboration under the leadership of the Communist Party committees will yield two-fold results with half the effort, whereas the practice of each sticking to his own business without collaboration like a heap of loose sand, only gets half the results with double the effort.

On the basis of their investigation, study and practical work experience since 1958, teachers and students of the Peking Normal University have drawn up a plan for the nine-year-integrated system of primary and secondary schools and advocate a radical reform in the teaching of mathematics. Their plan for the reform of mathematics teaching has been discussed at a session of the Chinese Mathematics Society. The mathematicians at the meeting unanimously approved of this plan in principle. We hope that the Chinese Mathematics Society will collaborate with the Peking Normal University and continue their study of the plan so as to perfect it as far as possible. It is a very good thing that the Peking Normal University has become a university of revolution in education. We hope that all normal colleges will become colleges of revolution in education. We hope that all the institutes of higher

learning in science, engineering, agriculture and medical science will become schools of technical revolution. We also hope that all the institutes of higher learning in the arts and letters will become schools of revolution in the various fields of scholarship and ideology, criticizing and repudiating bourgeois academic thinking and developing Marxist-Leninist academic thinking in these fields.

At present the various provinces and municipalities are making concrete arrangements, in accordance with local conditions, to carry out experiments on educational reform on a comparatively large scale. They are still experiments, but the scope is greater than in the past. In the course of experimentation there are bound to be many creations and innovations so that teaching can be carried out with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

Education and teaching must be combined with productive labour. The main aim of school teachers and students participating in physical labour is to remould their ideology, to change the situation in which education is divorced from productive labour and from reality, and to change the relations between intellectuals and workers and peasants. This is an important political and ideological work and must be resolutely carried out. Formerly, it was easier for schools in the countryside to take part in labour and comparatively more difficult for city schools to do so. With the development of the industries run by urban people's communes and by urban neighbourhoods, the development of suburban agriculture and of collective welfare institutions, it will be easier for students of urban primary and secondary schools to take part in productive labour. In educational reform, not only is it possible to appropriately reduce the years required and to appropriately raise the standards, but also attention should be given to appropriately controlling study hours and appropriately increasing participation in physical labour. By giving attention to appropriately controlling study hours and appropriately increasing physical labour, the students' health will be ensured and labour education strengthened. This is therefore also a very important question.

### Ten-Year System

Our preliminary conception of a new educational system is a full-time primary and secondary education with the time reduced to about ten years and the standard raised to approximate the first year of the present universities. Why do we advocate "about ten years"? Because it takes about ten years for children who go to school at the age of six or seven to become 16 or 17 years old, when they become able-bodied persons as to labour power. It will be comparatively easy to introduce about ten years of universal education after capital construction on the farmland has been more or less completed and mechanization of agriculture realized, because it will draw very little on the able-bodied labour power. The introduction of an integrated education of about ten years and the raising of the students' standard to approximate the first year in the present universities is also feasible. If this preliminary conception of ours can be materialized and an education of about ten years universally introduced, then all our youth who become able-bodied labour power at the age of 16 or 17 will in the future have already received about ten

years of education and attained a level of knowledge approximating that of the present first-year university student. At present, the students in our full-time upper secondary schools are full labour power and therefore we cannot enrol an excessive number of them. At present our annual graduating class from upper secondary school numbers only several hundred thousand. However hard we may try, we can only hope to increase the number to over one million annually. A further increase would draw too heavily on those of full labour power. With the new educational system which we tentatively conceive materialized, however, we can have well over ten million upper secondary school graduates a year while drawing very little on those of full labour power. That is because well over ten million people reach the age of 16 or 17 in our country each year.

**When we have so many upper secondary school graduates with high standards and young in years, it will be possible for us to carry out the following: in addition to the institutes of higher learning run by the Central, provincial, municipal and special regional authorities, each of China's 1,700-odd counties will be running one or more full-time or half-day institutes of higher learning and all industrial and mining enterprises, government organizations and people's communes will also be running spare-time higher education. In this way, it will be easy for us, by using the method of "walking on two legs," to enable all who are above the age of 16 or 17 to receive higher education. This will certainly be the bright and glorious future of education in our country. In this way, our requirements for technical and theoretical cadres will certainly be further met, technical innovations and technical revolution will further develop at an accelerated pace and the difference between mental and manual labour will be greatly reduced.**

This will be in the interest of the state as well as of the individual. The advantages are obvious and can be secured by making an effort. In the interest of the majority of people and of society as a whole, we must take this road.

Naturally, experimentation alone is not enough for the reform of educational work. The material and ideological conditions must be provided.

First, the level of the teachers must be raised. This requires a corresponding reform of teachers' education and care must be taken to organize the present teachers for advanced studies. Second, the existing schools with two half-time shifts must gradually go over, step by step and group by group, to the full-time system, and then become boarding schools, which requires capital construction work. Third, kindergartens should be improved, and in this connection the nurseries should also be improved, requiring a tremendous growth of schools training teachers and nurses for young children. Fourth, new teaching media such as gramophone records, tape recordings, lantern slides, films, broadcasting and television must be used and the necessary modern facilities such as laboratory equipment and models adequately provided. Fifth, there should be ample supplies of paper. The above are the material conditions.

The ideological conditions are mainly a thorough critique of bourgeois pedagogy and the development of

the communist theory of education. We must oppose slavish adulation of bourgeois pedagogy and propagate the communist spirit of breaking down superstitions and fetishes, emancipating the mind, thinking, speaking and acting with courage and daring, fully mobilizing the masses and doing everything only after experimentation. Our research institutes in education and psychology and our normal colleges must take up this work as their unshirkable responsibility.

### Look Far, Aim High

Our educational workers should think of society, of future generations and of communism, and not just be concerned with themselves and their own line. Large-scale collaboration under the leadership of the Communist Party committees should be advocated, instead of sole reliance on individual efforts. Under the rule of the Northern warlords and the Kuomintang, educational workers could hardly make ends meet and many were compelled to think of themselves in order to earn a living. Therefore, there was serious individualism and factionalism among educational workers at that time. In the old society, there were also a few educational workers who tried to teach a little better and more efficiently. But they could not succeed because they did not have the leadership of the Communist Party and they could not obtain recognition from the reactionary government. The situation now is fundamentally different. The livelihood of educational workers, like other working personnel, is fully guaranteed. With the leadership of the Communist Party, educational work has been developing with each passing day. As a result, our educational workers can now devote all their energy to a single aim, to working for society, for the majority of the people, for future generations and for communism, striving to reform educational work without worrying about anything else. At the same time, the Communist Party and the leading organs of the state must take care of everything else, ensure the livelihood of educational workers, organize teachers for advanced studies to equip them for their work, guarantee no reduction of salaries in case of transfer, and according to government stipulations, gradually increase collective welfare facilities, promote teachers at appropriate times and work out rules for seniority bonuses. Educational workers who have lost their ability to work due to age should be able to enjoy collective welfare and spend the rest of their lives in happiness. The teacher's job is one of complex mental labour and hard work, and should be respected. During the big leap forward in educational work, the teachers are very busy and the leadership should pay attention to the principle of combining work and rest, ensuring that the teachers have adequate time to prepare their lessons, correct papers and take up advanced studies, and also ensuring that they have sufficient time for rest. The ideological state of our educational workers, after ideological remoulding and the addition of large numbers of new teachers, has changed radically and great progress has been made. There are many outstanding workers among them, with heaven-storming zeal and a buoyant will. But it may be assumed that there are still a small number of educational workers who may not immediately be able to make the change from old habits of considering only themselves to considering society, and from bourgeois pedagogical theories to the communist theory

of education. This requires warm and cordial assistance. Helping them change is the glorious task of the Party and advanced elements in educational circles.

We are taking a road which no one before us has ever trod. We will go bravely along this road, because we are firmly confident that it is the right road. However, since this is experimentation, there may be partial and temporary shortcomings, and we must even take into account the possibility of partial set-backs, although we have definite guarantees of success. Therefore, it is impermissible to take the work lightly. We hold that everything must be done through discussion and experimentation, and that we should carry out the reform of the educational system in primary and secondary schools by stages and by groups, over a period of 10 to 20 years, rather than attacking it rashly for immediate results. All this means not taking the work lightly. But shortcomings will occur when new things first make their appearance. Shortcomings, once occurring, must be corrected, but we must not deny 90 per cent achievements simply because there are 10 per cent shortcomings. We have definitely chosen our road, educational reform must be carried out without fail. Should set-backs and shortcomings occur in the course of experimentation, we can draw lessons from them so as to further improve our work. There is no need to become alarmed about it. If everyone agrees to that, then we will consider it settled.

**Education in our country has taken on a new countenance and is full of vigour after the revolution in education. The reform in educational work which we are now going to undertake is a continuation of this revolution and will still be a class struggle. At the same time, it also includes a struggle between the advanced and the backward, the correct and the fallacious. Struggle is inevitable, but victory will certainly be ours.** Those who have a firm will and lofty aspirations for the realization of communism and for advancing education should unite together. We are determined to change the situation of "poverty and cultural blankness," outstrip Britain in production, and surpass all capitalist countries in the advance of education.

We are fully confident that through experimentation a new educational system, new teaching methods and new textbooks will take form in practice and will gradually crystallize into a new system, creating new theories of pedagogy and psychology. For the present we are in no hurry to establish the new educational system throughout the country by laws and decrees. Later, when the new educational system is promulgated, we should still let people conduct further new experiments. Education and teaching, like other things, should go through uninterrupted revolution. It can be taken for granted that certain scientific knowledge which seems over our heads now may become just plain common sense several decades or a hundred years from now. Therefore, the content of education will certainly change. Just as the growth of the social productive forces and the development of science have no limits, so, too, the advance of educational thought has no limits. Therefore, in the future we must continue to conduct new experiments and carry out educational reforms to meet the needs of the growth of the social productive forces and eliminate the difference between mental and manual labour.

# THEATRE

## Tibet on the Stage

Several modern plays, operas and traditional operas have recently been created on themes about Tibet. Among those now being staged in Peking, two of the most warmly received are the modern opera *Red Sun over Mount Ko* produced by the Cultural Troupe of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, and the modern play *Princess Wen Cheng*, a China Youth Art Theatre production.

### "Red Sun over Mt. Ko"

*Red Sun over Mount Ko*, written by Chen Chi-tung, has been acclaimed as another success following the author's 6-act play *The Long March* which was adapted for many other theatrical forms and the film and translated into several languages. His new play dramatizes the struggle between serfs and serf-owners during the Khamba rebellion.

Its first scene on Mount Ko before liberation shows what a living hell the Tibetan feudal estates were. Slaves are kept in chains and subjected to all sorts of torture; for no offence at all, a slave girl and her sweetheart are ordered to give each other 100 lashes. . . . Then come the secret tidings that the People's Liberation Army is approaching. The Tibetans here knew of the Red Army way back in the middle thirties during the Long March; they know their saviours are coming. Beside themselves with joy, they sing:

*A boat sails on the sea  
To save its sons and daughters from  
sorrow.  
Smash them all: the cangues, the  
locks, the chains!  
The Red Army we love is returning.  
Tell the good news to all who suffer:  
The day has come for us slaves to  
stand up  
And welcome our Red Army soldiers.*

A P.L.A. detachment arrives, commanded by Yang Fan, himself a Tibetan and a veteran revolutionary of the Long March. The Communist Party's policy towards the national minorities is strictly adhered to. The P.L.A., while waiting patiently for the serf-owners to see the necessity for democratic reform, spares no effort

to get a public health service going, start schools, build roads, bring in goods badly needed by the Tibetans and set many constructive projects going.

Seeing the good the P.L.A. is doing, the Tibetan chieftain who controls Yuan Mountain, willingly accepts the leadership of the Party. But the evil chief of neighbouring Ko and his cruel, intriguing wife still hope for a third world war which, they believe, will help them to perpetuate the serf system. Falling in with the plans of a special agent dispatched by the *Kasha* (the former Tibetan local government), they do all they can to disrupt construction work and prevent the serfs getting in touch with the P.L.A.

Blasting operations are about to commence at a bridge construction site when the arrogant Ko chieftain rides up. He refuses to halt despite shouts and yells. At the risk of his own life, Commander Yang jumps down the heights, defuses the charge, stops the explosion and so saves the life of the Tibetan chief. At the same moment, a messenger comes with the news that Yang Fan's wife, a doctor, and an engineer have been kidnapped by the evil chief's son, and their companions killed. Angered by the news, Han and Tibetan workers at the construction site demand that the evil chief be tried immediately for his crimes. But the P.L.A. commanders suspect the kidnapping is a provocation engineered by the special agent so that the pretext of the P.L.A.'s arrest of a Khamba

noble can be used to start open rebellion. Instead of arresting him, they set him free on condition that he return the two kidnapped cadres and duly punish the kidnappers. Egged on by his wife, a sort of Tibetan Lady Macbeth, however, he starts a revolt. The rallying of the people and resolute action by the P.L.A. to crush the revolt, ends the opera.

To a great extent, the events on Mount Ko epitomize the treasonable activities plotted by the reactionary serf-owners of Tibet. The opera is lavishly costumed and staged. Its creators have drawn widely on both modern opera and traditional opera for music, acting and singing.

### "Princess Wen Cheng"

*Princess Wen Cheng* is written by one of China's most distinguished playwrights, Tien Han, who is also one of the pioneers in introducing modern drama to China some 40 years ago. In this play he takes us back to the mid-7th century when in 641 A.D. Emperor Tai Tsung, founder of the Tang Dynasty, married Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Srontsan Gampo to seal unity with the Tibetans. The princess took a unique dowry with her—no less than a selection of Chinese cultural accomplishments—grain seeds, farm tools, artisans skilled in a wide variety of handicrafts, musical instruments, books on agriculture and medicine. This union was a measure of the wisdom of the emperor. His daughter had not only a great talent for literature and the military arts, but was politically far-sighted. In her 40 years in Tibet, she did a great deal to foster cultural exchange and friendship between the two nationalities. Tien Han's play, a lyrical historical drama, is based on the true story of this attractive personality.

The author has also made good use of Tibetan folk tales and legends. In the opening scene through the conversation of the Tibetan emissaries, we learn that there are so many envoys in Changan asking for the hand of the princess that Emperor Tai Tsung has set a series of tests to help him make a final decision. The Tibetan envoy who has successfully hurdled all obstacles is now facing the last



Princess Wen Cheng



Sron-tsan Gampo

Sketches by Yeh Chien-yu

ordeal. He must point out the princess among a thousand young girls all dressed in the same way. Fortunately he gets a hint from an old lady in his hostel. But when he thanks her, she slyly suggests that he thank the emperor. The marriage of the princess is no accident, but a calculated effort by the emperor to foster good relations with the Tibetans.

Both at the Tang Court and in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, however, there are those who resist these efforts. Those who profit by war are opposed to the marriage and try by every means to prevent the young princess, then only 16 or 17, from reaching Lhasa. Open strifes and covert struggles give the play dramatic tension.

It was first arranged that Sron-tsan Gampo is to welcome the princess at Yushu. But the Tibetan officials who are opposed to the marriage change the letter sent by him so that it requests the princess to move to a desolate place by the northern bank of the River Nu to wait for him. There she is told that Sron-tsan Gampo has urgent military affairs to attend to and that he may not be able to come to meet her for a year or more. The young princess is greatly distressed but, supported by her uncle, a capable statesman, decides to wait for the king no matter how long he is delayed. On a hunting excursion to while away the time, she meets a tiger, draws her sword but is having a hard time of it when at a critical moment, Sron-tsan Gampo himself arrives and finishes off the animal with an arrow. Bride and bridegroom

stand face to face. At first both of them try to conceal their identity but the envoy back from Changan arrives at that moment and unwittingly addresses the princess by name. Sron-tsan Gampo is delighted with his sprightly mate.

The play ends with the exposure of the plotters against Han-Tibetan friendship, and a grand wedding ceremony takes place.

The love shown between the princess and her husband is in accord with historical truth. Their nine years of married life were happy. Sron-tsan Gampo fulfilled the duties of a filial son-in-law to the Tang Court. Many honorary titles were conferred upon him by his father-in-law and the subsequent emperor.

*Princess Wen Cheng* has been excellently costumed and staged. It has also been adapted for performance as Shaohsing and Northern *kunqu* operas. But the first dramatization of this theme actually came from Tibet. A Tibetan drama troupe was the first to stage a play on the life of Princess Wen Cheng. To this day she has a special place in the hearts of the Tibetan people.

## CINEMA

### Chinese-Style Cartoons

Cinema-goers in this country will soon be seeing animated cartoons drawn in the style of Chinese traditional ink-paintings. Based on the work of the late Chi Pai-shih, four have been successfully produced by the Shanghai Art Film Studio.

Chi's ink sketches of chickens, shrimps, fish and frogs are enormously popular in China. Without an attempt at naturalistic verisimilitude, they live. Now the wonderful delicacy and vivid realism of these monochromes done in a few bold, rapid brush strokes comes even more "alive" on the screen re-created by a team of brilliant copyists. Flapping their wings or fighting over insects the chicks retain all the subtle tones and shadings and style that characterizes the work of the famous artist.

Artists who have seen the films comment: "Both the form and the

spirit of Chi Pai-shih's art have been reproduced. . . . It could be the work of the master himself."

Following this success, the Shanghai Art Film Studio is working on the production of a cartoon film based on other ink-paintings and water colours by both Chi Pai-shih and the late Hsu Pei-hung (Ju Peon), another famous contemporary artist who specialized in the painting of horses.

The artists and staff of the Shanghai studio launched out in this new style of cartoon film under the inspiration of the innovation movement that is sweeping through China's industrial plants.

## BOOKS

### "Ten Great Years"

*Statistics of the Economic and Cultural Achievements of the People's Republic of China. Compiled by the State Statistical Bureau. Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 224 pp.*

All those interested in the growth of People's China will find this book an indispensable source of reference. Compiled by the State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China, it gives a clear narrative summary of events in New China and the essential statistical material concerning its economic and cultural advances in the past decade. Figures of growth are given in relation to the progress of China's revolution: the liberation from imperialist domination and internal reaction, the succeeding land reform and overthrow of feudalism, the elimination of private ownership of the means of production ending the millennia of class exploitation in China, and the further progress of socialist revolution and construction. Here are tabulated the key facts of the advance of socialist industrialization, and since 1958, of the great leap in industrial and agricultural production as the productive forces of society are freed from the old social shackles and every sphere of activity in New China spurts ahead.

Each of the ten sections of the book consists of a brief commentary and statistical data in table form. The whole is prefaced by more than 30 charts in colour giving such basic

facts as area, population growth, overall growth of industry, agriculture, transport, etc., the revolutionary changes in China's economic structure leading to the absolute predominance of the socialist sector, growth of the people's communes, output of major products, etc.

The first section, "Growth and Development of the People's Republic of China," deals with the basic background material in more detail and sketches in the pre-liberation situation, the essential yardstick for evaluating later achievements. This is a graphic picture of the plight of the people under the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Commentary and tables highlight the swift speed of development of New China's economy in its first decade. They describe the general process of the socialist revolution and construction and especially the sustained big leap of 1958 and 1959. Here are listed China's various nationalities, populations of provinces, major cities, increases in industrial and agricultural production, revenue sources and expenditure.

The second section deals with the victory gained in the socialist revolution and the people's commune movement. Land reform, completed three years after the founding of the People's Republic, eliminated the system of feudal exploitation and gave rein to the productive forces in the countryside. Generous space is given to the great victory gained in the following socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce under the guidance of the Communist Party's general line for the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The tables give the figures of these victories and what they led to: the increase in the number of co-op farms and handicraft co-ops, the growth of the socialist sector of the economy and finally of the people's communes with their bumper harvests, industrial enterprises and the number of their dining-rooms, nurseries and kindergartens, clubs, etc.

The third section deals with the expansion of capital construction. Here we see the speedily expanding scale of capital construction shown in figures which indicate that the average

annual capital construction investment during the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-57) exceeded the total investment during the previous three-year rehabilitation period while investments in 1958 alone—the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62) were close to 50 per cent of all investments during the First Five-Year Plan period.

Tables give the investments for each year in the various branches of the national economy. They make clear the Party's policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and laying a solid foundation for socialist industrialization. Other tables give the main reservoirs built, railways, roads, school buildings, etc., and expansion of public utilities, areas which have a direct bearing on improving the people's standards of living. In the nine years between 1950 and 1958, a total of over 70,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone work were completed on water conservancy projects. This equals the work of excavating 400 Panama Canals or 960 Suez Canals. Built into a wall a metre high and a metre broad, this amount of earthwork and masonry would circle the earth 1,770 times at the equator.

The results of capital construction are reflected in the three tables on new fixed assets.

The next four sections, four to seven, deal with the growth and output of industry and agriculture, the rapid development of transport and post and telecommunications and of domestic and foreign trade. Here again we see the brilliant results achieved in these fields particularly in the big leap year of 1958. They form a graphic proof of how the socialist system releases the productive forces of society, of its superiority over capitalism.

The rates of growth of New China's industry and agriculture far surpass those in old China and also those of the capitalist countries. In the nine years between 1950 and 1958, China's industrial output increased 9.3 times, with an average annual rate of growth of 28.1 per cent. Grain output increased 2.3 times and cotton, 4.7 times.

The next section gives the figures on the increase in the number of workers and other employees with the

rapid expansion of the national economy and the ending of unemployment left over from the old society. The final sections give the figures on the tremendous progress in culture and education and the overall rise in the living standards of the people: the rise in wages, expanding social insurance, medical care, savings, housing, etc.

Here in 224 fact-packed pages are the answers to the stupid and malicious lies spread about socialist China by the imperialist press. Translated by the Foreign Languages Press, the book has come off the press in English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese.

## SHORT NOTES

**Documentary Films on Technical Innovations.** To publicize the current drive for technical innovations and technical revolution, the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio, in a big leap effort, produced ten documentary shorts in one month. These include *The Sweeping Technical Revolution*, *Mechanization of Loading and Unloading*, *Starting Technical Innovations from Scratch*, *One Step and We Are in Heaven*, and *Higher Still*. Five of these shorts will soon be shown, grouped into a single programme entitled *Everywhere Is a Blossoming Garden of Technical Innovations*.

**Song Contest.** Music periodicals are jointly sponsoring a contest among amateurs for the best accompaniments to songs from the recently published collection, *Red Flag Folk Songs*, edited by the poet Kuo Mo-jo and the literary critic, Chou Yang. This is one of the activities organized to commemorate the 25th and 15th anniversaries respectively of the deaths of Nieh Erh and Hsien Hsing-hai, China's two pioneer revolutionary composers. Between April and July 15, all the ballads in the collection will be published in *Shikan* (Poetry), a monthly, and in local and national music magazines. Contest auditions will be held in many cities and places throughout the country. Famous musicians will judge entries. The winners will be announced in September. In addition to awards, their works will be published in a special collection and put on national broadcasts.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## U.S. Wants No Disarmament

"The United States is deliberately trying to evade disarmament," said *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (May 4), writing of the disarmament talks in Geneva which adjourned April 29. "From the attitude taken by the United States and its partners at the talks, one can easily detect how false is its claimed 'readiness to seek peace,'" Commentator observed.

Last year, the United States and other Western countries were forced to agree to resume such talks by the pressure of the people of the whole world. A ten-nation committee was entrusted with working out an agreement for general disarmament under international control, and the Soviet proposal on this question was submitted to it by the United Nations General Assembly for discussion.

But at the very start, the five Western members put forward a "disarmament" plan which dealt only with international control while indefinitely postponing practical measures for general disarmament. The Western proposals omitted even such important steps to eliminate the threat of war as the ending of nuclear tests and abolition of military bases on foreign soil.

All this was typical of the old delaying tactics of the Western countries—the substitution of control for disarmament. For a month and a half, they obstructed discussions on concrete measures for disarmament and refused to start working on a treaty for general and complete disarmament. They even tried to deny that to frame an agreement on this matter was the task of the ten-nation committee.

To overcome these obstructions and seek a common basis for agreement, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries brought forward a new proposal on "basic principles for general and complete disarmament." They demanded that the Western countries, as a start, agree to these fundamental principles so as to ensure a rapid settlement. But the Western participants used various pretexts to avoid discussing this proposal. The U.S. dele-

gate even flatly refused to make any commitment that his country would not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

To cover up their real purpose of undermining the talks, the Western states put forward their own "concrete measures" and "principles and conditions." But these were meant merely to confuse public opinion. "All of them," Commentator pointed out, "are obviously designed to drag out the talks as before so that no plan for general and complete disarmament can be, after all, worked out."

"The U.S. stand is as clear as noon-day," Commentator declared. "What it wants is certainly not general and complete disarmament, but to force the conference either to accept its plan of control without disarmament or to end up without results. Control such as it proposes would help it collect military intelligence in the socialist countries, facilitating its plans of arms expansion and war preparations. The failure of the conference would likewise serve its plan of gaining time for the expansion of its military strength."

It must be noted, Commentator pointed out, that responsible Washington officials have repeatedly declared

that the United States must maintain its strength until an agreement on disarmament is reached. At the same time, Washington has been spreading the idea that the talks might go on for several years. "This shows that Washington certainly has up its sleeve a plan to obstruct the progress of the talks. And it was no mere coincidence that it appointed the owner of a munition plant to lead its delegation."

When the talks failed to make progress, the United States attempted to lay the blame on the Soviet Union, Commentator noted. This is of course a vain effort, for the people of the whole world will see clearly who worked indefatigably for general and complete disarmament at the talks and who is actually stepping up arms expansion and war preparations while paying lip service to disarmament.

Commentator further called the attention of readers to the fact that the Western countries had even refused to declare in the adjournment communique that the member states of the committee considered it their task to continue talks to work out basic principles and a plan for general and complete disarmament under effective international control in accordance with the U.N. General Assembly Resolution. Is it not clear what the Western countries intend to do in future talks, Commentator asked.

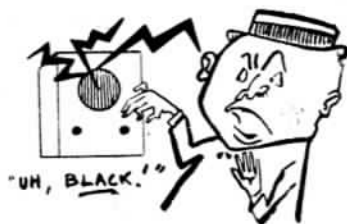
## THE PASSING SHOW

**"Sure you can vote, but bring your lawyer, your doctor and your undertaker."**

Discussing the "Civil Rights Act" of 1960, recently passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, the *New Republic* writes: "No one familiar with the South anticipates that the new system of Court-appointed referees will guarantee the Negro's right to vote. In most of the Deep South it will still be worth his job and peace of mind—if not life and limb—to attempt to exercise that right."

### Ethereal Segregation

The white-dominated South African Parliament has passed a bill creating separate broadcasting services for whites and Africans. Opposition speakers described it as "apartheid gone mad."





## Chairman Mao Meets African And Latin American Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a cordial talk with delegations and delegates of 14 countries and regions in Latin America and Africa when he received them on May 3 in Tsinan, capital of seaboard Shantung Province.

Chairman Mao assured these representatives of Latin America and Africa of the firm support of the 650 million Chinese people for the national and democratic movements of the peoples of Cuba and the whole of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He thanked them for their support and help to New China. Chairman Mao pointed out that **"our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."** **"The people of the whole world, including the people of the United States,"** Chairman Mao said, **"are our friends."** He also expressed his support for the forthcoming conference of the heads of the four powers.

The guests of Chairman Mao, on their part, described the present struggle against imperialism, and for gaining and preserving national independence and democracy in their respective countries; they expressed their determination and confidence in overcoming all difficulties and gaining final victory.

Before they took their leave, they sang *The East Is Red*, the popular song in China which they had just learnt, by way of saying goodbye to Chairman Mao who personally saw them off at the doorstep, waving a warm farewell.

The guests received by Chairman Mao were: The Delegation of Confederation of Workers of Cuba; the Delegation of the National Union of Public Civil Service Workers of Brazil and of the National Confederation of Bank Workers and Employees of Brazil; the women delegations of Sierra Leone and Tanganyika; the Basutoland woman delegate; the women delegations from Cuba, Vene-

zuela and Uruguay; the women delegates from Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Honduras, Puerto Rico and Martinique.

### **Peking's May Day Guests**

Workers' delegates and other guests from more than 60 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and other parts of the world spent a memorable May Day in Peking joining in the festivities with the capital's millions. A burst of applause greeted the trade union delegations from five continents when in the morning, they came to Tien An Men Square, the biggest celebration centre of the day. Members of the Cuban and Brazilian trade union delegations joined the columns of demonstrating workers, waving bouquets other paraders presented to them, and chanting rhythmically "Mao Tse-tung! Mao Tse-tung!" "Cuba - Brazil - China!" "Brothers!" "Friendship!" "Peace!" Trade union delegates from Algeria, Congo and the Federation of Mali collected a crowd around them with their singing and folk dancing. When the people around them shouted "Long Live the Great Unity of the Working Class of the World!" they answered in Chinese "Wansui! Wansui!" (Ten thousand years!)

At Beihai Park, the working people greeted Blas Roca, General Secretary of the People's Socialist Party of Cuba and his wife who later joined the festive crowd at Zhongshan Park. "Wherever we go we see the happiness of the Chinese people building a new life of their own," Roca said. "We see how the great Chinese people are concerned with Cuba and eagerly support Cuba's revolution. I'm deeply moved and feel thoroughly at home," he added.

Forty-four trade union delegations from 41 countries were in Peking on that day and international labour solidarity was writ large wherever they appeared.

Accompanied by Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and other leading Chinese trade unionists, the trade union delegations from 11 socialist countries and 28 Asian, African and Latin American countries went to the No. 1 Machine Tools Works, textile mills and other industrial plants of the capital and joined the workers' May Day rallies. Speaking at a rally of 6,000 workers at the Machine Tools Works, G.D. Neronov, head of the Soviet trade union delegation, greeted the great achievements made by the Chinese Communist Party, led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in inspiring and organizing the Chinese people in revolution and socialist construction. Great shouts of "Long Live the Solidarity of the Socialist Camp Headed by the Soviet Union!" greeted his closing words.

Representatives of trade unions and women from Cuba, Algeria, Iraq, Congo, Japan, Chile and Paraguay were greeted at a rally of 10,000 workers of the three Peking textile mills.

Guests from Korea, Algeria and Somaliland joined in the celebrations of the workers of the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works. Speaking at the rally, they expressed the will for solidarity and friendship among the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Students gave a boisterous welcome to Rodolfo Araos Alfaro, member of the Argentine Cultural Delegation when he took the floor at a rally in the Chinese People's University.

The youth delegation from the Kamerun and the delegates of Congolese youth joined in the celebrations of 47 national minorities in the Central Institute of Nationalities.

A grand banquet was given in the evening by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in honour of the trade union delegations and delegates who came to China to attend the International Labour Day celebrations.

When night fell, foreign guests from over 60 countries and regions were invited to see the fireworks display from the rostrum of Tien An Men. Here they were made cordially welcome by leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government.

## 15th Anniversary of Czechoslovakia's Liberation

With Jan Busniak, Czechoslovak Ambassador to China, and members of a visiting Czechoslovak delegation headed by J. Opavsky, attending, Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun recently renamed the No. 2 Machine Tools Plant in Shenyang, Northeast China, the "China-Czechoslovakia Friendship Plant" in token of Sino-Czechoslovak friendship. Last year, one of the important engineering works in Czechoslovakia was renamed "Czechoslovakia-China Friendship Plant" on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

This is only one of the many activities with which China is celebrating Czechoslovakia's liberation day which falls on May 9. As we go to press, news comes that many major cities in the country will be holding a "China-Czechoslovakia Friendship Week" between May 5 and 11. Activities will include celebration meetings and other similar get-togethers and the showing of Czechoslovak films. This will be climaxed with a mass meeting in Peking jointly sponsored by the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the China-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other popular organizations.

Celebration festivities will also be held at the China-Czechoslovakia Friendship Farm in Huanghua County, Hopei Province, and other places where Czechoslovak experts are helping China's socialist construction.

The first of such celebrations was a mass meeting of 1,000 workers and employees of the Hsinhua Printing Shop in Peking held on the evening of May 5. With a rataplan of drums, gongs and exploding firecrackers, they greeted the Czechoslovak Ambassador and the mem-

bers of the friendship delegation who came as guests of honour. A representative of the printing workers read out a message of greetings and presented gifts to the Czechoslovak Ambassador. Ambassador Busniak reciprocated with an elegantly made glass vase of the type for which Czechoslovakia is famous. The shops amateur song and dance ensemble put on a special programme for the occasion.

The "Czechoslovak Film Week" being held in eight major cities of the country, including Peking and Shanghai, was formally opened on May 7. At the opening ceremony in Peking on the previous day, attended by the Czechoslovak Ambassador, the friendship delegation, members of the diplomatic corps in Peking and leading officials of the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Hsia Yen, President of the China-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association and Vice-Minister of Culture greeted the growing cultural exchanges between China and Czechoslovakia. He noted how the Chinese people have drawn inspiration from Czech films, and expressed his belief that the present Czech film festival would further improve understanding and promote friendly co-operation between the peoples of China and Czechoslovakia. Ambassador Busniak in his speech declared that the daily growing cultural co-operation between Czechoslovakia and China constitutes an important factor in the common efforts of the two countries, and, indeed, of the socialist camp as a whole, in building socialism and communism. Three feature films are showing: *Black Battalion*, *Invention of Destruction*, *I Beg to Report* (Part II of *Good Soldier Schweik*) and a documentary *A Day in Czechoslovakia*.

### Friends from Japan

Members of a delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association and three accompanying Japanese journalists are visiting China as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. At a banquet in their honour, Masuzo Akatsu, head of the delegation, declared that they would continue to oppose the reactionary policy of the Kishi government and strive for friendship between the people of the two countries. Yang Hansheng, President of the C.P.A.C.R.F.C., expressed the conviction that final victory would belong to the Japanese people in that struggle.

• • •

An agreement between the All-China Youth Federation and the Japanese Youth League Council recently concluded in Peking affirmed that the "development of friendly relations between the youth of China and Japan is the common desire of the youth of the two countries."

In the agreement the Chinese side expressed sympathy with and support to the vigorous struggle of the Japanese youth together with the whole Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and confidence that it would end in victory.

The Japanese for their part stated that there is only one China and Taiwan is an inseparable part of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Chinese extended an invitation to the Japanese Youth League Council to send a delegation to visit China in the latter part of this year. The Japanese side answered in kind with an invitation to its Chinese counterpart. The latter declared that when the atmosphere was such that it was possible to accept such an invitation it would certainly be considered.

### NEWS BRIEFS

**Friendly matches between visiting Nepalese table tennis team and Chinese teams** in Peking was the featured sports event of the first week of May. The skill of Nepal's national champion Y.P. Lohany and the excellent performances of both teams won warm

cheers from the spectators. Mrs. Kamal Rana, Deputy Speaker of the Upper House of the Nepalese Parliament and woman leader of the Nepalese table tennis team, and other members were entertained at a reception in their honour given by the China-Nepal Friendship Association. After the final series of matches in Peking on May 4, they were received by Vice-Premier Ho Lung who is also Chairman of Commission of Physical Culture and Sports.

Ten thousand tons of rice were presented recently by Chinese Ambassador Ko Hua to President Sekou Toure of Guinea as a gift from the Chinese Government. President Toure

expressed Guinea's thanks for this and said that it would help strengthen the common struggle of the two peoples against imperialism.

A photo exhibition on the Cuban revolution, sponsored by the China-Latin America Friendship Association and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is open in Peking until May 14.

Many of the 500 guests at the opening ceremony, including those from Asian, African and Latin American countries, expressed their indignation when they saw the photographs showing the outrageous U.S. bombing and other wanton acts of aggression against Cuba. The pictures displayed

also showed the political life of the Cuban people before and after their revolution, their struggle against U.S. imperialism, how they are carrying out the land reform and other aspects of their life after their victory.

**CORRECTIONS:** In our last issue (No. 18, May 3, 1960), on page 10, under the heading "Speech at Kathmandu's Civic Reception," in the second paragraph, right hand column, the second line should read: "...to build up our respective lands. Because we Asian and..." and the fourth line should read "...sion and plunder by the colonialist forces, economically"....

On page 18, the first line in the right hand column should read: "...hold that these agreements have a positive bearing on the maintenance"....

On page 22, the third line from the bottom in the right hand column should read: "...come to Delhi. And if need be, I myself or someone else would come to"....

## 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.

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** A modern opera based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A story of the heroic revolutionary youth movement in Peking in the early 1930s. Produced by the Central Conservatory of Music.

May 11, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

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

May 11 & 12, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **TOU NGO IS WRONGED** A modern opera adapted from a drama written by the Yuan playwright Kuan Han-ching. A scoundrel seeks to kidnap Tou Ngo after first poisoning her mother-in-law. His father unwittingly takes the poison. The innocent Tou Ngo is charged with murder and sentenced to death. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

May 10, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

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

May 13-15, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### QUYI

▲ **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** A play based on actual events in Pinglu County, Shansi Province. Sixty-one road-builders are poisoned by two counter-revolutionaries. A dramatic rescue operation saves their lives. Produced by the Peking Quyi Company.

May 11, 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 Han-Tibetan union strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

May 10-13, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art 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.

May 10-12, Peking Theatre

▲ **DETAINED BY FLOOD** Flood has destroyed a section of railway roadbed and a train is marooned on high ground. The Communist Party group on it organizes the passengers and staff to overcome their difficulties. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

▲ **TARTUFFE (THE HYPOCRITE)** The famous play by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

(Watch for dates and places!)

▲ **A SINGLE SPARK STARTS A PRAIRIE FIRE** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre describing the rise and spread of the peasant uprising in Fukien in 1928.

May 10-13, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

### CONCERT

A troupe of Soviet artists will shortly visit Peking and give several performances of vocal, piano and accordion solos, excerpts from Soviet ballets, folk music and dances.

May 14-17, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **A FAMILY OF STEEL WORKERS** A feature in colour produced by Tienma Film Studio about a family of steelworkers who dauntlessly protect their steel works from the KMT reactionaries on the eve of liberation and build a socialist plant there after liberation.

May 10-14, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Shengli, Si Dan Workers' Club

▲ **TRIAL RUN** A feature in colour, based on the successful building of their first 10,000-ton ship by China's shipbuilding workers. Produced by Changchun Film Studio.

May 10-14, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre

▲ **THE LONG MARCH** Jointly produced by the "August First" and Peking Film Studios. It shows how the invincible Chinese Red Army fought its way to victory during the Long March against attacks by the enemy and over such formidable natural barriers as the Tatu River and the lofty snow mountains.

May 15-19, At all Peking's major cinemas

### CZECHOSLOVAK FILM WEEK

▲ **I BEG TO REPORT (PART II)** Adapted from the famous satirical novel *Good Soldier Schweik* by Jaroslav Hasek.

▲ **BLACK BATALION** The tragic story of a Czech youth trapped in the "Foreign Legion" of the French colonialist troops in Viet Nam.

▲ **INVENTION OF DESTRUCTION** Based on a science fiction story by the French novelist Jules Verne. A scientist is captured by pirates and tricked into working on an infernal machine that will give world power to them. The plot is exposed in the nick of time by a brave young man.

(At all Peking's major cinemas)

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION** Daily 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. until May 14. Sponsored by the China-Latin America Friendship Association and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

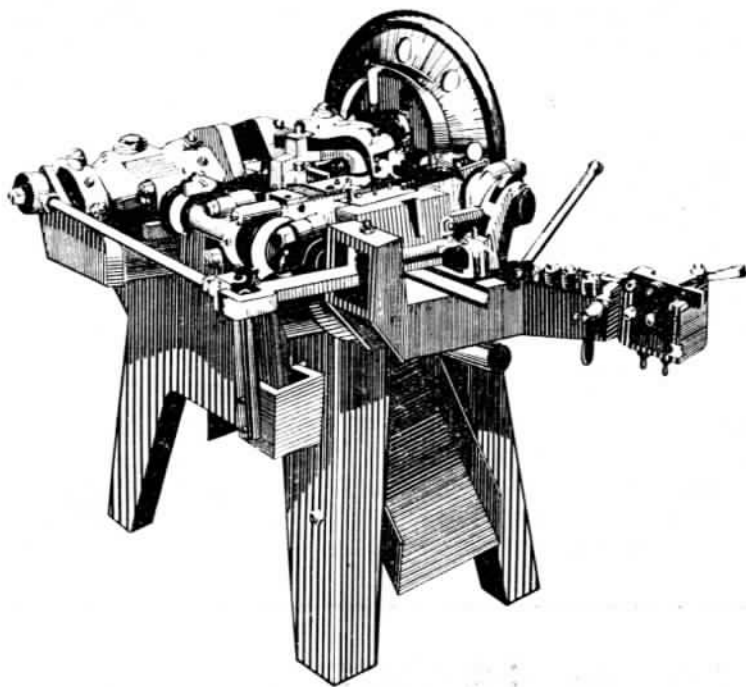
At the Art Gallery of the Working People's Cultural Palace

▲ **PEKING'S MAY FIRST EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, etc. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

At Beihai Park

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Open daily except Monday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre



CRANK SYSTEM

## Automatic NAIL MAKING MACHINE

DC-1 DC-2 DC-4

Size of Nails: BWG 8-19

Output per minute: 350-640 nails

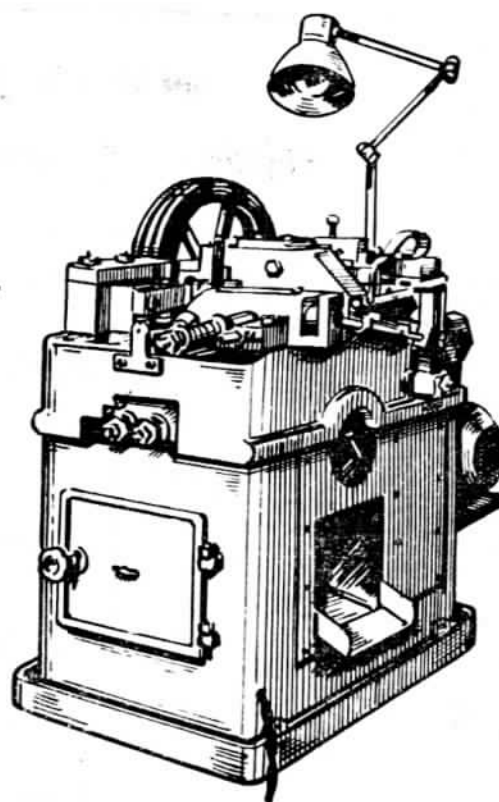
## Automatic BLUE TACK MAKING MACHINE

DT-1

Size of Tacks: BWG 18-15

Output per minute (approx.) 200 tacks

- ★ RELIABLE PERFORMANCE
- ★ EASE OF OPERATION
- ★ LONG LIFE
- ★ HIGH OUTPUT
- ★ COMPACT
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