

# PEKING REVIEW

22

May 31, 1960

## The 100th Warning Against U.S. Military Provocations

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## *New Situation in Technical Revolution*

Urban People's Commune, Cinema  
And Other Features

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周  
報

# **OPPOSE THE REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM!**

The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance signifies the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's open participation in the aggressive U.S. military bloc. This is an extremely grave step taken by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries colluding to prepare a new aggression and war and to menace Asian and world peace. It cannot but arouse the vigilance of all the peoples of Asia as well as those of all other countries.

This pamphlet contains important documents and commentaries concerning the opposition of the Chinese Government and people to the revival of Japanese militarism. It explains the firm stand taken by the Chinese people in opposing the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and in supporting the Japanese people's struggle for peace, democracy, independence and neutrality.

Its supplement contains five documents including a summarized text of the Potsdam Declaration in which China, the United States and Britain called on Japan to surrender, and the text of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance.

194 pp.

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## **FACTS ON THE SINO-BURMESE BORDER SETTLEMENT**

# **A VICTORY FOR THE FIVE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE**

### *Important Documents on the Settlement of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Question Through Friendly Negotiations and Development of Friendly Relations Between China and Burma*

The Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question recently signed by the Governments of China and Burma in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence marked the beginning of a new stage in the good neighbourly relations between China and Burma. They also set a new example of friendship, co-operation and amicable relations among the Asian countries. This is of particular significance at a time when the enemies of peace are trying their best to sow discord among the Asian countries.

This booklet contains the main documents concerning the settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question and the growth of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. It is a record of the consistent adherence of the Chinese Government and people to a foreign policy of peace, and its efforts for solidarity, friendship and amicable relations among the Asian countries.

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

May 31, 1960 Vol. III No. 22

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Out of Taiwan, U.S. Imperialists!

Last Tuesday, May 24, the thoughts of all Chinese were with their compatriots in Taiwan under the iron heel of the U.S. imperialists. Three years ago that day an anti-American demonstration erupted in Taipei. It was touched off by the murder of a Chinese citizen by an American sergeant named Robert Reynolds.

The victim was Liu Tzu-jan. He was wantonly shot by Reynolds on the evening of March 20 near a U.S. army residential building at Tsaoshan. In Taiwan, U.S. officers and men enjoy "diplomatic immunity," as the Taiwan authorities have relinquished jurisdiction over criminal offences committed by U.S. servicemen. Found "not guilty" by U.S. court martial, Reynolds was set free and promptly flown back to the United States. This outraged popular feeling and before long an anti-American movement was sweeping the island. Protest demonstrations were held, and the people besieged the U.S. "embassy," the U.S. Information Service and the U.S. military headquarters, demanding: "Get out, U.S. Troops!"

Last week, meetings were held in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Lushun-Talien and Amoy to commemorate the third anniversary of this patriotic demonstration. The meetings denounced the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists against compatriots in Taiwan, and called on them to unite with the people on the mainland to drive out the U.S. thieves lock, stock and barrel.

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and Taiwan compatriots in Peking met to mark the day. In his address to them Hsu Meng-shan, secretary-general of the league, paid tribute to the people in Taiwan who have persisted in their struggle against U.S. aggression and enslavement, the root of their misery and sufferings. He assured our Taiwan compatriots that the mainland people will give them all support in driving U.S. forces out of Taiwan.

At a meeting in Shanghai, Chao Tsu-kang, vice-mayor and chairman of the Shanghai Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, declared that the anti-American demonstration in Taiwan three years ago proved that the Chinese people, including those on Taiwan Island, were not to be intimidated. He pointed out that volcanoes are now erupting under the very feet of the U.S. imperialists everywhere, and that the world situation is extremely favourable to the struggle against U.S. aggression, with the East wind prevailing over the West wind. He urged all to work hard and contribute more to the early liberation of Taiwan.

Similar sentiments were voiced at the Tientsin, Canton and other meetings. The nation demonstrated its firm resolve to liberate Taiwan.

With the dumping of American goods and the increasing number of crimes committed by U.S. servicemen, anti-American feeling is seething among the people in Taiwan. More and more factories and shops are going bankrupt, while the island's agriculture is on the down grade. Cases of kidnapping, rape and murder by U.S. servicemen are constantly occurring. No one who studies the situation can doubt that the day is not far away when "a powder keg of undercurrent anti-American sentiment" will blow up, as it did three years ago, and sweep the U.S. imperialists out of Taiwan for good.

### Summer Harvest Prospects—Good

The summer harvest in China includes not only wheat planted over the winter, but the quick ripening early rice and other crops planted in early spring. As the months go by, the summer harvest rolls northward from the sub-tropical provinces in the South. A mid-May check-up shows that overall prospects are good.

In Yunnan, Szechuan, Kiangsi and Hunan, harvesting of winter wheat will soon be completed. In the Huai River valley winter wheat harvesting will soon begin; in the Yellow River

## Chinese Climbers Atop World's Highest Peak

At 04:20 hours (Peking time) on May 25, three Chinese mountaineers reached the summit of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak, 8,882 metres above sea level. This is the first time the peak has been scaled from the north side of the Himalaya Mountains. In accomplishing a feat considered "impossible" by many experts, the young mountaineers have won the applause of all those who cherish man's spirit of daring. This is a momentous occasion in the world of sport.

The three Chinese mountaineers are: Wang Fu-chou, 25, a geology institute graduate; Gonpa (Tibetan), 27, a P.L.A. man; and Chu Yin-hua, 25, a lumberjack. Besides them, 26 others have succeeded in reaching the height 8,100 metres above sea level. They were all led by China's noted mountaineer Shih Chan-chun, 32, a Master of Sports. Every newspaper gave it frontpage play with accounts of the expedition and photographs and biographies of the four mountaineers. *Tiyu Bao*, the Chinese sports paper, came out with an extra in honour of the occasion. Congratulations have poured into the camp of the climbers for their outstanding performance.

The expedition group reached the foot of Mt. Jolmo Lungma on March 19. Conditions were by no means favourable. The mountain is a notorious host. There were blinding snowstorms to contend with and 40° below zero cold, besides the normal hazards of the climb as they made their way across glaciers, crevasses, and snow fields and up sheer precipices and ice slopes imperilled by avalanches. Before storming the summit, they made three marches for acclimatization in the course of which they established a line of camps at 5,400; 5,900; 6,400; 7,007; 7,600; 8,100 and 8,300 metres above sea level.

In the final assault on the summit, the mountaineers set out from their base camp on May 17. After a week's hard climbing they pitched their last camp at 8,500 metres. The assault group left this highest camp at 09:30 hours on May 24 (Peking time) and in a supreme effort reached the top.

With its difficult terrain, wildly varying weather, and immense height, Jolmo Lungma has time and again blocked the efforts of some of the world's best climbers. It has earned the awesome name of the world's "Third Pole." The north side of the peak, particularly, was regarded as "unscalable." Here extreme cold, strong winds, avalanches and precipices have previously thwarted all attempts by foreign mountaineers to reach the top from the north side. With



only a few years of experience behind them, the success of the young Chinese mountaineers writes a new and brilliant page in the annals of mountaineering.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung sent a warm message of greetings to the climbers. "Your victory," he said, "has fully demonstrated the fine qualities of the Chinese people—diligence, bravery and perseverance—and the collective spirit and communist style of working in close unity and love for the nation's honour. Your courageous deeds have once again shown that for the Chinese people there are no insurmountable natural obstacles, and there are no difficulties that can block our advance." Hailing the event in its editorial, *Renmin Ribao* said that, in climbing to the summit of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the mountaineers had brought honour to their motherland. The paper also wished success to mountaineers of other countries now climbing up to the summit from the south side.



Shih Chan-chun



Wang Fu-chou



Gonpa



Chu Yin-hua

valley it will start somewhere around mid-June. Meanwhile continued care is being lavished on the still growing wheat and other summer crops, such as early rice and oil-bearing plants,

and preparations are well in hand to ensure that the harvest is well done.

This year summer crops were sown over a much larger area than before. Compared with last year, winter

wheat was sown on an additional 50 million *mu* of land while early rice is coming up on an estimated 30 million *mu* more. Rapeseed and miscellaneous summer crops have also

been planted on larger areas than last year, and the peasants have been working determinedly to raise higher yields on large tracts of land.

The weather has not been as good as expected. Continuous rain in the South and a long dry spell in the North have not favoured the wheat. But this has been countered by the communes. In the North they have turned to full account the water stored by the conservancy works they built to offset just such dry spell. In the South improved catchment-basins and drainage have prevented extensive waterlogging. In many parts of the country the wheat situation is reassuring. The indications are that about 30 per cent of the total area sown to wheat will give high yields and wheat is the main summer harvest.

Rapeseed is ripening and will soon be gathered in. In most of the southern provinces, early rice, another major summer crop, has already been transplanted. This year most of this work is being done with mechanical rice-transplanters instead of by hand. This has saved labour and raised efficiency all round; quick and timely transplanting over a much extended area combined with good field management also helps to give higher per mu yields.

### Quickness of Hand and Eye

Ten thousand spectators who packed Peking's Great Hall of the People last week saw a series of unique demonstrations of manual and mental dexterity. Two hundred service trade workers, sales girls, cashiers, restaurant chefs, butchers, fishmongers, repair men and others put on a dazzling display of quickness of mind, eye and hand in mental calculations, in packaging, in cutting and weighing meat, fish or vegetables, in making noodles. . . . They had come from various service trades in all parts of the country to attend the national technical demonstration conference of financial and commercial departments which closed a week ago.

This was an impressive demonstration that while the movement for mechanization and automation is spreading and quickening its pace, work done by hand is capable of "revolution" too.

Lu Yin-hsing, a shop assistant from Pinghsiang, Kiangsi Province, showed that if you can't lay your hands on

an electronic computer, a brain is not such a bad thing either. He has developed an extraordinary ability for lightning mental calculation. At the demonstration he was handed long lists of figures which he added up as quickly as he read them out, rattling off the totals seemingly without a pause for thought. Lu did subtraction, multiplication and division with equal ease. Several others gave like performances with hardly less astounding speed and accuracy.

Since the big leap began in 1958, many young cashiers have evolved quick methods of counting banknotes. One Nanking girl showed how she can count as many as 40,000 notes an hour. Others exhibited the highly efficient banknote counting machines which they have invented. Some electrically run ones counted off a hundred banknotes in three seconds.

Showing their skills in the glittering marble hall, fishmongers and butchers displayed great proficiency. They cut out a specified weight of fish or meat with a single stroke of the knife. One butcher dazzled spectators by boning half a pig carcass in less than two minutes. A Peking chef named Chou Tse-chieh took a one jin hunk of dough and, by rolling, stretching and doubling it again and again, turned it into more than 16,000 silvery threads of what he called "dragon-beard noodles" in a matter of a few minutes. He has toured many provinces in the past few years to demonstrate and pass on his skill.

This show was the apotheosis of the trained eye and dexterous hand. The service trades catering to the daily needs of the people have truly come into their own. In the old society officialdom and supercilious ruling classes despised them as "menial." The people have always appreciated them and today are in a position to do them the honour they deserve.

Among those who watched this display of talents was Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. He called on conference delegates to give the people better service by carrying forward and further improving traditional skills where manual work is still necessary. He stressed that they should speed up the introduction of technical innovations in financial and commercial work wherever possible, and give active support to technical innovations

in industry and agriculture, by using modern or local methods as befitting actual conditions.

### Factory-College Graduates

Last week these columns reported on the growing number of workers who are being up-graded to engineers' jobs. Just to hand is a further example of how a factory is training its own worker-intellectuals. Forty-three workers of the Jinxi Machine-Building Works in Taiyuan, Shansi Province, have just graduated after only a year's study in the factory's own part-work, part-study college. The college offered its students a rich opportunity of making up for the general and technical knowledge which they missed in their youth. In this first group of students 35 had an average of 11 years of work at the bench. Ten of them were illiterate at the time of liberation. But thanks to the facilities and care given them by the Communist Party, they acquired the equivalents of a senior middle school and secondary technical school education before entering the college. Teachers for the college have been recruited from among the leading cadres, engineers and technicians of the factory. Local universities and colleges also lent a hand by sending members of their faculties to lecture on certain special subjects.

The students attend classes in the morning and work at their regular jobs in the afternoon. Curriculums are arranged according to the needs of production. Elementary and political courses are common for all students. Special technical courses are supplemented by a study of the up-to-date techniques needed for production and the new achievements made in the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. After getting their basic training the students go to work in the factory's technical office where they put into practice what they have learnt in the classroom. Problems which crop up are taken up in subsequent study sessions. This close integration of practical and theoretical work gives good results in two ways: last year, 24 students in the machine-building class helped their workshops put 76 technical innovations into practice. Also, courses which would take 3,190 hours to complete in an ordinary university were completed in this college in 1,549 hours.

# THE 100TH WARNING

Following is the full text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial on May 27.—Ed.

ON May 25, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the Tungyin area of Fukien Province, and a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry was authorized to issue another serious warning. This is the 100th warning to the U.S. Government. Since the Chinese Government's first serious warning against U.S. intrusions on September 7, 1958, 181 U.S. warships of different classes have intruded into China's territorial seas on 88 occasions while 242 U.S. aircraft of different types made 68 intrusions into China's territorial air, making a total of 156 occasions. These criminal acts of aggression by the United States have been registered one by one and will remain a record of infamy for generations to come—not all the water of the Pacific can wash it clean.

Travelling more than 10,000 kilometres from their country, the armed forces of the United States have time and again—in fact on 156 occasions—encroached on China's sovereignty over its territorial seas and air and staged military provocations and war threats. Can one find a precedent more uncivilized than this in the history of international relations? Are these facts not enough to demonstrate that the United States is the most aggressive imperialist country?

Apologists for U.S. imperialism have said that the Chinese Government's declaration that its territorial seas shall extend 12 nautical miles is "not acceptable" to the United States and, on these "grounds," the intrusions by U.S. warships into China's territorial seas could not be counted as such. This is an out-and-out pirate's logic and for these reasons:

One. It is within the sovereignty of every country to fix the extent of its territorial seas. Not only China, but a dozen other countries including the Soviet Union, Indonesia and the United Arab Republic have declared 12 nautical miles to be the extent of their territorial seas. The United States has no grounds whatsoever to refuse to recognize the sovereignty of these countries over their territorial seas, or to intrude into them.

Two. The extent of territorial seas fixed by various countries in the world differs. Some have three nautical miles, some six, some 12 or more. According to U.S. "logic," does it mean that countries which declare for three nautical miles could intrude into those advocating six nautical miles and those advocating six nautical miles intrude into those advocating 12 nautical miles? If all

countries followed the U.S. example, the world would indeed be in a mess.

Three. The United States has intruded into China's territorial seas more than once and the Chinese Government has issued warnings against this more than once. Why then has the United States deliberately ignored these scores of warnings and kept on repeating its crimes? There can be no explanation other than premeditated aggression by the United States.

Four. China and the United States are separated by the Pacific, the largest ocean in the world. It is immense enough to provide accommodation for U.S. "navigation." Why then does the United States insist on sending its ships into China's coastal waters and have them repeatedly intrude into China's territorial seas? Is it because China has declared 12 nautical miles the breadth of its territorial seas? Of course not. The U.S. refusal to recognize the 12-nautical-mile limit by no means derogates from China's sovereignty or lessens the U.S. crime of aggression. It simply results in the more naked exposure before the world of U.S. aggressive features.

THE record of U.S. intrusions itself renders all pretexts by U.S. imperialism to cover up its crimes of aggression completely groundless. Among the 156 intrusions, apart from the 88 occasions on which U.S. warships intruded into China's territorial seas, U.S. aircraft encroached on China's territorial air on 68 occasions. U.S. planes have intruded into China's air space not only over its territorial seas, but also over China's islands off the coast—from the Choushan Islands in the north to the Hsisha Islands in the south. They have intruded into the air space not only over China's islands off the coast, but also over its coastal cities, including Swatow and Lukfung. They have intruded not only over China's coastal cities, but also over broad inland areas of Chekiang, Fukien, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and other provinces; three of these intrusions were made by U-2 reconnaissance planes. Intrusions by U.S. aircraft into China have not been limited to reconnaissance; on one occasion, as many as 28 aircraft intruded into China. Such large-scale intrusions are obvious military provocations and war threats against China. No sophistries by the U.S. Government can in any way deny the truth that all these are crimes of aggression.

U.S. intrusions into China's territorial seas and air are only a part of its threat to China and its creation of tension in the Far East and in Asia. In addition, the United States still to this day occupies China's territory of Taiwan and regards it as a U.S. "unsinkable carrier."

It has also established hundreds of military and missile bases around China—in Japan, south Korea, the Philippines, south Viet Nam, Thailand and other countries which have joined the Southeast Asian aggressive bloc. In particular, the United States is stepping up its rearming of Japan and has concluded with Japan a military alliance that marks China, the Soviet Union, Korea and the Southeast Asian countries as objects of its aggression. The United States has repeatedly carried out large-scale

military manoeuvres in the area of the Far East, some of which were even publicly announced as directed at China. In the past 16 months, the United States has conducted as many as 38 military manoeuvres in the area of the Far East, of which 14 were in the Taiwan area and the Taiwan Straits. In the latter part of April, Felt, Commander of U.S. Forces in the Pacific, openly declared: "There is always the danger of getting into a limited war with the red Chinese over Taiwan." All this shows that

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## U.S. Air and Naval Intrusions

# Aggression Will Not Go Unanswered

On May 25, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the Tungyin area of Fukien Province between 20:22 and 23:15 hours. A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorized to issue the 100th serious warning against U.S. military provocations.

Commenting on this, a Hsinhua correspondent wrote on May 26:

This is the 100th warning the Chinese Government has issued in the past one year and eight months. These 100 serious warnings refer to acts of aggression by U.S. imperialists in encroaching upon China's sovereignty by openly sending aircraft and warships to intrude into China's territorial air and seas and carrying out military provocations against the 650 million Chinese people. These crimes cannot be denied as there is incontrovertible evidence on hand.

It is one year and eight months since the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued the first serious warning on September 7, 1958, against the intrusion of four U.S. warships into the territorial waters within the 12-nautical-mile limit in the Quemoy and Amoy areas of China's Fukien Province. During this period the U.S. pirates have dispatched a total of 181 warships to intrude into China's territorial waters on 88 occasions and made a total of 242 sorties on 68 occasions into China's territorial air.

It can be seen that the number of intrusions of U.S. warships and aircraft far exceeded the number of warnings issued by the Chinese Government. The unscrupulous, criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in intruding into the Chinese territorial seas and air make one burn with extreme indignation. The notorious U.S. U-2 strategic reconnaissance planes have repeatedly intruded into China's air space to carry out espionage and reconnaissance activities. On December 6, 1958, a U.S. U-2 strategic reconnaissance plane took off from Okinawa

and intruded into Chinese air space over the coastal areas, passing through Chekiang Province and going as far as Nanchang and Changshu, Kiangsi Province, penetrating deeply into China's mainland for more than 730 kilometres. On several recent occasions, the U.S. piratical planes intruding into China's Hsisha Islands flew at a height of only 200 to 300 metres from the ground, so low that the peaceful residents of the islands could see the U.S. pilots with their naked eye.

Despite repeated warnings issued by the Chinese Government, the U.S. pirates did not show the least restraint. They even announced openly that they would continue these piratical acts. On April 3, Roland N. Smoot, Commander of the aggressive U.S. forces in Taiwan, raved: "The U.S. 7th Fleet has ordered no changes in patrol routes as a result of Peiping's [referring to the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Chinese People's Republic] warnings." This means that the U.S. imperialists will continue to intrude into China's territorial waters and conduct military provocations and threats against the Chinese people.

The continuous and unscrupulous acts of intrusion into China's territorial waters and air and of provocations conducted by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of continuing these acts of aggression and provocation have completely exposed the criminal face of U.S. imperialism which is determined to remain hostile to the Chinese people and undermine Asian and world peace. The Chinese people have recorded these crimes of U.S. imperialism one by one. A hundred warnings have been issued. We must seriously caution the U.S. imperialists: The Chinese people are not to be bullied. Every debt owed them will be paid. The longer the debt is postponed, the heavier will it become. The U.S. ruling clique must shoulder all the consequences arising from its aggression and provocations against the Chinese people.

U.S. imperialism has all along been pursuing a policy of aggression and war towards China, that it has all along been preparing for a new war in the Far East. It should be noted in particular that this year, there has been an increase in the number of incidents of U.S. military provocations against China. This is clearly indicated in the sharp increase of intrusions into China by U.S. aircraft and warships. In 1959, such incidents averaged 3.3 a month, but rose to 6.2 a month between January and May 1960. This calls for serious vigilance.

**C**HINA is not at war with the United States. It has spared no efforts in striving for peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems and the easing of international tension and prevention of the outbreak of a world war. But whether peaceful coexistence is achievable or not does not depend on our side alone; it also depends on the U.S. imperialists. There are no difficulties on our part; the difficulties come from the U.S. imperialists. China has never sent a single soldier to occupy U.S. territory, not a single military vessel to intrude into U.S. territorial seas, nor a single aircraft into U.S. territorial air; nor has it built any military base around the United States. Since August 1, 1955, China has held talks with the United States on the ambassadorial level, first in Geneva, then in Warsaw. The talks have lasted four years and nine months, totalling 97 meetings. While China has shown great patience at these talks, the United States has persistently refused to reach, on the basis of the principle of non-aggression and non-interference in one another's internal affairs, an agreement not to resort to the use or threat of force in settling disputes between the two countries, but has persisted in its forcible occupation of China's territory of Taiwan, in its interference in China's internal affairs and in its military provocations and war threats against China.

Faced with aggression and threats of force from the United States, the Chinese people are fully aware through long experience that U.S. imperialism is their most vicious enemy and, at the same time, the most vicious enemy of the people all over the world. U.S. imperialism has been carrying out expansion and aggression in all parts of the world; it has set up military bases and stationed troops in more than 70 countries and areas, overriding their sovereignty, enslaving their peoples and plundering their resources, while preparing for war of aggression against the socialist camp. To paraphrase a Chinese saying, "Until all is over ambition never dies." Until U.S. imperialism is dealt crushing blows by the people of the whole world, until it suffers a crushing defeat, it will never give up its ambition to dominate the globe and enslave the world's people. U.S. imperialism will certainly not change its nature. Far from changing or relaxing their policies of aggression and war the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing them at a heightened tempo. The ice of the cold war manufactured by U.S. imperialism has never thawed. This is proved by its crimes of repeated intrusions into China's territorial seas and air, by its crimes of repeated intrusions into the Soviet Union's air space, and by its numerous crimes of repeated encroach-

ment upon the territorial sovereignty of many other countries. The Chinese people are fully aware that there cannot be any unrealistic illusions as regards U.S. imperialism. Only by fully exposing it, waging resolute struggle against it and constantly raising the consciousness and vigilance of the peoples of the world, can the U.S. schemes for war and aggression be frustrated and world peace safeguarded.

Every U.S. imperialist intrusion into Chinese territorial seas and territorial air is a danger signal to the Chinese people. It reminds us that U.S. imperialism is menacing our great homeland. In September 1958, when U.S. imperialism was carrying out frequent military provocations and war threats against our country in the area of the Taiwan Straits, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that it is necessary to deal with them seriously." Every act of provocation, every act of bullying by U.S. imperialism against our country must be registered, one by one, without any omission and in unmistakable terms. Accounts will be settled some day as regards all the crimes of aggression against China committed by the U.S. imperialists. Each U.S. intrusion into China's territorial seas and air adds a debt owed to the Chinese people. Every debt will have to be paid. We have issued warnings before and when U.S. imperialism owes the Chinese people too much, it will only have itself to blame! The Chinese people will never forgive it. The old Chinese saying is apt: "Every wrong has its cause, every debt has its debtor." U.S. imperialism will not escape just trial and punishment at the hands of the Chinese people and the peoples of the world!

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## More U.S. Intrusions

More U.S. military intrusions into China's territorial air and waters have occurred since we last reported in *Peking Review* (No. 20).

On May 21, a U.S. military plane flew over Swabue and Sanmen Island, Kwangtung, from 12:32 to 12:45 hours. On May 22, a U.S. military plane flew over the area between Swatow to Sanmen Island, Kwangtung, from 14:28 to 14:50. On May 23, a reconnaissance patrol plane of the U.S. navy flew over Yunghsing Island in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung, between 9:20 and 9:30. On May 24, a U.S. warship intruded into the Tungyin and Haitan areas, Fukien, between 19:14 and 21:09 hours. Another intrusion by a U.S. warship occurred in the same areas between 1:12 and 2:14 hours on May 25. On the same day, a U.S. military plane flew over the Swabue and Pinghai areas, Kwangtung, between 9:57 and 10:10 hours.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued the 97th, 98th and 99th serious warnings against these military provocations.

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# Teacher by Negative Example

Following is the text of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on May 28, 1960.—Ed.

**“WITHOUT** a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.” “Theory becomes a material force as soon as it has gripped the masses.” How true and close to their experience these two renowned Marxist-Leninist axioms are to those who are now struggling for world peace, national independence, democratic freedoms and socialism!

Of late, reports of struggle have been pouring in continuously from the four corners of the earth. More and more people have come to see clearly, or more clearly, the true face of imperialism and the reactionaries in various countries while the fight against U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on is everywhere mounting. Chairman Mao said: “Imperialism is most afraid of the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the awakening of the peoples of all countries.” And ours is that very epoch in which the people of the whole world are daily awakening. Marxism-Leninism maintains that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will never change their nature, that they are the most ferocious enemy of world peace and of the peoples of all lands. Only by waging resolute struggles against them can world peace be preserved. This Marxist-Leninist truth is now gripping a growing number of people and rapidly becoming a mighty force storming the positions of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

That the truth of Marxism-Leninism is capable of attracting ever broader masses of people, enlightening them and inspiring them to fight owes much, on the one hand, to its extensive dissemination by advanced people, and, on the other, to the education of the masses by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through negative example. Positive education often does not carry enough conviction with many people at the beginning. But with both positive education and education by negative example, people can make comparisons and find it easier to accept the truth. It is precisely for this reason that Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always stressed that in many circumstances teachers by negative example play a special role no others can play.

In the history of the people’s revolutionary struggles in all lands, there are countless instances showing the special role of teachers by negative example. Many facts can be cited in current reality. For instance, it is the traitorous, fascist, reactionary rule of Syngman Rhee, Menderes, Kishi and their ilk that has roused the people of south Korea, Turkey and Japan to heroic struggle. Syngman Rhee and Menderes have already collapsed while Kishi too is tottering. They are all teachers of the masses by negative example.

U.S. imperialism is the world’s No. 1 teacher by negative example. This is because it is committing aggression all over the world, encroaching upon and riding roughshod over the territorial sovereignty of many countries, exploiting and plundering their people, and is

so overbearing that indeed there is no crime it has not perpetrated. This cannot but quicken the peoples’ consciousness and leaves them no alternative but to stand up and strengthen their struggle against U.S. imperialism. Recently, the dispatch of aircraft by the U.S. Government to intrude into Soviet air space and its wrecking of the four-power conference of the heads of government have caused many people to see through the double-faced tactics of U.S. imperialism’s preparing for war under the guise of peace and also its aggressive nature. These have aroused burning indignation among peace-loving people all over the world and stirred up resolute struggle against it. With its crimes of aggression, U.S. imperialism — this teacher by negative example — has promoted the struggle of the world’s peoples for world peace and human progress. It is playing an indispensable and irreplaceable role.

**A** FEW days ago, Eisenhower, chief representative of U.S. imperialism, made another broadcast speech, attempting to justify the U.S. crime in sending its aircraft to intrude into the Soviet Union and torpedoing the four-power conference of government heads. But, for the people of the United States as well as other nations of the world, Eisenhower’s speech is a very convincing lesson by negative example. Eisenhower, this teacher by negative example, has once again given the people of all lands a useful lesson.

What did Eisenhower say in his speech? He said:

(1) “Nor had our own [the United States] policies changed.” “We did not drop our guard or relax our vigilance.”

(2) The dispatch of U.S. aircraft to intrude into the Soviet Union and collect intelligence was “indispensable” and “useful.” “I take full responsibility for approving all the various programs undertaken by our government to secure and evaluate military intelligence.”

(3) The U.S. Government’s first statements on the U-2 aircraft’s intrusion into the Soviet Union were for “concealment on the plane’s mission.” In other words, those statements were lies.

(4) The United States rejected Khrushchov’s demands at the Paris conference on May 16.

(5) Both Macmillan and de Gaulle “stood sturdily with the American delegation” at the Paris conference.

(6) “We must keep our strength, and hold it steady for the long pull.” “In no respect have the composition and size of our forces been based on or affected by Soviet blandishment. Nor will they be.”

(7) The United States will “continue these peaceful efforts,” “including participation in the existing negotiations with the Soviet Union.”

(8) “We must advance constructive programs throughout the world for the betterment of peoples in the newly developing nations.” [This should be read as programmes for enslavement of the underdeveloped countries.] “We must not relax our common security

efforts." [This should be read as strengthening the aggressive military blocs, arms expansion and war preparations.]

From Eisenhower's speech, a combination of self-justification and confession, it can be clearly seen how U.S. imperialism is employing double-dealing tactics. Before the four-power conference of government heads, the United States, while agreeing to holding the meeting, sent aircraft to invade the territorial air of the Soviet Union in pursuance of its criminal plan to prepare for war, and ordered worldwide "alert" exercises, with the deliberate purpose of scuttling the conference. After torpedoing the four-power conference of government heads, Eisenhower proclaimed on the one hand that the U.S. policy of aggression, arms expansion and war preparations remained unchanged and would continue in the future; and on the other hand, he declared that he would make "peaceful efforts" and negotiate with the Soviet Union. He declared on the one hand that he would continue to strengthen military blocs, press forward with arms expansion and war preparations, and tighten the U.S. grip over its satellite countries under the pretext of "common security"; on the other hand, under the guise of "betterment of peoples in the newly developing nations," he would push on with plans for aggression and enslaving the underdeveloped countries. Eisenhower has in this way thoroughly exposed the double-dealing tactics which the United States has used, is using and will continue to use in the future. Thus Eisenhower has once again proved himself to be a fully competent teacher by negative example.

**L**ENIN said: "All oppressing classes need two social functions to safeguard their rule: the function of the hangman and the function of the priest." And so it is with U.S. imperialism. In carrying out its plans of aggression and war, U.S. imperialism has consistently used two tactics: one is "peaceful" deception, the other is military violence. Not everybody has clearly seen through these two tactics and realized their essence at all times. The "peace" gestures made by U.S. imperialism, and particularly Eisenhower as a fake "peace-lover," did indeed mislead some people and give rise to the illusion that U.S. policy had "changed." These people failed to see that this U.S. imperialist wolf in the guise of a grandma was actually a man-eating beast. Now Eisenhower, while trying to conceal his long sharp teeth, has revealed his tail. This cannot but be a good thing. Eisenhower has blazoned it to the world that there has never been any change in the U.S. policy of aggression and war, and that there never will be any such change. One cannot but consider this a useful lesson taught by Eisenhower, the teacher by negative example, to the peoples of all countries. He has helped people recognize the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and discard their unrealistic illusions about it.

Such frank self-exposure, of course, was unintentional on Eisenhower's part. Rather, it was a result of the irreconcilable contradictions inherent in the two-faced tactics of U.S. imperialism. The discrepancy between words and deeds—this is a fatal weakness of the U.S. imperialists and all other reactionaries. Since U.S.

imperialism pursues a policy of aggression and war, it will in the end invariably reveal its true colours as an enemy of peace and of the peoples of all countries even though it may for a time succeed in misleading some people by its "peace" disguise. Lincoln, famous U.S. president, was right when he said more than a hundred years ago: ". . . you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time." However, it seems that the present U.S. president and his colleagues have not followed the teaching of their avowed apostle. Although Eisenhower himself has torn his "peace" cloak to shreds, he still attempts to play his deceptive tricks. He shouted loudly: "We shall continue these peaceful efforts." But if his clumsy tricks have failed in the past to mislead many people, how can they deceive anybody today after the further exposure of the true colours of U.S. imperialism?

As it is, those who are able to observe the international situation from a viewpoint of class analysis understand that imperialism must be recognized for what it is and not from its appearance. Even though its tactics may change in one way or another, the basic policy of the U.S. ruling clique will never change whether it pretends that it is willing to work for relaxation or clamours for tension, whether it pretends that it is for peaceful co-existence or raises a hue and cry for "preventive war," and whether it pretends that it is willing to negotiate or flagrantly sabotages the negotiations. All these various tactics only serve its aggressive purpose of world domination and enslavement of the peoples of all countries.

**T**HERE is a Chinese proverb which says: "Judge a man's words by his deeds." This sums up good experience in helping people distinguish truth from falsehood. U.S. imperialism consistently makes use of beautiful phrases to decorate its policy of aggression and war. Hasn't Eisenhower continued to say shamelessly in his broadcast speech that U.S. armament expansion is "for deterrent, defensive and retaliatory purposes only, without threat or aggressive intent toward anyone"? But the facts are: the United States, under such pretexts as "preventing surprise attacks" and "securing the national defence," has carried out open and flagrant provocations and aggression against the Soviet Union. Isn't it a fact that the intrusions of U.S. spy planes into Soviet air space to gather military intelligence constitute a threat and aggression against the Soviet Union? The United States has established military bases throughout the world and staged military manoeuvres to display its "deterrent" strength; aren't these threat against the socialist states and aggression against those U.S. satellite countries? In his broadcast speech, Eisenhower also talked a great deal about how the United States, aiming to "strengthen freedom," "must advance constructive programs throughout the world for the betterment of peoples in the newly developing nations." But the facts, as everybody can see, are that the United States has continually tightened its control of underdeveloped countries under the cloak of "aid" and reduced them to a miserable state of mass poverty and financial bankruptcy. Isn't the present state of affairs in Turkey that received the largest amount

of U.S. "aid," the biggest satire on the much-boasted U.S. "mutual security programme"? Isn't the shattering of that "show window of democracy" in south Korea sufficient to explain what is meant by that "freedom" in the "free world" which the United States spares no efforts to strengthen? Therefore, people must not in any case base their judgment of U.S. imperialism on what it professes, but on what it does, they must not proceed from certain individual and superficial phenomena, but from the essence of a mass of facts, and they must hold to the viewpoint of class analysis in judging the policies of U.S. imperialism and decide their own policies accordingly. Only in this way is it possible, as Lenin pointed out, to avoid determining their conduct from case to case, adapting themselves to the events of the day and to the chops and changes of petty politics, forgetting the basic interests of the proletariat, the main features of the capitalist system as a whole and of capitalist evolution as a whole and sacrificing these basic interests for the real or assumed advantages of the moment.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. U.S. imperialism will always resort to the double-

facéd tactics of "feigning to ease tension while actually preparing for war, pretending to be peaceful while actually engaging in aggression." This being the case, it is imperative for all peace-loving people to expose resolutely the "peace" schemes of U.S. imperialism and mobilize the broad masses to struggle against U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression and war. In this respect, the U.S. imperialists and all reactionaries are teachers by negative example; they are of great help to us because their inevitable self-exposure will constantly give the people of all nations convincing lessons by negative example. We on our part must make full use of this role of theirs and enhance the political consciousness of the masses of people more effectively so that they may unite more closely together and intensify their struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, against imperialist wars and aggression. It is our firm belief that by relying upon the unity and struggle of all peace-loving people in the world, and first and foremost those of the people of the socialist countries, imperialist plans of aggression and war will certainly be smashed and lasting world peace secured.

### Nationwide Demonstrations

# All China Supports the Soviet Union Against U.S. Aggression

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

**I**N cities and villages, at gigantic rallies and mass demonstrations, the Chinese people have continued to pledge their determined support for the Soviet Union in its just stand against criminal aggression and provocation by the United States and condemn the U.S. wrecking of the summit talks. From our northeastern town of Aigun on the Sino-Soviet border to Haikou in tropical Hainan, from Shanghai on the Pacific coast to Ining in the extreme west of China, deep in Central Asia, scores of millions of people have demonstrated. In the three days May 20-22 alone, 25 million took part in mammoth gatherings in 31 cities: 3.2 million in Peking, 3 million in Shanghai, 2 million in Tientsin, 1.5 million each in Wuhan, Chungking and Shenyang, more than 1 million each in Harbin, Nanking and Lushun-Talien. . . . By May 23, the number already reached 53 million, and the campaign was still moving on.

### **Whole Towns Turn Out**

Often whole towns took to the streets. In Lhasa, whose population of 50,000 is vigorously building a new life, no less than 35,000 Tibetans and their Han brothers turned out. In Shashih on the Yangtze in Hupeh Province, where there are just over 100,000 people, 80,000 took part. Throughout the country, meetings were held in factories, mines, schools and urban and rural people's communes, and by units of the People's Liberation Army. Letters and telegrams backing the Soviet Union and condemning U.S. aggression have been pouring into the offices of national and local newspapers.

At the rallies, the leaders of the Communist Party committees, government, democratic parties and popular organizations in each place, and representatives of workers, peasants, intellectuals and the people's militia denounced the war provocations of U.S. imperialism and its criminal sabotage of the summit conference. All declared that U.S. aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union would be regarded as aggression and provocation against China and the entire socialist camp, and be met with annihilating counter-blows. Slogans like "People of the world, unite and strengthen the struggle against the imperialist war forces headed by the United States, and for world peace!" and "Long live the indestructible friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples!" resounded from border to border.

### **A Wolf Is a Wolf**

The Chinese people, who experienced a century of domination by imperialism and have fought innumerable battles with it, particularly with U.S. imperialism, entertain no illusions as to its nature. As the Shanghai steel workers say: "A wolf is a wolf." Han Hsin-liang, a steel maker of national fame, declared at their big rally that there was nothing strange about the U.S. imperialists sabotaging the summit talks. It was a premeditated act, completely in conformity with the nature of the aggressors.

U.S. double-dealing too is nothing new to us. At the gigantic rally in Nanking, an old man named Jung Chien-tang recalled how, back in 1946, the U.S. imperialists

played the trick of "mediation" in China while actively supporting the Kuomintang in unleashing a civil war against the Chinese people. Now, Jung said, the U.S. imperialists have played another two-faced trick by talking peace while sending aircraft into the Soviet Union and sabotaging the summit conference. The Chinese people, he said, would never tolerate such crimes.

Workers at the formerly U.S.-operated Yangshupu Power Plant (Shanghai Power Company), who had struggled against U.S. and Japanese imperialists before liberation, recalled the vicious bombing of the metropolis in 1950 by U.S.-made planes supplied to Chiang Kai-shek. Veteran workers who had been wounded in the bombing or taken part in repairing the damaged plant at the time, held a rally of their own. Said Chang Heng-huai, with 41 years of working experience, "Ten years ago, we drove the U.S. imperialists off the mainland and fixed up the plant with our own hands. Today, they are plotting a new war. We must raise our vigilance and struggle against them."

Memories of the blood debts that the U.S. imperialists owe to the Chinese people added to the demonstrators' wrath. In Chungking, 66-year-old Liu Cheng-kuo told a mass rally how her only son was murdered by secret agents in a notorious concentration camp run by the SACO (the so-called "Sino-American Co-operation Organization"), a joint "enterprise" of the U.S. and Chiang secret services. She declared that she would never forget or forgive.

In Foochow, the demobilized soldier Lin Kuo-chin, who took part in the battle of Tungshan Island in which the U.S.-equipped Chiang troops were annihilated and who wore four citations for gallantry, led the battalion of armed people's militia which he now commands in the parade. The ferocious U.S. imperialists have never ceased their aggression and provocations against China, he said. Now they have sent military aircraft to intrude into the Soviet Union and thereby wrecked the summit conference. All this proves that U.S. imperialism is the enemy No. 1 of world peace.

The sentiments of the people were well expressed in a song sung by demonstrators in Hefei, capital of Anhwei Province. The words run:

*The hated U.S. imperialists plot war  
To bring disaster to the people.  
They wrecked the summit talks  
But try to shift the blame on others.  
Whatever their disguise the people know their devil-  
face.  
We'll never cease to struggle till their doom.*

### The U.S. Aggressors Will Be Crushed

The colossal demonstrations breathed confidence in the people's strength. China's 650 millions have long seen through U.S. imperialism as a "paper tiger." Among the demonstrators were many veterans of the Korean war at whose hands the U.S. aggressors suffered ignominious defeat. Air force hero Chang Chi-hui, who blasted four U.S. sabre jets out of the sky, was among the marchers in Shenyang. In the ranks of the militiamen who took part in the mammoth rally in Shanghai was Li Tseng-hsiang, a Korean war veteran who shot down a U.S. B-26 Marauder bomber with a rifle. He declared that if the U.S. imperialist bandits do not learn from their defeat on the Korean front and dare start a war again, it will mean their end.

The rallies told of Sino-Soviet unity, unity of the peoples of the socialist camp and of peace-loving people all over the world. Aigun, on the Sino-Soviet border, was the first Chinese town liberated from Japanese occupation by the Soviet Red Army in the Second World War. There more than 10,000 turned out to demonstrate. They pledged that, together with people throughout the country, they will for ever stand together with the great Soviet people, those of other socialist countries and peace-loving people of the world. In Tientsin, one of the speakers was Chen Hsi-tung who took part in the great October Revolution when he was a young Chinese worker in Russia. Reflecting the feelings of all Chinese people, he said: if the U.S. imperialists dare touch a single inch of Soviet territory, they will get their skulls bashed in.

The mass rallies held in China and the other socialist lands and the protests of progressive people throughout the world have joined in an onrushing torrent. The U.S. imperialists stand indicted before the just public opinion of all nations. They are heading for their downfall through the inexorable built-in logic of all imperialists and reactionaries which, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, is: disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again, till their doom.



Caught in the Act! Cartoon by Ko Chao-chuan

# Mongolia Welcomes Premier Chou En-lai

AS we go to press, news comes that Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other members of a Chinese Government Delegation have arrived in Ulan Bator on a friendship mission to the Mongolian People's Republic and received a rousing welcome from their hosts.

The Mongolian capital was alive with preparations days before the visit. On May 27, when the Chinese Premier and his party arrived, more than 80,000 residents — over half the city's population — came out to cheer them. Huge red streamers greeting the honoured guests and hailing Mongolian-Chinese fraternal friendship spanned the main streets while everywhere Chinese and Mongolian flags flew side by side. The festive city was a sea of flags and flowers.

Umjagin Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, was at the airport to greet the Chinese guests. Also on hand were Mongolian Party and government leaders, representatives of people's organizations, high-ranking army officers and members of the diplomatic corps.

In his welcoming speech, Chairman Tsedenbal expressed the belief that this visit would add another glorious page to the history of fraternal friendly co-operation between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples and constitute an important contribution to the further consolidation of the unity of the countries of the socialist camp

headed by the Soviet Union. Premier Chou En-lai in reply noted that since his last visit to the M.P.R. in 1954, both countries had achieved inspiring successes in socialist construction and their friendly relations of mutual assistance and co-operation had made great progress. He expressed the hope that the visit would contribute to the further strengthening of the two countries' friendly relations and their close co-operation in international affairs. He severely condemned U.S. imperialist aggression against our great neighbour, the Soviet Union, and U.S. sabotage of the four-power conference of government heads.

Chairman Tsedenbal drove with Premier Chou En-lai in an open car to the guest house. All along the route, they were cheered and applauded by the enthusiastic crowds. Many rushed forward to present garlands or throw paper flowers at the guests.

On that same day, Chairman Tsedenbal gave a lunch honouring the Chinese guests, during which both host and guests spoke warmly of friendship and solidarity between the two countries. In the afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan. A gala evening performance at the State Theatre terminated the first day's activities of Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Mongolia.

## "We Stand By Our Japanese Brothers!"

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHINA'S massive campaign in support of the Japanese people's struggle against the military alliance treaty with the United States has entered its fourth week and it rolls on in many parts of the country. The persistence shown by the Japanese people, the rising scale and increasing scope of their struggle, has elated popular feeling here. Popular sentiment against the revival of Japanese militarism is expressing itself in demonstrations and forums, through the press and radio, and in many other ways.

The way Kishi, flying in the face of the Japanese people's expressed opposition, rammed the war pact through the Diet, added fuel to the flames of anger. At thousands of gatherings all over the country, in factories, mines, people's communes and schools, speakers for every walk of life unanimously condemned this brazen act of the Japanese-U.S. reaction.

In the mid-Yangtse city of Wuhan, 30,000 sailors, dockers and ship-builders have started a campaign in support of the Japanese people's patriotic struggle. They denounced the reactionary Kishi clique for its willingness to serve as running dogs of the U.S. imperialists and for its obstinate hostility towards the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

In Yen-an, centre of the Chinese revolution and resistance against Japanese imperialist aggression throughout the last war, residents and war veterans rallied in anger against the revival of Japanese militarism. This city which witnessed repeated wanton bombings by Japanese aircraft could recall many unpaid debts of the aggressors. An old man, Feng Hsin, whose only daughter was killed in one of these aerial attacks, declared at a rally: "Seeing the happy children today, I cannot but recall the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors in the past. I denounce this Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty and the imperialist aggressive wars!" Many people voiced the warning of China's masses that should the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries embark on another war, they will be courting their own destruction as sure as "an egg will break against a rock."

At Tehhui County, Kirin Province, where Japanese militarists fabricated the "Wanpao Shan Incident" 29 years ago and massacred thousands of local people, villagers gathered to denounce the Kishi clique for its fascist actions. Seventy-three-year-old Tao Yin-sung, who took part in a demonstration at that time against the Japanese imperialists, declared: "We are not the

enslaved and oppressed the imperialists knew in the old days. We are strong enough to smash all their provocations!"

Three thousand coalminers rallied in Nanking in solidarity with the Japanese Miike mine workers who have kept their strike going for eight months under trying conditions. In the same city, history professors and students have compiled a pamphlet exposing the Nanking Massacre perpetrated by the Japanese militarists in 1937.

Newspapers continue to carry letters from individuals, groups and popular organizations expressing solidarity

with the Japanese people. A meeting held by legal experts in Peking denounced Kishi's gangster and police measures in the Diet as fascist and the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty as a clear violation of both the Potsdam Declaration and Japan's constitution which forbids resort to war. Literary and artistic circles too are giving trenchant expression to the Chinese people's sentiments in articles, songs and cartoons. In the following we reprint one of these warm expressions of support for the Japanese people—an open letter to Japanese friends by the well-known peace fighter Kuo Mo-jo.

## Letter to Japan

# For the Victorious Tomorrow!

by KUO MO-JO

### Friends in Japan!

Your struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance is gaining strength daily. Like the waves of the Pacific in a typhoon, one higher than the other, it will finally wash away without trace the camp of the reactionaries.

I offer you my congratulations, and warm regards! I cheer your efforts!

Through those efforts, Nobusuke Kishi has been forced himself to unveil his ugly, fascist face. He has savaged the Diet and beaten up its deputies. He has arrested workers, peasants and young students. Nobusuke Kishi, the war criminal, has remained a war criminal. His ways are no better than those of Syngman Rhee.

I think you are absolutely right when you call Kishi the Rhee of Japan. But the fate that awaits him will probably be even worse than Rhee's. Kishi has done so much evil that even members of his own party are rising against him.

The Japanese people love their country. If, in the past, some of them did not see through Kishi, they certainly know him inside out now. Today not only Kishi and his handful of accomplices but their backstage bosses, U.S. imperialism and Eisenhower, have bared their fangs.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of world peace. It was due to its deliberate sabotage that the recent Paris summit conference did not open. On May 1, immediately before the conference, it sent its U-2 aircraft to invade the Soviet Union—but the plane was brought down and its pilot captured. The gangster logic then put about by the U.S. Government and by Eisenhower was fantastic and I need say no more.

In the past, some gentle-hearted people had illusions about the United States, particularly about Eisenhower, whom they mistook for a "president of peace" who might possibly bring peace to the world.

And now? U.S. imperialism shows us the naked truth. Eisenhower too has thrown off his peace mask. The allies of the United States as well as some of its own politicians are grumbling at how stupid this was of them.

Yes, Eisenhower and U.S. imperialism are indeed stupid; so are Nobusuke Kishi and his few partners. They are stupid because they overreached themselves with cunning. As the old Chinese saying goes: "Whoever plays the hypocrite must rack his brains, and as the days go by he will find himself at his wit's end." These words, I believe, are not unfamiliar to you, my Japanese friends. Evil doers spare no pains to conceal their mischiefs; but truth will always out in the end. The more they try to conceal themselves, the more thoroughly they will expose themselves. This is now the case with Kishi and Eisenhower.

I think that people who had illusions about this pair are now discarding them. So Kishi's self-exposure is to the great advantage of the independence movement of the Japanese people. And Eisenhower's self-exposure is to the great advantage of the peace movement of the people of all the world. Who can still believe that the new "security treaty" concluded between Kishi and Eisenhower is not a war pact? Who can still believe that U.S. imperialism is not plotting war?

Friends in Japan! Persist! Carry on! You will soon begin your 17th nationwide united action. You will, I am certain, rally the Japanese people in still greater numbers. And even those Japanese policemen who were as late as yesterday serving Kishi will, I believe, be awakened sooner or later. Once the blinkers are off their eyes, they will certainly be unwilling to act as catspaws of this dictator who sells out the motherland. Those who are most deceived will be the most severe in punishing the deceiver!

The situation now is very fine indeed: flames that will burn up the traitor-dictators are alight from the east of Asia to the west of Asia. The tidal wave against U.S. imperialism is surging from the Pacific to the Atlantic. All the oppressed peoples of the world are standing up. The last day of the traitorous dictators is here! The funeral of imperialism is within sight!

Victory will belong to the Japanese people!

Let us strengthen our unity, support each other and work for the victorious tomorrow!

May 24, 1960

## . . . And Soon There'll Be Three

**N**OBUSUKE Kishi seems bent on doing a Rhee or Menderes. To get to the head of the queue when a Chiang Kai-shek and a Ngo Dinh Diem are still operating is quite an achievement. He has done it by a combination — amounting almost to genius — of treachery to his own people and servility to the occupiers of his country.

His latest escapade has landed him in the second tightest corner in his life. By trying to curry favour with his trans-Pacific masters and force the pace of the revival of Japanese militarism, he has ridden roughshod over Japanese public opinion, thrown opposition members out of the Diet with the aid of gangsters and 500 police and then forced through the passage of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" which effectively ties Japan to the U.S. war chariot. This led to his being besieged in the Diet for eight hours by over 200,000 Japanese patriots demanding "Down with the Japan-U.S. treaty!" "Dissolve the Diet!" and "Kishi, resign!"

Even while the illegal "ratification" was going on in the Lower House, the Japanese people were mobilizing against Kishi with greater determination than ever. Socialist and Communist Parties, trade unions, workers and peasants, students, public organizations of all sorts, women, professors, prominent social figures and the man in the street, the press and even some members of Kishi's own Liberal Democratic Party joined in denouncing the treaty. The demonstrators have now surged for days in protest meetings and sit-down strikes around the Diet, the U.S. Embassy and Kishi's official and private residences. Shouts of "Traitor!" "Kishi, resign!" and "Yanks, go home!" can be heard everywhere.

Kishi lives today surrounded by barbed wire, tanks and cordons of police. Yet, like every rogue caught in the act, he has tried to brazen things out as he has done so many times in the course of his life. He "thanked heaven that the treaty was ratified without a hitch" and declared that "if this were not done, our friends (sic!) abroad would lose faith in Japan." When he discovered that the Japanese press, including the major bourgeois papers, were unanimously against him, he ranted that it was "not representative of public opinion." Later, in a burst of sheer bravado, he claimed that he did not "fear public opinion anyway," and opined that "as time passes, the people will forget everything."

But will they? Will they forget the way he truckles to Washington, allows Japan to be turned into a U.S. nuclear war base and adjunct to aggressive U.S. war policies? Will they forget his faithful efforts to press ahead the schemes of Japanese monopoly capital for the rearmament and remilitarization of Japan? Will they forget his contemptuous flouting of Japanese public opinion and desire for friendship with the Chinese people, by sabotaging Sino-Japanese relations and trade, helping the U.S. with its "two Chinas" plot and supporting the Chiang Kai-shek rump in its crazy dream of staging a "come-back to the mainland"? Will they forget his suppression of democratic freedoms in Japan and his attacks on the

workers? Kishi would like the people to forget these and many other things.

Kishi is a Class A war criminal who was directly responsible for unleashing the last war with its monstrous crimes against the Chinese and other peoples and its calamitous results for the Japanese people.

A faithful official servant of the Japanese monopolists, he took an early part in militarist aggression against China. For many years he helped to run the puppet state of "Manchukuo" directing the oppression and plunder of the Chinese people there. His ruthless time-serving brought him into favour with the militarists and on his return to Japan he quickly climbed the bureaucratic ladder.

He was Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Tojo cabinet which launched the Pacific War. In this capacity he made the criminal decision to abduct tens of thousands of Chinese for slave labour in Japan. Later as Minister of State and concurrently Vice-Minister of Munitions, he was responsible for the mass slaughter of these "labourers" in Japan. How many more were killed in the wholesale round-ups that occurred in hunting for these "labourers," nobody knows. Former participants in these manhunts organized by the Imperial Army recall with shame how Japanese tanks and armoured cars bore down on peaceful Chinese villages and rounded up all the inhabitants, men, women, old and young, killing, raping and destroying, before they dragged off their captives — factory fodder for Kishi and Co.

For all these crimes and his responsibility in bringing about the war, Kishi was sent to Sugamo prison as a Class A war criminal in 1945. He escaped further punishment and was released by the U.S. occupation authorities when they found they could use him as a tool to perpetuate their rule over Japan.



**Cornered!** Cartoon by Fang Cheng

Kishi, of course, would like the Japanese people to forget all this, but judging from the way things are going, the Japanese people will not forget so easily either his past or his present crimes in selling out his country to the new U.S. *shoguns*, and dragging it once again onto the path of aggression and death.

The archetype of reactionaries, the Bourbons of France, "learnt nothing, and forgot nothing." Kishi is hellbent on taking the same path to the trash heap of history.

— PIEN HSUEH

# Further Outrages Against Overseas Chinese in Indonesia

**T**HERE has been no abatement in the wave of anti-Chinese activities unleashed by certain influential groups in Indonesia. On the contrary, persecution is being intensified, and the overseas Chinese there are being subjected to further provocations, threats and intimidation.

The Chinese people today, however, will not bow to provocations or intimidation of any kind. Visiting overseas Chinese from East and Central Java gathered in Djakarta to await ships to take them back to China, Ambassador Huang Chen told them that the Chinese Government had always upheld the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit in maintaining friendly relations with Afro-Asian countries, and declared that all questions could be solved on the basis of this spirit. He recalled that Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi had recently reiterated this aspiration of friendship at a reception in Nepal. He quoted the Vice-Premier as saying that no big nation in the world should bully other big nations, no big nations should bully small nations, and no small nations should bully big nations either. The Ambassador expressed his conviction that no one could wreck the friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples. "But," he told the returning overseas Chinese, "I can tell you, and you can believe me, the People's Republic of China is not afraid of any provocation, intimidation or bullying."

## Persecution of Small Traders

Since January this year, when the Indonesian Government banned small alien traders from doing business in places below county level, hundreds of thousands of small Chinese traders have been forced out of business. These people, many of whom anyway used to live from hand to mouth, are now at the end of their resources. Their appeals for relief were stonily ignored by the local authorities. But here, as in many other cases, the ordinary Indonesian people showed their friendship for the overseas Chinese, giving them help in many ways.

Local Indonesian military and administrative authorities have been extraordinarily harsh in dealing with overseas Chinese subjected to forcible evacuation. They have been deprived of their means of livelihood and even forbidden to return to their homes to dispose of their property. The extent of their material loss and mental suffering cannot be described. Most of the overseas Chinese in Sulawesi forcibly evacuated to Makassar and other cities are still homeless, and suffering from hunger and sickness. Those forcibly removed from Teluk-Bajur in East Kalimantan had to stay where the Indonesian authorities required them to remain and so were unable to go elsewhere to seek some means of live-

lihood. Many of them have fallen ill and some have died.

Persecution of these small Chinese traders has gone to disgraceful lengths. In Ambarawa in Central Java, in Central and North Sulawesi and in North Sumatra, small Chinese traders were not allowed even to dispose freely of their houses and small stocks of goods; they were forced to sell out their shops at unreasonably low prices and dispose of their goods on credit or at prices arbitrarily fixed by the local authorities. Unwillingness to comply often resulted in intimidation and open threats.

In many cities above county level, "surprise checks" have been conducted against Chinese shops. As could be expected, these "checks" brought heavy material losses to their victims. Many were subjected to unwarranted charges or penalties. In Bandjarmasin, for instance, the local police carried out "surprise checks" on Chinese shops on February 11 and 12. Stocks in the shops were branded illegal, and such goods as soap, coffee, "sarongs" and materials for making clothes and tooth pastes were simply taken away on charges of "hoarding." Even the bedrooms of some Chinese were searched, and things carried to the preposterous length of confiscating materials for a dress which has already been cut. In one case, the dowry and wedding presents of the daughter of a Chinese merchant named Lim Mei Hua in Bandjarmasin, with wrappings and cards from senders still attached to them, were also taken away as "hoarded goods."

Many cases of insult, man-handling and murder of overseas Chinese have occurred, but until now no action has been taken by the Indonesian authorities concerned. In the afternoon of March 5, a Chinese shopkeeper, To Tjen Tjuan, in Makassar was stabbed by an Indonesian who posed as a customer. He died that evening, but the murderer is still at large. On February 8, a Chinese lorry driver in Tjikara, Lombok Island, was beaten by an armyman with a rifle butt and shot through his cheeks. The case was reported to the local military police headquarters, but nothing has been done about it yet.

## Small Industries Banned

Following the banning of alien retail trade in places below county level, another blow has been struck at overseas Chinese by the Indonesian authorities. From Djakarta come reports that further discriminatory measures have been taken against Chinese merchants, banning them from running handicraft and small industries and trade in the cities. In a written statement on March 31, Indonesian Minister of People's Industry Suharto announced that foreign nationals would not be allowed to



engage in handicrafts and small industries. "This," he declared, "is the stand of the Indonesian Government."

Earlier, the industrial bureau in Krawang, West Java, on instructions from higher Indonesian authorities, had already withdrawn the licenses of 115 enterprises owned by overseas Chinese in that county, thus forbidding them to carry on their business there. Most of these Chinese had only small enterprises making bean curd, soya sauce, ornaments, furniture and such like. The Kudus tobacco traders' association received a government notice last February notifying all Chinese factories employing less than 100 workers to be prepared to close down. Local authorities in Puruktjau, Central Kalimantan, not only banned overseas Chinese from carrying on retail trade, but also forbade 48 Chinese families to work as labourers or on the farms. Such measures have caused great difficulties for the overseas Chinese there.

As if banning Chinese merchants from doing business were not severe enough, the Indonesian authorities have adopted a series of measures intensifying their persecution of overseas Chinese. All sorts of charges have been levelled at them, saying they were guilty of "raising prices" or "hoarding"; in other cases it was that their "accounts were not clear" or that they had "no receipts for their stocks." In some places, Chinese shops and warehouses were searched or sealed up on the flimsiest pretexts. Some Chinese merchants were even arrested, fined or sentenced to several months or years of imprisonment. Many have gone bankrupt. On January 27 and 30 this year, about 100 Chinese merchants in Djakarta were detained by the Indonesian authorities on various "charges," and their goods valued at more than ten million rupiahs were confiscated. Chinese merchants in Bandung, Tjirebon, Surabaya, Palembang and other cities also suffered similar persecution. Last February, Indonesian Attorney General Gunawan even went so far as to order all high-ranking officials in immigration offices throughout Indonesia to punish overseas Chinese and deport them on "charges" of "disrupting" the economy and security of Indonesia.

### Chinese Schools Victimized

This persecution of overseas Chinese is gradually being extended to educational, cultural and other fields. Overseas Chinese schools in Indonesia are being subjected to vicious discrimination and the threat of total elimination looms ahead for them. Even now hundreds of thousands of Chinese students have been forced out of their schools.

In Bogor and Tasikmalaja, West Java, where anti-Chinese activities have been specially unbridled, Indonesian wartime administrators recently ordered all primary and middle schools for overseas Chinese to stop enrolment of first grade students. If this order is maintained for six years, then all Chinese schools will have to close down. As a matter of fact, a series of discriminatory measures has already been taken by influential Indonesian groups during recent years to restrict and persecute overseas Chinese education, and the number of Chinese schools, established through long years of hard effort, has been reduced by 72 per cent.

As part of these moves to wreck overseas Chinese education, many local military authorities have requisitioned Chinese school buildings, thereby forcing them to close down classes. There have been many such incidents since the end of last year in West Java, Riau, North and Central Sulawesi.

What especially angered overseas Chinese was that the Indonesian authorities in many places even went so far as to forbid Chinese schools to fly the Chinese flag and to put up pictures of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, their beloved leader. Overseas Chinese are voicing their legitimate rights when they demand that the Indonesian authorities stop their persecution and suppression of overseas Chinese schools.

### Threat to Chinese Papers

The fate of total elimination also confronts all Chinese publications in Indonesia. The *Sin Po*, a Chinese daily with a wide circulation and first published in 1921, was forced to suspend publication on March 1 because the Indonesian authorities ceased to supply it with newsprint. The pretext for this step was "to economize state expenditure," even though the Chinese paper asked the Indonesian authorities to allow it to buy newsprint at the full price without any government subsidy. The *Seng Hwo Pao*, another overseas Chinese daily with a large circulation, was ordered to suspend publication as from May 13 by decision of the commander of the 5th military territory acting in his capacity of wartime administrator of Djakarta. The "charge" against it was that it carried a statement issued by the spokesman of the Chinese Consulate-General in Djakarta giving the truth about the armed detention of the *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* by the Indonesian authorities in Selatpandjang. It should be pointed out that this Chinese daily carried on the same day the statement of Indonesian Attorney General Gunawan as reported by the Indonesian news agency Antara.

Overseas Chinese papers have always played an active role in supporting the Indonesian people's anti-colonial struggle and in promoting understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples. Over 20 years ago when President Sukarno was prosecuted by the Bandung court under the Dutch colonialists' charge of scheming to overthrow the Dutch rule, the overseas Chinese papers defied stiff pressure from the Dutch colonialists and carried the translation of the full text of Sukarno's speech at the court, an act which roused the warm sympathy of the overseas Chinese for the Indonesian national independence movement. In 1945 when the Indonesian people were fighting against the Western imperialists in Surabaya, the *Seng Hwo Pao* in Dutch-occupied Djakarta more than once called upon overseas Chinese to actively support the Indonesian people's struggle for national independence. The Chinese papers have consistently voiced their support of the Indonesians' struggle to recover West Irian from the Dutch. But the reward for these good turns is banning and persecution.

Such are some of the outrageous events now taking place in Indonesia. The increasing scale of these anti-Chinese activities shows clearly that certain influential Indonesian groups are bent on poisoning the atmosphere and sabotaging friendly relations between China and Indonesia.

# New Situation in the Technical Revolution

by PO I-PO

*Following is an abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 10, May 16, 1960. —Ed.*

**T**HE situation at home is excellent. In all regions of the country and on various fronts there is evident the stirring scene of a continued big leap forward with people working together in harmony, emulating one another and pressing forward. On the industrial front, production increased by 81.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with the corresponding period last year; moreover, it surpassed the production level of the last quarter of 1959, and in terms of daily output value, chalked up a 14.6 per cent increase over it. The situation in the first quarter of the year suggests that the 1960 industrial production plan making steel output of 18.4 million tons the key lever, will definitely be overfulfilled and this year will definitely be a year of continued big leap forward. People's communes in the countryside have taken the path of consolidation and sound development. In agriculture last winter and in the spring of this year there were tremendous achievements both in water conservancy construction and the campaign to raise pigs and stock-pile manure. The spring-time farm work has gone well. People's communes are being established on a large scale in all the cities of the country, thereby further organizing the urban population, quickening the tempo of production and construction in the cities and speeding up the thorough transformation of urban social life. What is most encouraging is the fact that technical innovations and technical revolution have in a very short space of time become a mammoth movement of the whole people sweeping innumerable cities and villages throughout the country. It is a continuation and development of the great mass movement of socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. It is a movement that rolls on like the rising tide and has achieved outstanding results: greater, faster, better and more economical. In the first quarter of this year, labour productivity in industry alone was about 85 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year; this was unknown in the past. This movement of the whole people indicates that China's technical innovations and technical revolution have now entered a new stage of development.

This movement of the whole people in technical innovations and technical revolution is geared to serve the development of production; it and the big leap forward in current production promote each other. It is sprouting through the length and breadth of the land, penetrating the various trades and occupations like hundreds of flowers blossoming together, each with its own peculi-

arities as well as common characteristics. These common characteristics demonstrate that the movement is much deeper, larger in scope and richer in content than movements of technical innovations and technical revolution in the past. Moreover, in these characteristics, can already be detected the significant direction of its future development, namely, the direction towards the development of our science and technology in a way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

What are these common characteristics?

**Firstly, this is a movement of technical innovations and technical revolution by the whole people.** At the very outset, this movement progressed from the past type of technical innovations and technical revolution by individual persons and factories to those by many people and factories working together; from technical innovations and technical revolution through the combined efforts of the leading cadres, workers and technicians within a single enterprise to those combining the efforts of the workers and employees of enterprises, faculty members and students of universities and colleges and personnel of scientific research institutes and later to technical innovations and technical revolution effected on a large scale through the co-ordination of society as a whole in the communist spirit. Today, this movement has spread rapidly from spheres of industrial production, capital construction, communications and transport and agricultural production to spheres of culture and education, daily service facilities and others as well as from big and medium-sized cities to county seats, small towns and numerous villages. The greatest number of the people in factories, mines, rural and urban people's communes, railway stations, harbours, government offices, colleges and schools, scientific research institutes, shops, banks, warehouses, canteens, etc., have been involved in this high tide of technical innovations and technical revolution, creating a movement of the whole people.

According to the incomplete statistics of 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions covering the period between January and the first ten days of March, workers and employees of the industrial and communications departments alone made some 25.3 million proposals for innovations 9.65 million of them have already been or are being put into effect. Many rank and file workers, peasants, personnel employed in daily service facilities and ordinary residents have in this movement emerged as innovators, designers, technologists and inventors. Many of those who lagged behind in previous movements have come to the forefront in this one. The backward overtaking the more advanced and the more advanced becoming further advanced: this is a distinguishing feature

of the expanded and intensified development of the movement of technical innovations and technical revolution.

The drawing of the whole people into technical revolution and the carrying out of technical innovations and technical revolution through large-scale mass movements is a creative application and development of the Party's mass line in technical revolution; it is the Marxist-Leninist line for technical revolution. Its adoption has effected a fundamental change from the past when in matters of science and technology reliance was placed solely in a few experts and there was a blind faith in books; and has opened a new path of vigorously developing China's science and technology in the way of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

**Secondly, this is an all-round movement of technical transformation.** This technical innovations and technical revolution movement of the whole people is not only technical reform in general but has the quality of all-round technical transformation: it moves from partial innovations of tools and equipment to all-round revolution introducing mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation on a large scale; from partial reform in the method of production to a thorough revolution introducing new manufacturing processes and new techniques; from innovations of individual items to technical transformation of entire work sections, workshops, enterprises and even entire trades; from reforms in tools, equipment and methods of production to reforms in the designing of products and the technical revolution in the use of raw and other materials, especially their utilization in a comprehensive way.

Harbin is a typical example of how all-round technical transformation has been achieved. Under the militant slogan of "giving the old plants a new look and veterans, new arms, making new plants still more advanced and modern, changing raw recruits into veterans and making one plant as good as several and one man as good as many," the whole city is today successfully realizing this magnificent goal. The "thousand, a hundred and ten thousand" (meaning 1,000 automation lines, 100 automatic workshops and 10,000 automatic machine tools) movement originally scheduled for realization before the end of this year has, in the main, been completed after some two months' strenuous work.

During that movement, the plants and workshops which were the first to tackle technical innovations and technical revolution usually were small ones and those having the poorest condition. Among these, instances of "effecting a radical change in a matter of days" and "several 'revolutions' in a single month" were innumerable. It is noteworthy that all-round technical transformation has also been carried out in giant modern enterprises, which are being further modernized. In the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the first and biggest enterprise of its kind in the country, the capacity of its equipment has been considerably increased by an all-out mobilization of the masses for technical innovations and technical revolution. This proves that even in those giant enterprises with first-rate equipment there is still much that can be accomplished by technical revolution. At present, technical revolution in many modern and giant enterprises depends

not primarily on the state for investment and equipment but on the launching of mass movements on a large scale. This is something new on the industrial front.

All-round technical transformation also includes the very important feature of comprehensive utilization of raw and other materials. In the course of this movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, measures for the all-inclusive use of these resources were worked out in many places. As a result of this, "waste" is turned into valuable products, "harmful things" into useful things, articles formerly serving only one purpose into those serving many purposes and everything fully utilized.

**Thirdly, this is a movement which, in the first place, brings about mechanization and semi-mechanization of heavy physical labour and complicated manual operations.** The movement of technical innovations and technical revolution having the nature of all-round technical transformation is directed first of all to introducing mechanization and semi-mechanization to heavy physical labour and manual operations. In the country's industrial and communications sector, half of the 20 million-odd workers and employees were originally engaged in heavy physical labour and complicated manual operations. To replace the latter with mechanized and semi-mechanized operations has been the keen desire of the masses of workers, especially those engaged in heavy physical labour. That is why the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution most often began with the mechanization and semi-mechanization of heavy physical labour and complicated manual operations. Evidence from 35 cities, including Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang, Harbin and Taiyuan, reveals that the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization increased by about 10 per cent in the short period of some two months between the beginning of this year and the first ten days of March. Consequently not only has there been a great saving in labour power and a considerable increase in labour productivity but groups upon groups of workers engaged in burdensome physical toil have been enabled to lay down their axes, large hammers, and shovels and begin to operate various kinds of machines. The broad masses of workers are overjoyed, hailing this as another "liberation"!

Enterprises which have already realized mechanization and semi-mechanization and those in which the degree of mechanization was already fairly high are now moving steadily towards automation and semi-automation.

**Fourthly, this is a movement which is scientific in character.** This all-round technical innovations and technical revolution movement of the whole people is scientific in character. The overwhelming majority of the proposals for innovations conform to scientific principles. Many of them have been effected in a short time, bringing greater, faster, better and more economical results. Particularly worthy of note is the fact that, in the present movement, not only have existing scientific and technological achievements been utilized but there have also been many creative developments; many new manufacturing processes have been successfully tested and scientific and technological theories have been developed in many fields.

It should be emphasized that many of our inventions and innovations to date have been made not by large modern enterprises using modern methods, but by small and medium-sized enterprises combining modern and indigenous methods or even using indigenous methods alone. It can thus be seen that the viewpoint that the most advanced fields of science and technology are beyond the reach of the broad masses, the small and medium-sized enterprises and indigenous methods of production is incorrect and that any feeling of inferiority towards these fields of science and technology is groundless.

**Fifthly, this is a movement combining modern and indigenous methods and calling for reliance on one's own efforts.** The combination of modern and indigenous methods, reliance on one's own efforts, the introduction of modern methods wherever possible and the employment of indigenous ones when the situation warrants it, or the use of semi-modern and semi-indigenous methods constitute in the present technical innovations and technical revolution movement, the main content of the implementation of the policy known as "walking on two legs." Facts have demonstrated that this is the main approach to starting from the actual situation, mobilizing the masses to the fullest extent and going in for technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way.

The Mindong Electric Motor Plant in Fuan County, Fukien Province, which successfully manufactured first-rate modern equipment by relying on its own efforts, commencing with indigenous methods and carrying on the revolution in an uninterrupted way, is a typical example. The workshops of this plant were scattered through eight

huts and bamboo shacks. It had only extremely simple equipment including two dilapidated lathes with leather belts for transmission, an eight-pound hammer and a number of vices. There was not a single technical expert and most of the workers were former young peasants who had just laid down their hoes. They were indeed "poor and blank." But they displayed the spirit of self-reliance, adopted indigenous methods, overcame one difficulty after another, carried out more than 30 significant technical reforms and finally succeeded in turning out small electric motors with excellent perform-

ance that were rated the best by experts at a quality competition of electric motors for four East China provinces and municipalities. Many factories solved their difficulties in materials and technique during the technical innovations and technical revolution movement by all sorts of indigenous methods suggested by the masses of workers who in pooling their wisdom found suitable methods, co-operated to solve labour shortage and made use of all sorts of odd materials when supplies were short. Indigenous devices spring from the broad masses and grow on local soil. Although they are easy to make and operate, many are advanced and scientific and some are, under certain conditions, even more effective than modern devices. The broad masses of cadres and rank and file have concluded from their own experiences that "indigenous methods and self-reliance have unlimited possibilities"; and that "one cannot advance an inch if one just waits for outside help; whereas by relying on one's own efforts it is possible to cover 1,000 li in a day."

**Sixthly, this is a movement of uninterrupted revolution.** This all-round and powerfully scientific technical innovations and technical revolution movement of the whole people is mounting ever higher and forging ahead with extraordinary speed and force. One target is rapidly supplanted by another, higher target; one new record is rapidly superseded by another, newer record and the technical level rises with each passing day. The Kweiyang Motor Works provides an example in this respect. At first, by combining modern and indigenous methods, it manufactured 37 machines which mechanized or semi-mechanized 40 manually operated processes. Immediately afterwards, it undertook to devise individual automatic machines for the processes that had already been mechanized and converted the operations in ten processes to automatic or semi-automatic. It then proceeded further to set up line production. As a result of uninterrupted revolution in technique, there has been a constant rise in production efficiency, which has increased many or even tens of times.

**Seventhly, this is a movement that is rich in content and has a great variety of organizational forms.** Every great revolutionary movement has an organizational form appropriate to it and capable of attracting millions upon millions of people. This is also true of the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. It is not only rich in content as mentioned above, but varied in form, firing the imagination of the people. The multifarious forms it has taken such as on-the-spot conferences, exhibitions, technical demonstrations and "production sports meets" have been widely adopted in various parts of the country; they are the best forms for experimentation, review, comparison and appraisal of achievements, exchange of experience, co-operation, summing up and popularization on a broad scale in technical revolution. On-the-spot conferences have a significant role to play in the systematical summing up and popularization of certain important new techniques and the exchange of advanced experiences. They can also yield immediate results. Exhibitions display in a concentrated way achievements and experiences in various fields which can be disseminated among workers and employees on an extensive scale, helping to train workers in great numbers



and raising their technical level. Technical demonstrations, a favourite with workers, not only add to their ability to handle techniques but also are capable of rapidly bringing together many advanced but piecemeal experiences created in various sectors of production and grouping them into "sets." "Production sports meets" initiated in Heilungkiang Province as a principal form of the mass movement for technical revolution proceeds along the following lines: items for emulation are arranged according to the needs of the development of production and then technical demonstrations are held among all workers and staff members. Comparisons and appraisals are made and the finest achievements selected on every level. Experiences are then summed up, grouped into "sets" and popularized in use.

**Eighthly, this is a movement that is integrated with the revolution in the organization of production.** The mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution has brought about a revolution on an extensive scale in the organization of production. The "four overlapping eight-hour shifts" system practised by the coal industry departments, the "co-operative power supply" system by the power industry departments and the "dragon chain co-operation" system by the transport departments are the most outstanding achievements in this regard.

In the "four overlapping eight-hour shifts" system, the original three shifts a day are changed to four, with each shift still working eight hours and an overlap in work of two hours between the different shifts. Thus, by making full use of space and time, labour productivity in the coal industry has been raised from 15 to 20 per cent and the cost reduced some 30 per cent. This also affords the workers time for rest after work, thereby creating good conditions for raising their cultural and technical levels. This experience in revolutionizing the organization of production has been popularized in over 77 per cent of the work faces in the coalmines. In Heilungkiang Province, there used to be separate power supply systems for individual factories. Now a "co-operative power supply system" has been introduced in which there is an integrated use of power within a single factory and among different factories and for both production and general lighting, and also an integration of factory and regional net-works of power supply. This gives the potentialities of the equipment full play, saves large amounts of apparatus and appliances and large numbers of maintenance personnel, reduces electricity waste and makes its utilization more rational.

The "dragon chain co-operation" system has been put into practice throughout the country. It is an important measure for linking production, supply, transport and marketing and accelerating the turn-round of vehicles and ships. As a result of its implementation, ideas prevailing in the past putting undue emphasis on division of labour and ignoring co-operation and co-ordination as well as those regulations and procedures based on these ideas have been eliminated; ideas of large-scale communist co-operation have evolved and rational regulations and procedures embodying careful division of labour as well as close co-ordination and mutual support have been instituted.

**Ninthly, it is a movement that is integrated with ideological revolution.** Through socialist and communist



**Technical Innovation**  
Woodcuts by teachers and students of the  
Lu Hsun Art Academy's Graphic Department

education and through the education acquired in the course of the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, the political understanding of the broad masses of people has been greatly enhanced and their spiritual outlook has undergone profound changes. They are determined to accomplish technical transformation in order to get rid of technical backwardness as soon as possible. "What other people have we will also have; what they have not done we will create," This is the pledge made by the broad masses of people and is their guide to action. As the workers aptly put it, "With a pair of hands and ideological emancipation, the labouring people can do anything." "Let's aim high as the sky and do things in a down-to-earth way. The more we think the more boldly we act, and the more boldly we act the more ambitious our goals. As our thinking becomes bolder and bolder and so does our action. In the course of our thinking our goals become higher and higher and in the course of doing our achievements become greater and greater." These words reflect the new spiritual outlook of our people as manifested in their boundless energy and high morale. The more thorough the ideological revolution of the masses and the more thoroughly superstitions are broken down, the more wisdom and greater courage they will have, the cleverer will be their devices, the more numerous their innovations and the higher will the flame of technical revolution burn.

**Tenthly, this is a movement combined with cultural revolution.** With the rapid growth of the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, an upsurge

of the mass cultural revolution will certainly come and has in fact already begun. The realization of mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation urgently demands that the masses of workers acquire skill in dexterously operating, adjusting and repairing machines, and this creates the need to understand their structure and the relevant scientific principles and to master new techniques. To take further part in production management and technical management, the masses of workers require a certain level of modern scientific and cultural knowledge. At the same time, the fostering of the working class' own technical force, both "red and expert," and fulfilment of the 12-year programme of scientific and technical development ahead of schedule also impose the urgent necessity for the broad masses of workers and employees to quickly develop into producers and working personnel with scientific and technical knowledge and cultural background. It is precisely under these circumstances that there has emerged in our country an increased dedication to cultural study and to acquiring scientific and technical knowledge. The overwhelming majority of enterprises have now established workers' spare-time technical training classes, spare-time secondary technical schools or spare-time universities; many plants and mines have set up technical research institutions and workers' academies of sciences. According to the statistics of six provinces and municipalities including Peking, by the end of February 4,560,000 workers and employees enrolled in spare-time universities or spare-time secondary schools, which was 880,000 or 24 per cent more than the number at the end of last year. Still more people attended spare-time supplementary schools for cultural studies. In many enterprises can be witnessed the moving scenes of "workshops become classrooms and dormitories, reading-rooms and everywhere people read books and write articles." Not only for turning out products but for training people, not only to be plants but also to be schools—this is a significant trend in the development of our industrial and mining enterprises.

The above-mentioned characteristics demonstrate that the present movement for technical innovations and technical revolution has developed into a great self-conscious revolutionary movement involving the whole people. It is a great technical revolutionary movement, a great revolutionary movement in production, and a great ideological and cultural revolutionary movement. Just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: This is a great Marxist-Leninist economic and technical revolutionary movement in the towns and in the countryside.

**G**ENERALLY speaking, the present management work is compatible with the progress of the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution and promotes the latter's development. However, certain old arrangements in production have already been broken up by the movement, so that management must rapidly follow up these changes. After the solution of the question of ownership, the most important problem in the relations of production is that of management or the relations between man and man in the course of production and labour. There is a limit to changes of ownership within a certain time; however, relations between man and man in production and labour change constantly within a certain

period, particularly in the period of the mass movement for technical revolution.

As the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution goes ahead, timely reforms must be effected in those regulations and procedures incompatible with the expansion of the productive forces. For instance, in the field of technical management, owing to the realization of mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation and changes in production tools and equipment, whole sets of manufacturing and operating procedures, design of technological processes and products, must be changed in the light of the new situation.

During the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, it becomes necessary for the workers to take part not only in production management but also in technical management. As a result of automation and semi-automation, integration of producers and management staffs has been effected in some enterprises. This is a new phenomenon worthy of special attention. Besides regularly participating in labour, it is also necessary for the cadres to constantly and personally stand in the forefront of the technical innovations and technical revolution movement and take part in labour with the workers, jointly devise ways and means, draft plans and solve key problems. They should really link their hearts to those of the workers, transmitting what is in the mind of the masses to that of the leadership and transforming the vigour and energy of the masses into the determination of the leadership. Thus, they will become familiar with the ever-changing situation and steadily advance the movement.

**I**N the course of instituting mechanization, semi-mechanization, automation and semi-automation, adjustments in the old organization of labour are necessary in many enterprises. Re-allocation of huge amounts of labour power thus saved is called for in some enterprises, while in others the old organization of labour based on technological divisions requires changes dictated by production lines. Timely improvements in labour organization which take into account renovated production tools, equipment and production processes, and the reduction of personnel and auxiliary workers not directly engaged in production are major problems in consolidating the gains of technical revolution and raising labour productivity. Settlement of the surplus personnel must be correctly handled in the adjustment of labour organization. They may be provided for in the following six ways: 1. by organizing them for expanded reproduction, 2. by utilizing them to reinforce weak links and key departments of their own plants, especially to reinforce the technical rear, 3. to support expanded and newly constructed enterprises, 4. to select from among them veteran skilled workers to be organized into shock teams for technical revolution to support the technical transformation of whole trades in the locality, 5. by transferring groups of skilled workers to the countryside in support of technical transformation in the people's communes, 6. by choosing workers qualified for advanced training and providing them chances for further study in technical schools or technical training classes.

In the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, we must give attention to both technical revolution and cultural revolution. All enterprises must

set up spare-time schools for cultural study and technical training classes on a large scale, raise the scientific and technical level and the cultural standing of the workers, enabling them to quickly master new techniques and strive to generally raise the workers' actual technical level by one or two grades within this year. Large numbers of engineers and technicians should be trained and promoted from among the workers to enlarge and strengthen the technical ranks. All departments of industry and communications should set up universities and specialized schools while all large enterprises should also have their own universities and technical schools. Only when all take a hand in running schools and training technical personnel, can the new needs be met.

The process of technical innovations and technical revolution is fraught with ideological struggles. This kind of struggle is one between the advanced and the backward, i.e. between the idea of uninterrupted revolution and right conservatism, between the creative activity of innovation and the retarding influence of old habits; in the present circumstances, it often reflects the struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the

sphere of technical line. Things always advance in the course of struggle between contradictions. The movement for technical innovations and technical revolution is a movement to conquer technical backwardness and endlessly create large numbers of new things. Nevertheless, any new thing emerging on the horizon always comes up against one kind of obstacle or another, either because people are not accustomed to it and do not understand it or because it goes against the interests of a section of people. It is the responsibility of the leaders to enthusiastically give all new things maximum care and protection, and to adopt an extremely positive and responsible attitude towards sweeping away obstacles and clearing the path for their growth and maturity.

Illumined by the general line, by strengthening the Party's leadership and by steadfastly placing politics in command and developing mass movements on a large scale, we will certainly be able to score still greater victories in technical innovations and technical revolution and achieve still greater, faster, better and more economical results in the all-round leap forward of the national economy this year.

## Urban People's Commune

# Chunshu's Progress Report

by WANG SU

**I**N the outer city wall of Peking, there is a huge compact area intersected by lanes and streets called Chunshu. Its eastern and western limits are respectively divided by two main streets running south to the Hoping (Peace) and Hsuanwu (Prowess) Gates while the inner city wall and Luomashih (Cattle Market) Street constitute its borders on the south and north. It is an ordinary residential district in the capital. Most of its 56,000 inhabitants are, and have long been working people. But the area itself was strictly a consumers district as late as two years ago for it had little or no industry to speak of.

Profound changes, however, have taken place in this area since the Chunshu People's Commune was founded in September 1958 and the name of Chunshu began to spread.

In the autumn of 1958, there were some 6,400 residents of working age, predominantly women, unable to take part in productive labour largely because they could not be relieved from cooking, laundry, child-care and other household affairs. Now, about 90 per cent are working in the communal factories or other organizations, proud of the new role they are playing.

Chunshu today is a centre of bustling activity and expansion. Communal units are to be found in every part of the area: there are 18 plants and factories, 23 community dining-rooms of various sizes, some 70

nurseries and kindergartens and more than 20 service stations.

### How It Came into Being

The origin of the Chunshu Commune can be traced back to the nationwide rectification campaign in 1958. The campaign had greatly raised the socialist consciousness of the housewives who began to ponder how they, too, could help build socialism. Their minds naturally turned to productive work.

Then, the general line for building socialism was proclaimed, the clarion call for the big leap sounded and soon the surging tide of the rural people's communes was gathering momentum. Everywhere in Peking new plants sprang up and old works were expanding. To ensure fulfilment of their leap forward targets, these factories, besides requiring added manpower, were looking for workshops that would undertake preliminary processing of their raw materials or even take over the manufacture of some of their regular products.

At the same time, the Party organization of the Chunshu residential quarters was prepared to give full support to any initiative shown by the housewives to engage in productive labour. Under its guidance, the housewives rolled up their sleeves and went to work. They laid the foundation for the commune's industry in the most simple yet bold way. The commune-run fac-

tories were set up with the clear-cut intent to adapt to local conditions and needs and were built practically out of nothing—with “empty hands” as the Chinese phrase goes. Thanks to their perseverance, industry and economy and assistance from various sources, the Chunshu commune members triumphed over their initial difficulties and set up a series of industrial establishments.

These commune-run factories have their own characteristics. Most of them located in the traditional Peking courtyard houses are living-rooms-turned-workshops. Were it not for the shingle outside proclaiming that here was a workshop no one would ever expect to find a factory in these residential quarters. Another immediately striking feature is the predominance of women, in some workshops there were no men at all. But when it comes to handling their jobs these women show the same dexterity as regular workers in more imposing looking plants. In the glass tubing shops they adroitly applied the unprocessed tubes to kerosene burners and shaped them into the cylindrical test tubes or other varied shaped tubes that laboratories require. As you watch, it is hard to believe that most of them several months back were ordinary housewives who for the most part had never seen a laboratory test tube let alone make one!

### Story of a Chemical Plant

When the housewives first determined to establish factories, not a few people doubted that they would get very far. “Who ever heard of women building and running factories?” Now the material evidence of growing, prospering factories is there for all to see. The chemical plant, one of the biggest in the commune, for instance, was founded by nine women without adequate equipment or any specialized skill in this field.

Inspired by the lively atmosphere following the rectification campaign, these nine women, all dependents of workers and cadres, jointly decided to undertake some form of productive labour. When they heard that a certain plant had waste sulphuric acid to dispose of and another had waste iron powder, and that these two added up to ferrous sulphate, they decided to give it a go. There was the added incentive that ferrous sulphate was used for needed farm chemicals, and they felt their labour would make a real contribution.

They pooled 2.4 yuan to buy protective gloves and mouth covers, and borrowed two bellows and two big pots. Three street cleaners lent them a hand and built two stoves for the plant. Off they went to make their chemical. They themselves transported the raw materials to their “cottage plant” in a borrowed cart. To make up their deficiency in chemical knowledge and necessary skills, an experienced chemical worker was invited to give them talks and demonstrations. Unable to take notes, they stored the newly imparted knowledge in their memory. They endured the first trials with stubborn determination and finally made the ferrous sulphate.

Once when they contacted a plant for waste sulphuric acid, they were asked if they would make blue vitriol

(copper sulphate) with its raw materials. Exhilarated by the offer, these eager workers immediately began to experiment. After several failures they succeeded in making the product and they established a working relationship between the two plants which has been maintained ever since.

Xinghua Dyestuff Factory gave this neighbourhood plant another lift by transferring to it part of its dyestuff production. The arrangement is also an advantageous one for Xinghua, which can devote its full remaining resources to the production of high-grade dyestuffs.

The commune-run chemical plant now has almost 300 people in four workshops and its equipment has multiplied many times. It is turning out chemicals to the tune of several hundred thousand yuan a month. Recalling its infancy, its present size is truly impressive.

### Commune-Eye View of Industry

Similar but different stories lay behind Chunshu's other commune-run factories, whose products include, among others, instruments, glassware, plastics, and mats. About 150 varieties of products are being manufactured by some 4,000 workers in the Chunshu plants. Quite a number are on sale in the shops of the capital. They include insulating materials, glassware, dyestuffs, plastic raincoats and handbags, and buttons. The dyestuffs for household use are so popular that they have found their way into other towns of North China.

The increase in value of the commune's industrial output has been amazingly rapid. From 310,000 yuan in the second half of 1958, it increased to 8.5 million yuan in 1959. But, even that figure was topped by nearly one-half in the first quarter of 1960! Such rapid expansion enabled the commune to accumulate more than one million yuan for capital construction and the purchase of such capital goods as shapers, milling machines, electric motors and other equipment, and for the expansion of its welfare facilities.

In the course of development, the plants repeatedly received assistance from state industry. Besides supplying the Chunshu factories with waste or left-over raw materials at prevailing prices, state industry also helped solve problems of equipment and sent some of their own staff members to help institute proper management procedures. It dispatched skilled workers to the commune to pass on their technical experience and welcomed commune workers to acquire technical know-how at state plants. A technical core was thus formed in the commune and this group, in turn, imparted its skills to others.

Women's participation in productive labour demands relief from household chores. Otherwise, they would bear the brunt of a double job to the detriment of one or both. The former Chunshu housewives met just such problems in the early days of the commune. Since it was well known that community dining-rooms and child-



care facilities had been universally established in the rural people's communes and were highly praised by the peasants, the women naturally turned to such organizations.

With the encouragement of the Party organization the Chunshu women started community dining-rooms with the same spirit that built factories. Twenty of them in a big "courtyard" on Shansi Street pioneered in creating such collective welfare institutions. They cleared an unused room and built a stove with old bricks. Thus, a kitchen was born overnight. Enthusiastic neighbours donated kitchen utensils and immediately it became a "going concern." Following suit, a score of simple dining-rooms emerged in a few days — an indication of their urgent need and popularity.

Three big dining-rooms forming a kind of triangle constitute the main pillars of the catering service in Chunshu. Waste steam and hot water from the kitchen boilers are made full use of in the commune's attached laundry, shower bath and distillery. Some 20 smaller dining-rooms depend on the large ones for steamed buns, rice and other grain foods. Close to 5,000 people in Chunshu now eat regularly in the community dining-rooms.

In one of the big dining-rooms on Housun Kungyuan Street, there are spacious rooms large enough to accommodate several hundred diners at one time. There is also a separate kitchen and dining-room for Muslims who observe special dietary rules. A number of mechanical labour-saving devices are used in the kitchen. The central hall of the dining-room is also ideal for meetings, cultural studies and many other evening recreational activities.

Child-care institutions were also born out of actual needs. More than 3,000 children are taken care of by some 70 nurseries, kindergartens and feeding rooms. Outstanding among them is the Szechuanying Nursery. Housed in a square courtyard surrounded by clean rooms, it accommodates 100 youngsters. The courtyard itself is the children's playground with see-saws, floating boat and merry-go-round. Its fine record in child care has earned this nursery the honour of holding a "red banner."

The women of Chunshu are further relieved from the scourge of "work that is never done" by the commune's service stations, which handle tailoring, mending, repairs, cleaning, tending the sick, and a long list of time consuming but absolute necessities of daily life.

All these organizations serve and maintain close links with production, whose steady expansion is the best guarantee for their constant improvement. Not intended to run at a profit, the charge for all services is reasonably low. As a matter of fact, they are partly sustained by subsidies from the accumulation fund of the commune.



Children Playing in a Chunshu Kindergarten

Sketch by Huang Chou

Working in neighbourhood industry and welfare institutions means joining collective production and life. Consequently, changes take place beyond the scope of production and way of living. The urban people's commune in Chunshu has in many ways effected a new outlook in its members. Even conversation among the women has a new content. As handlers and managers of substantial affairs and enterprises they have left behind petty interests and genuinely take part in the life of society. Now they speak of output, new products, outstanding workers, study classes, etc. as well as home, family and children. As they are also earning an income, their status in the family is elevated.

Their social status, too, has been remarkably improved. About 170 women now hold responsible positions in the Chunshu Commune. They are directors of factories, heads of workshops, leaders of child-care institutions or service stations. Many have been elected outstanding workers.

### Chunshu Eyes the Future

Impressed by the advantages both material and spiritual of taking part in productive labour, many of the able-bodied residents of working age, who still stayed at home, are now pouring into the commune office for full-time work. Capital construction is being carried out throughout the commune. There is about it an air of pioneering, of great energies released, of optimism and confidence.

In the era of "leap forward," the residential quarters of Chunshu is in the process of profound change. Like other communes in the city it has added to Peking's overall self-transformation from a consuming to a producing city. "Much remains to be improved in so many things," said a secretary of the commune's Party committee, "still more is to be desired; what we have accomplished thus far is but the first step in a 10,000-li 'Long March.'"

## Cartoon Film Review

Recent discussions in Peking on cartoon films covered pretty well all the ground in this part of the movie world, which has become an important element in socialist China's education and entertainment of its children. Jointly organized by the Association of Chinese Film Workers, the Union of Chinese Artists and the Shanghai Art Film Studio, the forum brought together artists, writers, musicians and film workers. A thoroughgoing discussion of every aspect of the art brought out the salient fact of the rapid development in this field in the last ten years.

As the three brothers Wan were there to recall, they did the first animated cartoon in China 30 years ago but as a result of the insufferable conditions caused by the reactionary Kuomintang rule, they succeeded, despite all their talent and zeal, in producing only 20 shorts in 20 years.

The first revolutionary cartoons were produced in 1948 in the liberated areas led by the Chinese Communist Party. These were the first puppet film, *Dream of an Emperor*, a satire on Chiang Kai-shek, and *Catching Turtles in a Jar*, an animated cartoon about the rout of Kuomintang troops in the War of Liberation.

The art went ahead with a bound after the liberation of the country. The Shanghai Art Film Studio was set up. In the two years 1958 and 1959 alone it produced 43 cartoon films of various types. Colour, animation, photography and sound are of a high order. The brothers Wan are doing a good job and are in their element here as heads of departments or technicians in a set-up such as they could only dream of before liberation.

The cartoon film is becoming an important part of the film industry. Its products are seen by millions of delighted children and grown-ups too. Without getting ponderous it has succeeded in bringing the children lessons in a socialist and communist outlook. As the forum pretty well unanimously agreed, *Mural from a Commune Wall* is one of the best of these more mature efforts among recent films. It opens with the painting of a mural on a wall in a rural people's commune. Suddenly, with its trimly tilled fields

and bumper harvests, it comes to life. The artists have wittily adapted the style of peasant painting found in commune murals to the cartoon film. They unfold an exciting and richly humorous film of the battle of the wind and rain, two evil-minded forces of nature, against the commune members, who frustrate all their efforts and finally turn them into helpers of the farm.

*Hail the Great Leap* also breaks new ground by combining poster art and cartoon film multiplication in an original cartoon reportage.

The Peking forum had a resounding cheer for the fact that China's film cartoons have found and developed a distinctive national style. The first successes, films based on Chinese classical or folk literature, immediately took Chinese cartoons beyond the ordinary cartoon realm of cute little furry animal actors. Among the best of these is *The Magic Brush*, a tale about a young folk painter who used his magical brush to help the people fight tyranny. *A Piece of Chuang Brocade* tells about a wonderful piece of tapestry which is lost and found by a persistent son of the Chuang people. This is an allegory of the dreams of a people that are finally realized by the efforts of the people just as the beautiful pictures on the tapestry come to life in the film.

In colour, costume and action these films all use elements of traditional Chinese art. Both traditional stories and original contemporary scenarios have now been filmed with the use of essentially Chinese graphic mediums—paper-cut and shadow theatre techniques, puppet play and most recently, the Chinese techniques of traditional brushwork.

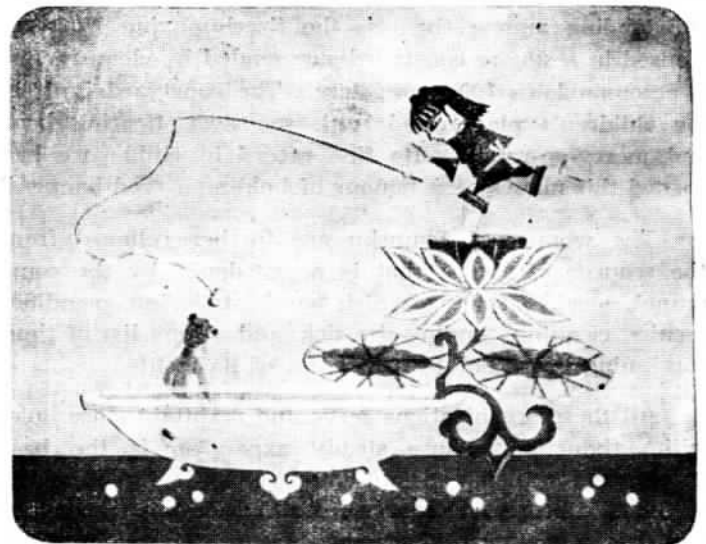
In 1958, *The Fire Mountain*, an episode from the famous Ming Dynasty novel *Pilgrimage to the West* was made into a puppet film. The same year another episode *Piggy Eats a Watermelon* was made with that immortal loafer and gourmet as its

"hero." For the first time this used the shadow theatre and folk scissor-cut techniques both for figures and background. For a Chinese audience this has the charm of the familiar in a new setting. For those outside China it has the charm of the unexpected.

The Shanghai studio has skilfully adapted and combined these techniques for the screen. The original shadow play figures are made of parchment. For the film, figures are cut out of stiff paper and a wide range of bright colours can be used. They are filmed on the flat against the required backgrounds, and this with the use of articulated joints and interchangeable limbs and heads drastically reduces not only the work of artists and multiplication but filming time as well. This cuts costs a great deal. Another outstanding film in this technique is *Fisherboy*, taken from a folk tale about the Yi Ho Tuan (Boxer) Uprising. Here the heroic character of the boy is stressed in an original way by adapting his style of movement from that of the heroic roles of Peking opera.

Now a new departure has been made: for the first time Chinese ink and brush painting has been adapted to the cartoon film. These films put the great painter Chi Pai-shih's chicks, shrimps, fish and frogs into motion.

With this enriched experience and arsenal of creative means to draw on, Chinese cartoon films are entering a livelier period of growth. This happily also coincides with greater technical possibilities: better studio equipment, better camera work, and a



"Fisherboy"

growing complement of new young cadres in every field of the art.

The forum and the activities arranged around it showed that these new and original films have already won great popularity. Thirty thousand people visited the exhibition of cartoon film production held in Peking earlier this year. Eighteen of the capital's cinemas screened 23 of the recent puppet, cartoon, and cut-out films. In the last two years twice as many cartoon films have been made in China as in the previous ten years. These are a measure of the popular interest in the art and the effort that is being made to respond to that interest in a big leap way.

## PUBLISHING

### **Science Literature for Youngsters**

A new book, *Scientists Talk About the 21st Century*, published by the Youth and Children's Publishing House, is riding high on the boom in popular science literature — science fact and fiction — among China's young people. It sold 230,000 copies in three months and the end of demand is nowhere in sight.

What scientific and technical miracles can we expect 50 years or 100 years hence? How shall we mine the riches of the moon and Mars? How to get typhoons under control and turn lands of eternal ice into lands of year-round spring? How does a machine handle the whole process of production in a factory? How can you speak face to face to a friend tens of thousands of *li* away? What are the prospects of new man-made foods and clothing materials? In *Scientists Talk*, 26 noted Chinese scientists and engineers try to give a clue to the answers to these and other far-fetched questions in their special fields of study. They provide a thought-provoking, imagination-prodding symposium.

In the first story "Let's Have a Look at the Globe," the geologist Li Sze-kuang (J.S. Lee), Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gives an account of "this planet of ours which is neither too near nor too far from the sun." He also describes the various hypotheses concerning the genesis of the earth and

urges: "When you youngsters grow up and become scientists, you will have better ideas about all this than my generation." And he hits the keynote of the whole book: "We can't just stick our necks out and wait. To get to understand the wonderful changes in the natural world, we must study hard, master the laws of these changes and speed the advance of science."

In the second story the outstanding mathematician Hua Loo-keng describes the celebration of New China's Hundredth National Day Anniversary. A little anniversary group is gathered in the Gobi Desert from all parts of the world—by once an hour Moscow-Peking "bus," by "fuel-less" aeroplane from Africa, etc. The Gobi Desert still retains its historical name, but otherwise has been utterly transformed. The young holiday makers spend a busy, pleasant time visiting factories and farms. Naturally the talk turns to the role of mathematics in all this.

In another story, a noted bridge building expert tells how in future people will just "fly across" a river or carry light "pocket bridges" made of plastics when out surveying. In his "Musical World," an electronics specialist forecasts the delightful prospect 50 years hence, when big factories will transform their noises into beautiful melodies. Other stories include "What We Shall Eat and How Long We Shall Live," "The Magnificent Prospects of Atomic Energy," "Films of Tomorrow," and "Future Homes."

School teachers, parents and the general public have been highly appreciative of the interest that so many leading scientists have taken in the scientific education of the young generation. They have given added weight to the big demand for popular science. Laymen experts drawing on their own experiences have also written some extremely interesting pieces.

The Youth and Children's Publishing House has published a long list of science literature titles in the last few years; it is currently planning an even bigger effort in this line to keep pace with the campaign started this year to develop the scientific and technological interests of primary and secondary school students. Several new titles will be on sale around June

1, International Children's Day. These include *Unlock the Door of Science* which introduces young readers to the work done by scientists of the past. Scheduled for publication this year are *100,000 Whys?* and biographies of Michurin, Darwin, and Tsu Chung-chih, one of the great scientists of China in the 5th century who made brilliant studies in mathematics, astronomy, the calendar and construction techniques.

Science literature is of course only one side of the work of this publishing house. It publishes a comprehensive range of books including revolutionary stories, fairy tales, folk tales, poems, ballads and plays for children, historical stories and translated works. The underlying meaning of its work is to educate the young generation in a communist spirit. During the past eight years, it published more than 2,600 titles in more than 230 million copies. Last year alone, it published 37 million copies. This is more than the books put out by the Children's Book Store in Shanghai in all the 20 years before liberation when that was the only publishers of children's books in China.

### SHORT NOTES

**Young Tibetan Dancers.** 39 Tibetan teen-agers will soon return to work in Tibet after graduating this summer from the Dance Training Class of the Central Institute of Nationalities in Peking. Since coming here three years ago they have received a good basic artistic training and learnt the dances and other stage arts of various other national minorities.

**Librarians' Little Helpers.** The 20 librarians of the Shanghai Youth and Children's Library has 300 reader-activists to assist them in attending to the thousand and more readers it serves everyday. These volunteer helpers are mostly Young Pioneers. They are learning cataloguing and library management and in addition to being efficient assistants, also lead various activities sponsored by the library such as art, wall-newspaper, story-telling and poetry-reciting groups and literary forums. They have also helped the library set up 40 reading rooms in the streets where they live. This mass line method of work is also being used by libraries for children in other cities.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

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## Greetings to Indonesian C.P.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has sent a warm message of greeting to the Indonesian Communist Party on the 40th anniversary of its founding on May 23.

Recalling the long and glorious path of struggle the Indonesian Communist Party has traversed, the message hails the great and lasting contribution the Party has made to the struggle for Indonesia's national independence, democracy and progress.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade D.N. Aidit, the message says, the Indo-

nesian Communist Party has recently carried out a series of struggles and actions to bring about the thorough fulfilment of Indonesia's national and democratic revolution, and has accomplished significant achievements in all this. The history of the heroic struggles waged by the Indonesian Communist Party in these 40 years proves it a true representative of the national interests of Indonesia and the interests of its people; in consequence its prestige and influence among the Indonesian people is growing with every passing day and it is playing an increasingly important role in Indonesia's political scene.

The message concludes with an expression of conviction that the Indonesian Communist Party, with its militant spirit and close links with the masses, is bound to achieve still greater victories in its struggle to win full national independence for Indonesia, defend the people's democratic freedoms, oppose imperialism, safeguard Asian and world peace and consolidate and unite the forces of the international communist movement.

## Chairman Mao's Works Abroad

The Nase Vojsko Publishing House in Prague has put out an edition of Mao Tse-tung's works on military questions. An editorial note states that the volume includes the most important works which Chairman Mao Tse-tung, outstanding leader of the Chinese Communist Party, a brilliant Marxist and expert on military problems, wrote about the revolutionary wars of the Chinese people.

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The Publishing House of the Polish Ministry of National Defence has also brought out an edition of Mao Tse-tung's works on military affairs. In its preface, the editors write that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory on the problems of China's revolutionary wars and his summing up of the extremely rich experience of the Chinese people and their armed forces, are major contributions to Marxist-Leninist science on war, the army and military studies.

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A Spanish edition of *The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* has been published in Santiago, Chile. Its two

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## Field Marshal Montgomery in China

Britain's Field Marshal Montgomery visited China last week. In Shanghai, he was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He also saw Premier Chou En-lai in Peking, who received him twice and gave a banquet in his honour.

In his speech on that occasion, Premier Chou En-lai welcomed his guest on behalf of the people and Government of China and expressed the Chinese people's support for his efforts towards the relaxation of international tension and for world peace. "Field Marshal Montgomery," he said, "has come to China on a friendly visit with very good wishes. We have had good talks. I believe his visit will certainly be a beneficial contribution to promoting friendship between the peoples of China and Britain and improving relations between the two countries."

The Field Marshal said in reply that on returning to England, he would "lose no time in making it quite clear that New China we should all be friendly with it." He also declared that his visit has enabled him "to correct the wrong impressions of New China which are generally held in the Western world."

While in Shanghai, the Field Marshal lunched with Mayor Ko Ching-shih, during which both host and guest spoke. Ko Ching-shih welcomed the Field Marshal on

behalf of the people of Shanghai. He said: "It is a very good thing that Field Marshal Montgomery is visiting China and learning what our people are doing and thinking. Like people everywhere in China, the people of Shanghai are struggling tirelessly for a prosperous and beautiful life. But U.S. imperialism is still occupying our territory of Taiwan by force, is actively reviving Japanese militarism and has established numerous military bases around our country. At the same time, U.S. warships and aircraft continue to intrude into our territorial waters and air space. As peace-loving people, we will never be cowed into submission by these aggressive acts and military provocations. Every single debt owed us by U.S. imperialism must be paid back." The Mayor concluded that the visit of the Field Marshal would surely contribute to promoting friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Field Marshal Montgomery in his speech said that the question of Taiwan was a big problem in Asia. "I being a sensible soldier always consider that there is one China, and that China must be the one in which her government is in Peking, and that Taiwan is a part of China. This seems to me sensible," he noted.

During his visit the Field Marshal was received in Peking by Marshal Chen Yi and Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang.

volumes include Chairman Mao's major works and speeches between 1926 and 1945.

### **Afghan Independence Day**

Warm greetings were conveyed to the leaders of the Kingdom of Afghanistan on the occasion of Afghan Independence Day on May 27.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi's message to King Mohammed Zahir Shah wished Afghanistan prosperity and strength and expressed the hope for a daily flowering and consolidation of traditional Sino-Afghan friendship. Premier Chou En-lai's message to Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan extolled Afghanistan's policy of peace and neutrality and its positive contribution to Asian and world peace. It also expressed the conviction that the two countries' friendly co-operation and economic and cultural contacts would grow.

At the independence day reception given by the Afghan Ambassador to China, Vice-Premier Ho Lung commended the Afghan Royal Government for its persistent policy of peace and neutrality, its consistent effort and positive contributions to the development of the Bandung spirit, adherence to Asian-African solidarity and safeguarding of world peace.

### **Sino-Iraqi Agreement**

A Sino-Iraqi trade and payments agreement for 1960-61 was signed in Peking on May 25. On the same day, the Iraqi government delegation led by Minister of Commerce Abdul Latif Al-Shawaf, which had come to negotiate the agreement, was received by Premier Chou En-lai.

A joint communique issued afterwards said that according to the list of goods attached to the trade agreement China will supply Iraq with cotton cloth, silks, rolled steel, machinery and various consumer goods; while Iraq will send China dates, cotton, hides, crude oil, petroleum products and cement. It declared that the signing of the agreement signified the consolidation and development of Sino-Iraqi trade and the growth of friendship between the two Governments and peoples.

Earlier, the two countries signed in Peking the 1960 executive plan of the Sino-Iraqi Cultural Co-operation Agreement.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

### **Washington War-Whoops**

The U.S. is following up its wrecking of the Paris summit conference by a full-fledged effort to whip up war hysteria through an intensified anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, by armed threats and intimidation and a stepped-up drive for arms expansion and war preparations, notes *Renmin Ribao's Commentator* (May 23).

All this throws fresh light on the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the world's people and of peace. It also proves still more clearly that the wrecking of the summit conference to create tension was a premeditated U.S. move, *Commentator* points out.

Drawing attention to the joint U.S.-British-Canadian air exercises near London, NATO naval exercises in the northern Baltic and the current war-whoops of U.S. generals, *Commentator* points out that U.S. imperialism wants to use these frenzied activities to whip up tension and create an atmosphere that will facilitate its plan for arms expansion and war preparations on a still larger scale while shrugging off responsibility for torpedoing the summit conference. When the former U.S.A.F. Chief-of-Staff General Spaatz said that the U.S. spy plane incident "may have been unfortunate diplomatically" but "has been encouraging from a military point of view," he was certainly speaking the mind of U.S. monopoly capital, *Commentator* says.

As arranged by the U.S., the West will shortly remove certain restrictions on West Germany's rearmament by allowing the latter as a first step to build its own 6,000-ton destroyer. The Kishi clique in Japan has resorted to force to railroad the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty through the Diet. This shows that the U.S. is speeding up execution of its plan to turn West Germany and Japan into hotbeds of war. U.S. Army Secretary Brucker has announced that the U.S. will reinforce its aggressive troops in south Korea and strengthen its "defence" against the so-called "communist Chinese threat." The first shipment of U.S. F-104 jet planes has arrived in Taiwan.

*Commentator* describes as shameless pretexts the claims of the U.S. and its satellites that their intensified arms drive and war preparations were the outcome of a "reappraisal of Western policies in the cold war" allegedly launched by the Soviet Union. He asks if the U.S., before wrecking the Paris conference, had been less active in large-scale arms expansion and war preparations, particularly in the development of guided missiles and establishment of missile bases. The fact is that the U.S. has never ceased to carry on an energetic arms drive and war preparations, *Commentator* stresses, the only difference is that it donned a "peace" mask some time ago but has now again resumed its

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **Spoils from a Wrecked Summit**

The link-up between the wreckers of the summit conference and the armament kings could hardly be plainer.

Robert Nattell, financial editor of the *United States Investor*, opined before the summit talks: "This time nothing can come to the rescue of the faltering economy except an outbreak of a Korean-type war or a sudden great heightening of the cold war." He added: "... actually the very opposite might occur as the result of the coming summit meeting which could come as a depressive influence on the economy just at the most vulnerable time."

In the event, news of the wrecking of the summit talks by Eisenhower sent shares of corporations making missiles, aircraft and military electronic items, soaring. *The New York Times* financial writer called the wrecking "good news from the standpoint of a resurgent market." *U.S. News and World Report* called it a "stimulant to the economy." *The New York Post* economic commentator wrote that with "the threat of peace" back on the shelf, the corporations profiting from military production could stop worrying about a slump.

shop-worn anti-Soviet and anti-communist tune.

People all over the world have learnt a big lesson from the recent provocations against the Soviet Union and the wrecking of the summit conference by the U.S. They now see more clearly the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. So no matter what camouflage the U.S. may use, its intensified arms drive and war preparations are bound to meet with the firm opposition of the people of the world; they will only make the U.S. more isolated than ever, Commentator concludes.

### ***U.N. Security Council Does U.S. Bidding***

On May 26, with U.S. manipulation, the U.N. Security Council vetoed the Soviet draft resolution to condemn and check intrusions by U.S. military aircraft into the Soviet Union. This is another instance in the U.S. Government's criminal record of deliberately violating the U.N. Charter in an attempt to turn the Security Council into a tool to cover up its own aggression, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (May 28).

According to the U.N. Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and when the Soviet Government referred U.S. aggressive activities to it, it should take practical measures to restrain them. But the Security Council, controlled by the U.S. with the support of its accomplices, Britain and France, and of some non-permanent members, instead of condemning the U.S. crime of aggression, vetoed the just Soviet motion. Moreover, repeated attempts were made to whitewash the U.S. crime by claiming that it had no "aggressive intent." This has once again brought the Security Council into disrepute and actually encouraged U.S. imperialism's aggressive activities, Commentator says.

In the last few years, the U.S. has not infrequently forced the majority of the U.N. Security Council to serve its policy of aggression, Commentator points out. Now the Security Council has openly exonerated the U.S. from its crime of aggression. In so doing, Commentator declares, the Security Council has once again betrayed its responsibility for the maintenance of

international peace and lowered its prestige among the people of all lands.

U.S. imperialism may subject the majority in the Security Council to its manipulations, but it can never be absolved of blame for its crime of aggression against the Soviet Union, Commentator concludes.

### ***Japanese People Oppose Eisenhower's Visit***

The Japanese people firmly oppose Eisenhower's visit to Japan, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (May 26).

U.S. imperialism, in collaboration with the Kishi government, he writes, has resorted to force to obtain illegal "ratification" of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. This has further exposed its criminal activities to tighten its grip on Japan and suppress the just and patriotic struggle of the Japanese people. Rising in waves of wrath to overthrow the Kishi government, the Japanese people cry: "We oppose Eisenhower's visit to Japan," "Yankees, Go Home!" This is a result of the continued self-exposure of U.S. imperialism, which aims to encroach upon and enslave the Japanese people. It is also a manifestation of the greatly heightened political consciousness of the Japanese people in their prolonged struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and for independence, peace, democracy and neutrality.

The Japanese people are fed up with the calamities U.S. imperialism has brought upon them. The U.S. military occupation of their country has humiliated the nation as never before: U.S. military bases dot the whole land, Japan's sovereign rights are seriously infringed; everywhere the G.I.'s go, they bring the butchery and persecution of the Japanese people in their wake.

The Japan-U.S. military alliance, Commentator points out, not only obligates Japan to ensure its permanent occupation by U.S. forces but also forces her to subordinate to the U.S. politically, militarily and economically. Under the treaty, Japan is not only to expand her armaments without limit, and openly equip herself with nuclear weapons, but also must send troops abroad to fight together with U.S. forces based in

Japan. This is the basic reason why the broad masses of the Japanese people fought with such firmness against the ratification of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, and when Kishi has "ratified" it by illegal fascist means they immediately unleashed a still more vigorous resistance movement under which the Kishi government is tottering, Commentator says.

In the opinion of U.S. officials, Kishi's foul deeds have created a so-called healthy background for Eisenhower's visit. So they repeatedly declare that Eisenhower will come to Japan as scheduled. This shows that Washington hopes to help Kishi tide over his present difficulties and at the same time to continue its pressure on him. As Washington has insinuated time and again, Eisenhower's visit to Japan is conditional on the "coming into force" of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance.

Today, the masses of Japanese people see more and more clearly that in order to overthrow the Kishi government, they must oppose U.S. imperialism. Eisenhower's visit to Japan is an important step in extending the collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to impose that shackling and enslavement-bringing treaty on the Japanese people; it will bring new sufferings to the people of Japan. The struggle against Eisenhower's visit has become an important part of the Japanese people's struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and for the overthrow of the Kishi government, Commentator notes.

### ***Intolerable U.S. Insolence***

Inejiro Asanuma and other leaders of the Japanese Socialist Party called on U.S. Ambassador to Japan Douglas MacArthur II on May 24, demanding that U.S. President Eisenhower cancel his visit to Japan. The U.S. Ambassador flared up and went so far as to demand that Inejiro Asanuma, Chairman of the Socialist Party, "withdraw" his remark made in Peking that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of Japan and China." Moreover, in a statement issued later he did everything to slander the Socialist Party and Inejiro Asanuma personally. Inejiro Asanuma, however, adhered

firmly to his just stand in the face of threats and intimidation from the U.S. imperialists. He repeated his denunciation of U.S. imperialism for imposing military demands on Japan, splitting Korea and Viet Nam and forcibly occupying Taiwan and Okinawa. Inejiro Asanuma's condemnation of U.S. imperialism will undoubtedly win the support of the broad masses of Japanese people, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (May 27).

From this incident, Commentator says, one can see the presumptuousness of the U.S. Ambassador who assumes the role of "overlord" in Japan. And

in fact, all the U.S. imperialists, from the old MacArthur, former Supreme Commander of the U.S. occupation forces in Japan, down to this MacArthur II, have always lorded it over the people in Japan. Though Japan in name has its own government, it is in fact under the complete control of the U.S. "overlords" militarily, politically and economically; no major measure is likely to be put into effect without their approval. Recently, the Japanese reactionaries have been scared stiff as the masses in Japan rose in an angry wave against the Kishi government and for the dissolution of the Diet. Under these circumstances, MacArthur, seizing the op-

portunity of his talks with Inejiro Asanuma, tried to intimidate the Japanese people, directly interfering in Japan's internal affairs and defaming the just and patriotic struggle of the Japanese people. "To the Japanese people who love their country and cherish their national self-respect, if this wanton behaviour of MacArthur's can be tolerated, what is there that cannot be tolerated?" Commentator asks. MacArthur and his arrogance, he adds, has once again served as a teacher by negative example to the Japanese people, awakening and arousing them to carry on their struggle still more resolutely.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **LANTERN FESTIVAL STORY** A historical opera set in Ming times. A bully kills a man during the Lantern Festival but pins the blame on an innocent young man. A bureaucratic official convicts the young man, but a good official sees that justice is done. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

May 31, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **SONG OF LIFE** A new opera produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. It describes the recent blossoming of people's communes in China's cities.

May 31-June 6, 7:30 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

### THEATRE

▲ **PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN WASTELAND** A new play produced by the Drama Troupe of the Mutankiang Bureau of Land Reclamation. It is about the heroic exploits of the demobilized People's Liberation Army men pioneering new lands.

May 31, 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 31-June 1, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

▲ **LITTLE HERO LIU WEN-HSUEH** A play based on the true story of how a Young Pioneer, Liu Wen-hsueh, sacrificed his life to protect his commune's property from a vicious landlord.

June 2-5, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG!** A play set in the early period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. It describes the inner-Party struggle against the capitulationist policy.

May 31-June 3, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

### FILMS

▲ **THE RAINBOW ROAD** A children's film about three Tibetan youngsters. They hear that a highway has been built by the People's Liberation Army over the mountains to a place where there is no oppression. They set off to find this road and after many difficulties reach it. Produced by Peking Film Studio.

May 31-June 3, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **FRAGRANCE FOR THOUSANDS OF MILES** A feature film produced by Tienma Film Studio. The adventures of a group of chemical workers searching for raw materials for the production of essential perfume oils in the mountain wilds of Yunnan.

May 31-June 2, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THREE BUTTERFLIES** A puppet film in colour about the friendship of three butterflies caught in a storm. Produced by Shanghai Art Film Studio.

May 31-June 4, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **YOUNG PIONEERS UNDERGROUND** A children's film about the revolutionary activities of students of a middle school on the eve of Shanghai's liberation.

May 31-June 4, *Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre*

June 5-7, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

▲ **SONS OF A FISHERMEN ISLAND** A children's film. Some brave and resourceful children of a fishermen's village help the P.L.A. capture Chiang Kai-shek's secret agents.

May 31-June 3, *Guang He Theatre, Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **MORNING LIGHT** A children's film in colour about what the pupils in a primary school in Shanghai learn, when they take part in productive work.

May 31-June 4, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At *Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S TOYS** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

At *Beihai Park*

### SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS** \*The Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pools and the Shi Cha Hai Swimming Pools

Mon.-Sat. 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
Sun. 9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m., 12:00 a.m.-2:15 p.m., 3:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.  
(Medical certificates required)

### PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **SPECIAL FEATURE**

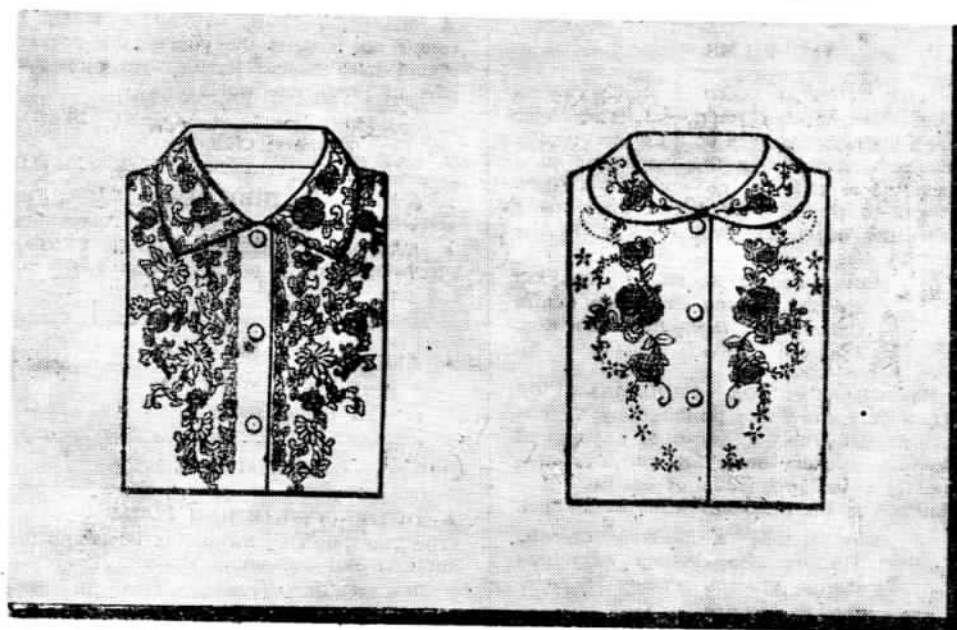
"Red Rocket Visiting the Moon"  
Also  
"Travelling Through the Universe"

### PEKING ZOO

Visit the Peking Zoo! See giant pandas, polar bears, rhinoceros, tigers, langur, long-tailed monkeys, etc.

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CHINA NATIONAL SILK CORPORATION

Shanghai Branch

17 Chungshan Road E.1., Shanghai, China

Cable Address: "CHISICORP" Shanghai