

PEKING REVIEW

26

June 28, 1960

Chairman Mao Tse-tung:
“There Are High Hopes for Japan’s
Independence and Freedom”

Chinese Communist Party Greets
Rumanian Workers’ Party Congress

Peng Chen’s address: Form the broadest anti-imperialist
united front with the unity of the socialist camp and
the international communist movement as its core (p.4).

**The Nation Demonstrates
Against U.S. Imperialism**

**Oppose U.S. Imperialist Aggression!
Taiwan Must Be Liberated!
Defend World Peace!**

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京
周
報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

TWO TACTICS, ONE AIM

An Exposure of the Peace Tricks of U.S. Imperialism

*Edited by the Chinese People's
Institute of Foreign Affairs*

Not very long ago representatives of the U.S. ruling circles talked a good deal about peace and made certain peace gestures. Whether or not U.S. foreign policy has changed is a frequent topic of public discussion in all parts of the world. The articles compiled in this pamphlet serve to expose with ample facts and convincing arguments the two tactics — that of "peace," and that of war — by which U.S. imperialism carries on its plunder and oppression. The purpose of these two tactics is one and the same: To preserve imperialism and all reactionary forces, to obliterate socialism and all progressive forces and enslave the people of the whole world. The basic policy of U.S. imperialism will not change. In order to safeguard the cause of world peace, the people of all countries who genuinely work for peace must be vigilant against the double-barrelled tactics of U.S. imperialism, and continuously expose and smash all the schemes and plots of the enemy of peace.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

June 28, 1960 Vol. III No. 26

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Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "There Are High Hopes for Japan's Independence And Freedom"

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Talk with the Japanese Writers' Delegation in Shanghai

He praised Japan's unprecedented, protracted nationwide mass struggle as a good method to oppose U.S. imperialism and its agents. He did not believe that such a nation as Japan would be subject to foreign rule for long. He said that with the abolishment of the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" and U.S. military bases, the independence and peace of Japan would be ensured.

ON June 21, in Shanghai, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai received the visiting Japanese Writers' Delegation headed by Hiroshi Noma and, in a friendly atmosphere, had a cordial talk with them.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the victorious struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and its agents in Japan and for national independence and democratic freedoms is a very great support to the struggle of the Chinese people and people all over the world in opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and safeguarding world peace.

Chairman Mao said that the Japanese people are much more awakened than they were a few years ago, now that their broad masses have realized that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and all those people throughout the world who love peace and uphold justice. It would have been difficult in the past to conceive of so large, so broad and so protracted a struggle. It looked like the Japanese people have discovered a good method in the present situation of opposing the new "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" and U.S. military bases and driving out the U.S. imperialist aggres-

sive forces, that is, to unite the broadest possible forces, with the exception of U.S. imperialism and its agents, to carry out a nationwide mass struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents.

Hiroshi Noma, head of the delegation, said that the nationwide June 4th general strike in which millions of Japanese people participated, with the workers as the core, signified that the Japanese people's struggle for independence and democracy has entered a new stage. The forces of the Japanese people opposing U.S. imperialism and its agents in Japan have united, and the struggle will definitely not cease, it will continue to forge ahead and grow.

Chairman Mao added that he did not believe that such a great nation as Japan would be subject to foreigners' rule for long. He was of the opinion that **there are high hopes for Japan's independence and freedom, that with the abolishment of the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" and U.S. military bases, the independence and peace of Japan would be ensured.**

He pointed out that victory is won step by step and the level of consciousness of the masses is also raised step by step. **He wished the Japanese people still greater successes in their patriotic and just struggle against the United States. Chairman Mao paid tribute to the heroic death of Michiko Kanba. He said that she had become a Japanese national heroine known throughout the world.**

The head of the delegation Hiroshi Noma and all members of the delegation expressed heartfelt thanks and joy for the tremendous support given by Chairman Mao and the Chinese people to the Japanese people.

Present on the occasion was Ko Ching-shih, Mayor of Shanghai.

Also present was the Japanese peace partisan Kinkazu Saionji.

The Chinese Communist Party Greet The Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party

**Form the Broadest Anti-Imperialist United Front with the Unity of the
Socialist Camp and the International Communist Movement as Its Core**

Following is the text of an address by Peng Chen, head of the Delegation and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, delivered to the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party on June 22 in Bucharest. — Ed.

Comrade Peng Chen's Address

Dear Comrades:

Entrusted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Communist Party Delegation, on behalf of all members of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people, extends warm greetings to the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party and, through the Congress, conveys heartfelt respects to the glorious Rumanian Workers' Party and Rumanian people.

The heroic and industrious Rumanian people, led by the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party headed by Comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, relying on their creative labour, have scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction. Rumania's national economy is developing by leaps and bounds. This year, Rumania's industrial output will be five times that of the peak year before the Second World War. The socialist transformation of agriculture in Rumania has also won important victories. Collectivized peasant households comprise more than 80 per cent of all the peasant households in the country. The standards of the Rumanian people's cultural and material life have also risen greatly. All these achievements have laid a firm foundation for the further advance of the cause of your socialist construction and at the same time have added to the strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Now yours is already a socialist country with a highly developed industry. **The Rumanian People's Republic, like all other fraternal socialist countries, is becoming more prosperous and powerful day by day, fully demonstrating the incomparable superiority of the socialist system over capitalism.**

While building their motherland, the Rumanian people have also made important contributions to the struggles against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the defence of world peace.

Loyal to Marxism-Leninism, the Rumanian Workers' Party has carried on resolute struggles against modern revisionism so as to safeguard the unity of the ranks of the international communist movement and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party are elated and inspired by all these achievements and contributions of your Party and your people. Your victories are ours, just as our victories are yours.

Comrades! Your current Congress will discuss and adopt the Directives on the 1960-1965 Plan for the Development of the National Economy and the Long-Term Economic Programme of your country. The Directives on the Six-Year Plan show that the basic tasks in economic construction during the six-year period will be: to develop the material and technical basis of socialism and develop the productive forces at high speed for the completion of socialist construction. By 1965, the gross industrial output value will be 2.1 times that of 1959; agricultural output will also increase by 70 to 80 per cent and the socialist transformation of agriculture will finally be completed. The magnificent Long-Term Economic Programme indicates to the Rumanian people the path of gradual transition to the building of communism. The Six-Year Plan and the Long-Term Programme will certainly further inspire the Rumanian people with enthusiasm and confidence in the cause of building socialism and communism. Under the leadership of your Party, the Rumanian people will unite still more closely, take concerted steps and strive for new victories with a selfless spirit for labour, marching with giant strides towards the bright and beautiful future that mankind has cherished. The Chinese Communists warmly wish your current Party Congress every success.

At present the countries of our socialist camp are all vigorously marching forward. The great Soviet people

Message of Greetings from the Central Committee Of the Chinese Communist Party

Dear Comrade Delegates:

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on behalf of all members of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people, extends fraternal, warm congratulations to the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party and, through the Congress, conveys heartfelt respects to the Rumanian people.

In the past 16 years, the fraternal Rumanian people, under the brilliant leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party headed by Comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, have consistently and unremittingly carried on socialist construction and have scored tremendous achievements. Now the national economy of Rumania is developing vigorously. The consciousness of the masses of the Rumanian people is rising daily. Party unity and the internal unity of the people are also being strengthened day by day. The implementation of the new Six-Year Plan and the magnificent Long-Term Economic Programme will open the way for the Rumanian people to a bright and happy future — communism.

The Rumanian people have made important contributions in opposing imperialist aggressive wars and defending world peace.

The intrigue carried on by the U.S. imperialists of faking peace while actually preparing for war has recently been completely exposed in its criminal acts of aggression against the Soviet Union and sabotage of the four-power conference of government heads. The Chinese people, like the Rumanian people, fully support the just struggle of the Soviet people against U.S. aggression and for the defence of world peace. The present situation is excellent.

have already scored tremendous achievements in the extensive building of communism and are successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan. Other socialist countries in Europe and Asia have also won inspiring and important achievements in the cause of building socialism in their respective countries.

We Chinese people, inspired by the three precious things of the Party — the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, having effected great leaps forward in the national economy for two consecutive years and fulfilled the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan in two years, are striving energetically to bring about a sustained, still better and still more comprehensive leap forward in the national economy this year. Now our country is unfolding a nationwide campaign for technical and cultural revolutions. In the course of the campaign, the revolutionary spirit of our people has been brought into fuller play and our productive forces have registered still greater developments. We are deeply convinced that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the

The storms against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen are rising and spreading and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have been encircled on all sides by the people of the world. So long as all peace-loving forces unite, form a broad anti-imperialist united front and wage consistent and unremitting struggles against the war forces headed by U.S. imperialism on the various fronts of the struggle for peace, national independence, democratic freedoms and socialism, our lofty aim of defending world peace and striving for human progress will certainly be realized.

May the Rumanian Workers' Party lead the Rumanian people to new victories in the development of the cause of socialist construction!

May the Third Congress of the glorious Rumanian Workers' Party gain every success!

May the friendship and unity between the peoples of China and Rumania be consolidated and develop with each passing day!

Long live the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the great unity of the ranks of international communism!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

**The Central Committee of
the Chinese Communist Party**

June 18, 1960

Chinese people will be able to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products in ten years or less and then will further build China into a mighty socialist power with modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture.

Though China and Rumania are far apart, separated by mountains and seas, their common ideals and cause have united the two peoples and two Parties closely together. The friendly and co-operative relations between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples have developed to a still greater extent in the past few years. In the course of our socialist construction, we have continuously received your support. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to your Party and your people.

Comrades! **The situation of the international struggle is most favourable to the cause of the peoples of various countries striving for world peace and human progress; this is already an era in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. Things are daily getting better with**

us while the enemy rots with each passing day. At the same time, the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism and its lackeys is mounting vigorously with the sympathy and support of the socialist camp. It has become an irresistible historical current. The heroic Cuban people have set a brilliant example for the Latin American peoples. The Algerian people, fighting courageously in a sanguinary struggle, are with their tenacious militant spirit inspiring the national and democratic movements of all the African peoples. A new battlefield against imperialism and its lackeys has now been opened in south Korea, Turkey and Japan, where the United States has maintained a tight grip. The Japanese people have launched, in one wave after another, a broad and heroic mass struggle against U.S. imperialism and its hirelings. They have smashed the plan of Eisenhower, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, to visit Japan this time. The battlefield of the people of the world against imperialism and its stooges is being continuously expanded. Indeed, the days of imperialism are numbered.

U.S. imperialism, the most vicious enemy of the people of the world, is now more isolated than ever. In trying to extricate itself from its plight, it has, in the past few years, taken great pains to play the trick of faking peace while actually preparing for war. It has worked in every way to use peace as a camouflage for its aggression and preparations for a new war. However, it only serves as a good teacher by negative example. Recently the crimes of the United States in intruding into the Soviet air space and sabotaging the four-power conference of government heads have stripped U.S. imperialism and its head, Eisenhower, of all their disguises and bared the utterly ferocious features of U.S. imperialism. This has provided an instructive lesson to the people of the world. Imperialism is, after all, imperialism and its fine words can never be trusted.

The Chinese people fully support the just stand taken by Comrade Khrushchov at the preliminary meeting of the four-power conference of government heads towards the U.S. aggressors. They fully support the just struggle of the Soviet people against U.S. aggression. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always held that the socialist camp is an integrated whole, that aggression by U.S. imperialism against any fraternal country is aggression against China and against the entire socialist camp. If imperialism, with the United States at its head, dares to provoke the countries of the socialist camp, the Chinese people will stand together with the peoples of the other fraternal countries and resolutely deliver fatal counter-blows to the aggressors.

Comrades! The development of the international situation has fully testified to the correctness of the Declaration of the Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries two and a half years ago. **The Declaration pointed out on the one hand that "so long as imperialism exists there will always be soil for aggressive wars," that the aggressive circles of the United States are "the centre of world reaction" and "the sworn enemies of the people," and that "all the nations must display the utmost vigilance in regard to the**

war danger created by imperialism." On the other hand the Declaration pointed out that "the forces of peace have so grown that there is a real possibility of averting war." So long as there is unity among the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the international working class and its vanguard, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling for their liberation, the peoples of various capitalist countries fighting against monopoly capital and all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world, it is possible to check war and safeguard peace. This is to say that the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism will never change, that U.S. imperialism is the arch enemy of world peace, and that the peoples of the world must never entertain any unrealistic illusions about imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. They must maintain a high degree of vigilance, carry on a persistent struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and maintain solidarity and mutual support in the struggle. This is also to say that the forces of the masses of the people of various countries and their struggle are the decisive factor in checking war and defending world peace. War can be held at bay and world peace preserved only by continually strengthening the forces of the people in the countries of the socialist camp, the liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary struggle of the people in various capitalist countries and by relying on their alliance in the resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys so as to isolate U.S. imperialism to the greatest extent.

In the face of the powerful growth of the struggle waged by the people in the world against imperialism and its lackeys, **our sacred duty as Communists is to strengthen the unity of our socialist camp and the international communist movement on the basis of the Moscow Declaration. At the same time we must unite all the international forces with whom it is possible to unite to form the broadest anti-imperialist united front with this great unity as its core.** The unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement is the most reliable guarantee for the cause of world peace, liberation of the working class and all the oppressed nations. Imperialism fears most this unity of ours and is trying by every means to disrupt it. Modern revisionists, represented by the Tito clique, exactly in keeping with the needs of imperialism, are doing their utmost to disrupt this great unity of ours, thus serving imperialism and especially U.S. imperialism. For the defence of the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, **we must carry the struggle against modern revisionism to the end. We must thoroughly expose them for the renegades they are, completely wipe out the ideological poison spread by them and utterly smash all their criminal sabotage activities.**

Comrades! Our cause is great, our strength is powerful and our banner — Marxism-Leninism — is all-conquering. Let us heroically march forward with full confidence towards the brilliant morrow of all mankind — communism.

Now, allow me to read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. (See text of the message on p. 5. — Ed.)

650 Million Demonstrate Against U.S. Imperialism

Taiwan Must Be Liberated!

IN a powerful armed demonstration on June 19, the guns of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the Fukien front thundered out a "send off" for the god of plague Eisenhower. The roar of that cannonade was followed by a tremendous upsurge of popular wrath in China against U.S. imperialism. This storm raged throughout the length and breadth of the country during the June 21-27 **propaganda week against U.S. imperialist aggression, for the resolute liberation of Taiwan and defence of world peace.** The whole nation went into militant action. It was a national denunciation of U.S. imperialism, mankind's public enemy No. 1.

As part of these widespread propaganda activities, the national press devoted whole pages to news and special articles; broadcasting stations arranged extra programmes; publishing houses put out books and pamphlets; theatrical companies staged special performances; and cinemas showed films and documentaries, all centring on the theme of opposing U.S. imperialism. In an unprecedented demonstration, China's 650 million people expressed their hatred for their deadly enemy—U.S. imperialism. They left no room for doubt about their firm determination to liberate Taiwan.

Militia Demonstrations

The week's activities climaxed with mighty demonstrations of armed militiamen throughout the country on June 27, the tenth anniversary of the U.S. armed occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. Fifty thousand militiamen turned out in Peking; 40,000 in Shanghai; 30,000 in Tientsin; 40,000 in Wuhan; 120,000 in Chungking; 30,000 in Shenyang; 30,000 in Sian; 20,000 in Harbin; 30,000 in Nanking. . . . They denounced U.S. imperialist aggression; they pledged themselves to liberate Taiwan. They also served warning on U.S. imperialism that if it dared to launch a

new war of aggression, they would drown it for good in a mighty sea of militiamen!

In Shanghai, 40,000 militiamen gathered in the afternoon of June 27 in the People's Square in the heart of the city. With their rifles, machine-guns, mortars and other weapons, they had come from factories and other enterprises, schools, government offices and villages on the outskirts of the city. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and other Communist Party and government leaders were with them in their rally and took the salute as they marched past the reviewing stand. Then in six routes, they paraded through the city. "We are resolutely opposed to U.S. imperialism's military threat and war provocations against our country!" "We will certainly liberate Taiwan!" These were their slogans.

More than 120,000 militiamen turned out to demonstrate in Chungking and surrounding districts under that southwestern municipality. At one of the mass rallies, militia battalion leader Liu Ping-cheng, who had been a Volunteer during the Korean war, declared: "U.S. imperialism is still hanging on in south Korea, occupying our territory of Taiwan, and making repeated military provocations against China. We must remain keenly vigilant and be ready to fight to the end against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace!"



"We Will Certainly Liberate Taiwan!" vow Peking's militiamen

In sub-tropical Canton, militia units from Sanyuanli District, which has an outstanding anti-imperialist tradition, were among the 20,000 militiamen who demonstrated. Their representative declared: "We pledge to master modern military technique quickly. We are ready to respond to the call of the motherland to take part in the liberation of Taiwan at any moment."

In Peking, 50,000 militiamen turned out early in the morning and converged on the square in front of the Taiho Hall within the precincts of the Palace Museum. Marshal Chen Yi and other leaders attended the rally. The rafters of the ancient buildings rocked to the thundered slogans: "We will certainly liberate Taiwan!" "Get out of our territory of Taiwan, U.S. imperialists!" Broadcasts carried them out to a nation rising to the tasks of a new day. Their cheers punctuated the speech of Liu Jen (see p. 16), Second Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Peking Garrison Command when he said that the 650 million Chinese people would certainly smash U.S. imperialism's scheme of creating "two Chinas," liberate Taiwan and fulfil the great cause of unification of the whole country. He warned the U.S. imperialists that if they pigheadedly hang on in Taiwan and refuse to leave, the Chinese people would certainly drive them back to where they came from. Representatives of militia units addressing the rally reiterated the warning that if U.S. imperialism dared to impose war on the Chinese people, they would immediately respond to their motherland's call, take up their arms, turn every commune, factory and school into a bastion and drown the aggressors.

Get Out of South Korea, U.S. Imperialists!

JUNE 25, fifth day of the anti-U.S. propaganda week, was also the tenth anniversary of the war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people. With memories of the abominable crimes committed by the U.S. robbers still fresh in their minds, the Chinese people marked the day with special rallies and meetings. The whole nation voiced its contempt and scorn for the U.S. imperialist aggressors and pledged to give full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Peking held a grand rally that day in the Great Hall of the People. More than 10,000 people of all walks of life in the capital attended the meeting. When the strains of the *March of the Chinese People's Volunteers* sounded out and Vice-Premier Marshal Chen Yi, Chairman of the China Peace Committee Kuo Mo-jo and other leaders mounted the rostrum with Korean Ambassador Li Young Ho and his wife, the hall rose to greet them with prolonged applause. On the rostrum also were General Yang Yung, Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and other heroes of that heroic force.

In his keynote speech of the day (see page 12), Kuo Mo-jo paid warm tribute to the heroic struggles of the

Korean people. He said that the defeat of U.S. imperialism by the Korean people fully proved that no concession whatsoever should be made in the face of imperialist aggression; only by waging a resolute struggle and dealing it heavy blows could imperialism be forced to retreat and bow its head. Stressing that the predatory nature of imperialism is unchangeable, Kuo Mo-jo called on all peace-loving forces of the world to extend and strengthen their unity and form the broadest united front in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism. World peace, he said, can be ensured only when we smash all the aggressive acts and war plans of U.S. imperialism just as the Korean people succeeded in smashing the attack of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Korean Ambassador Li Young Ho got a thunderous applause when he rose to address the rally. Voicing the sentiments of the Korean people, he said that, in commemorating "June 25," "the hearts of the Korean people are burning with hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists, the public enemy of mankind." Dwelling on the victory achieved by the Korean and Chinese peoples in the war against U.S. aggression, Ambassador Li Young Ho declared that it "completely exploded the myth of the 'mighty strength' of the U.S. imperialists. This victory is at the same time a great event in history giving boundless inspiration to the people of the East in their struggle for national liberation and the people of the whole world in their struggle to defend peace." The Ambassador pointed out that the U.S. imperialists who are still occupying south Korea and frenziedly engaged in arms expansion and war preparations are not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people, but also the common, deadly enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples and the people of the whole world. The U.S. imperialists are the murderers of freedom and democracy, vicious colonialists and brutal war criminals whose aggressive nature will never change. "The Korean people," said the Ambassador, "realize from their own experience that world peace and the peaceful reunification of their fatherland cannot under any circumstance be obtained by 'begging' or 'pleading' for it from the enemy. The Korean people firmly believe that, for the future of their fatherland, only one road is open to them, and that is to maintain keen vigilance, expose and smash all the schemes of the enemy and carry on the struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea. . . . The reunification of Korea is the Korean people's own affair; it should be settled by the Koreans themselves without any external interference whatsoever. As the prerequisite for the peaceful reunification of Korea and relaxation of tension, the U.S. forces must first of all get out of south Korea!"

The rally broke into enthusiastic applause when air combat hero Liu Yu-ti of the former C.P.V. took the floor. "If U.S. imperialism refuses to accept the lessons of the past and dares to launch a new war of aggression, it will certainly meet an even more disastrous defeat than it did in its war of aggression in Korea." Speaking of his own experience on the Korean battlefield, he gave a graphic picture of the U.S. aggressors who could display savage cruelty in massacres of Korean civilians but

Anti-U.S. Propaganda Week

in combat were cowardly as paper tigers. He described how he and his comrades had once intercepted eight U.S. planes engaged in bombing peaceful Korean villages. "Caught like murderers in the very act of killing," he said, "they tried to escape to the sea. But they couldn't escape from just punishment." He shot down four enemy planes in this encounter.

In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Korean war, the press of the nation carried special editorials and articles by leaders of popular organizations, scientists, writers, artists and people of all walks of life. General Yang Yung, Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, writing in *Renmin Ribao*, said: "So long as the people of the various countries are not deceived by fair-sounding words of peace from the imperialists, not frightened by their threat of nuclear war and not benumbed by the illusions of peace spread by the modern revisionists, but firmly forge the broadest united front against imperialism with the great unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement as the core, then we shall certainly defeat U.S. imperialism — the most evil enemy of the people of the whole world."

Tribute to C.P.V.

A lasting tribute to the former Chinese People's Volunteers is the vivid exhibition on the Korean war which has been got together in the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum in Peking (see page 25).

Hundreds of thousands of people have flocked to see it. Among those who came on June 21, its opening day, were Marshal Chen Yi and other leaders. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, told reporters after seeing the exhibition that the great victory won in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea fully corroborated Chairman Mao Tse-tung's brilliant thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. This victory gives a splendid example of dealing resolutely with the imperialists. The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples, made sacred by the blood shed in our common cause, is unbreakable and is a guarantee of the defence of peace in Asia.

Korean Ambassador Li Young Ho was also among the visitors to the exhibition on its opening day. He said that the exhibits recalled to mind again the atrocities U.S. imperialism had committed against the Korean people. Imperialism, he said, is after all imperialism. Its nature will never change. We have never harboured nor shall we ever harbour any illusion towards it. Modern revisionists are trying to whitewash U.S. imperialism; we not only will never believe them but we are resolutely opposed to them.

Many combat heroes of the former C.P.V. among the visitors to the exhibition were most warmly greeted. To a circle of keenly interested visitors air combat hero Chang Chi-hui told how he had shot down the U.S. jet "ace" Major Davies Jr. "The U.S. robbers," he ended in no uncertain tones, "will meet with the same fate as Davies if they dare launch another war."

There was a most varied series of activities during the propaganda week and they were spread out to reach the maximum number of people. In a hundred ways they drove home the point of the essential rottenness of U.S. imperialism and its vicious nature. During the week, there were nationwide film shows of features and documentaries (see p. 27) on the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Speaking on behalf of all national popular organizations at the opening ceremony of the film exhibition in Peking, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Liu Ning-I said that the recent gangster trip to Taiwan made by Eisenhower, the "god of plague," had aroused the anger of the Chinese people. He denounced Eisenhower's "visit" as aimed at stepping up the scheme for creating "two Chinas," to perpetuate U.S. occupation of China's Taiwan, and make Taiwan a springboard for a new aggressive war. "This," he said, "is another intolerable provocation against the 650 million people of China." He pointed out that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union was daily growing stronger, that the national and democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America was surging forward and the struggles by the peoples of all countries against imperialist aggressive wars and for the defence of peace were rising to unprecedented heights. "We are firmly convinced that our struggle and the struggle of the people of the whole world will certainly be victorious," he concluded.

Arts as Weapons

Theatre workers throughout the country used their art as an effective weapon against the U.S. imperialist aggressors (see p. 28). In theatres, clubs and in the open air they gave performances of plays and skits brought out specially for the week. Speaking at the opening ceremony of Peking performances, Mao Tun, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said that revolutionary art in China had always been a powerful weapon directed against imperialism. In the many struggles in the past ten years, in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and opposing U.S. imperialism's occupation of Taiwan, China's stage artists had created and performed innumerable works of different forms in condemnation of U.S. imperialism. These works have greatly inspired and educated the masses, and dealt heavy blows to the enemy. "We Chinese people," Mao Tun said, "will never forget the blood debts which this vicious U.S. imperialism has piled up in the past century in its attacks upon us. We will never forget its invasion and occupation of our sacred territory of Taiwan and its continuous intrusions into our territorial air and sea over the past decade. . . . We 650 million people firmly oppose U.S. imperialism's occupation of Taiwan. We are determined to liberate Taiwan!"

The resounding success of the anti-U.S. propaganda week demonstrated the united will and strength of China's 650 millions through its many activities. This was a nation's vow to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression, to resolutely liberate Taiwan and defend world peace.

Drive U.S. Imperialism Out of Asia!

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial published on June 25, 1960. — Ed.

TEN years ago, Chairman Mao Tse-tung stated at the 8th meeting of the Central People's Government Council: "The Chinese people have long since declared that the affairs of the various countries throughout the world should be run by the peoples of the respective countries themselves, and the affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia themselves and not by the United States. United States' aggression in Asia will only arouse the widespread and resolute resistance of the peoples of Asia." As ye sow, so shall ye reap. The time has now come for U.S. imperialism to reap the bitter fruit sprung from the seeds of hatred it has sown in Asia during the past ten years. The storm of the Asian peoples' resolute opposition to U.S. imperialism is gaining strength day by day.

TEN years ago, U.S. imperialism launched its war of aggression against Korea and at the same time occupied the Chinese territory of Taiwan. This was the biggest act of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism since the end of the Second World War. The U.S. aggressors threw into Korea one-third of their army, one-fifth of their air force and the bulk of their navy, expended more than 73 million tons of war materiel, and spent more than 20,000 million dollars in war expenditures. U.S. imperialism also coerced 15 countries into sending troops to join its criminal war. In the war of aggression against Korea, the U.S. aggressors used all types of modern arms except atomic weapons; they even waged inhuman bacteriological warfare. In its plan of war, U.S. imperialism not only contemplated wiping out the Korean Democratic People's Republic, bulwark of the socialist camp in the East, but, pursuing the old path of Japanese imperialism in its aggression against China, vainly hoped to throttle the new-born Chinese People's Republic at one stroke. This was the first move in U.S. imperialism's strategic plan in its bid to dominate Asia. As early as ten years ago, U.S. imperialism already exposed itself as the most ferocious aggressor and public enemy of peace in Asia and the world.

At that time, the peoples of Korea and China faced a very grave choice. Relying on its military superiority, U.S. imperialism imposed war on the peoples of Korea and China. Would they yield to imperialist pressure and beg for peace or would they stand erect, take up arms and resolutely smash the U.S. imperialist plan of aggressive war? The heroic peoples of Korea and China unhesitatingly chose the latter course of action and defended their independence and peace in Asia and the world by waging a just war.

Lenin once said, "When the enemy is beaten, he will come to seek peace." This truth was proved anew in the Korean war. After the United States launched its war of aggression against Korea, the peoples of Korea and China time and again proposed to end the Korean war through peaceful negotiations. But U.S. imperialism, dreaming of conquering the northern part of Korea and then invading New China, would not retract its aggressive claws. It was only after 37 months of a test of strength during which the heroic peoples of Korea and China laid bare the true face of the United States as a paper tiger and drove the U.S. aggressors back from the Yalu River to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel that they were compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement. Only then was the Korean armistice realized and the conflagration started by the United States in Asia extinguished. Thus, the just war of the Korean and Chinese peoples against the U.S. aggressors was a fight not only in defence of their fatherlands but also of peace in Asia and the world. The victory of this great struggle was a powerful proof that only by waging head-on struggle — an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth — against the U.S. imperialist activities of aggression and war, by going to the length of opposing the unjust war launched by U.S. imperialism with a just war, can national independence be effectively preserved and world peace safeguarded. Only by beating U.S. imperialism black and blue can its plans of aggression and war be frustrated.

U.S. Air and Naval Intrusions

There have been further U.S. military intrusions into China's air space and territorial waters during the past week.

On June 18, between 18:16 and 22:35 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into the Haitan and Wuchiu areas of Fukien Province. On June 19, between 12:57 and 13:04 hours, a U.S. military aircraft intruded over the Yunghsing Island area in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung Province. On June 20, between 14:20 and 15:07 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into the Nanjih and Wuchiu areas, Fukien Province. On June 22, between 11:33 and 11:43 hours, a U.S. naval plane intruded over Shih and Yunghsing Islands in the Hsisha Islands.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued the 111th, 112th and 113th serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

U.S. imperialism has never laid down its butcher's knife since the failure of its war of aggression against Korea. Since the Korean armistice, the Korean and Chinese side has faithfully implemented the Armistice Agreement. The Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has time and again proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful reunification of north and south Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers took the initiative in withdrawing completely from Korea in order to promote withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. All this has demonstrated the sincere desire of the Korean and Chinese side for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. But U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by nature, has not only rejected all proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and refused to pull out its troops from Korea completely, it has repeatedly violated the Armistice Agreement and even shipped atomic and missile weapons into south Korea. At the same time the U.S. aggressors have continued their occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan and have frequently launched military provocations and war threats against China in the Taiwan Straits area. U.S. imperialism has spared no effort to revive the Japanese militarist forces, making them its accomplice in pushing forward its policies of aggression and war in Asia. It has rigged up SEATO, established military bases here and there, trampled underfoot the sovereign rights of many countries and plotted new aggressive wars. Undermining the armistice agreements on Indo-China, it has backed the puppet Ngo Dinh Diem regime in south Viet Nam in expanding its armaments and making war preparations; instigated a civil war in Laos; and carried out subversive activities in Cambodia. These aggressive and war moves of U.S. imperialism are the root causes of tension in Asia and constitute a serious menace to peace there.

IN the past ten years, the U.S. imperialists have been guilty of doing evil deeds in Asia with a viciousness surpassing that of all other imperialists who carried out colonial expansion in Asia in the past. Not a single Asian country has ever sent a single soldier to the United States or ever seized a single inch of U.S. territory. But U.S. imperialism has stationed hundreds of thousands of troops in various Asian countries, turned their territories into its military bases and fostered a number of the most corrupt, reactionary and barbarous puppet regimes, carrying out the most brutal aggression and oppression of Asian peoples. U.S. imperialism has become a "god of plague" bringing disaster, poverty and suffering to the peoples of all the Asian countries. But these monstrous deeds of U.S. imperialism cannot but achieve the opposite result. They have enabled the peoples of the Asian countries to see more and more clearly that to win and safeguard national independence, to maintain peace and tranquillity in Asia and to live, they have no other alternative but to rise and struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. It is precisely for this reason that the storms of the Asian peoples' opposition to U.S. imperialism have been raging violently this year and that U.S. imperialism has found itself in a tight place surrounded by enemies on all sides.



Noose

On the streamer: People of the World, Unite! Down with U.S. Imperialism!

Cartoon by Ying Tao. From the Anti-U.S. Art Exhibition, Peking

U.S. imperialism is a very brutal and ferocious enemy. It has large quantities of iron and steel, and a huge military establishment as well as atomic weapons. Indeed, it is not easy to dare to rise and struggle against it. But what has happened in Asia in the past ten years has time and again proved that U.S. imperialism is merely an outwardly strong but internally brittle paper tiger and that it is entirely possible to defeat it. This is borne out by the fact that the peoples of Korea and China had defeated the U.S. aggressors and forced them to accept an armistice. It is also proved by the fact that the peoples of Indo-China, by their resolute struggle, prevented U.S. imperialism from daring to participate directly in the Indo-China war and smashed its plot for continuing and expanding that war. Recently, Syngman Rhee, a faithful lackey of the United States, was washed away by the tide of the south Korean people's patriotic struggle; Menderes, another faithful lackey of the United States, was washed away by the tide of the Turkish people's patriotic struggle. The Japanese people slammed the door in the face of Eisenhower who wanted to visit Japan. Nobusuke Kishi too was finally compelled to step down. All this shows that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are by no means as strong as they appear to be. It is the awakened and united peoples rising to fight who are strong and invincible. This cannot but greatly enhance the confidence and determination of the peoples of all Asian countries in their opposition to U.S. imperialism

and its lackeys. History in Asia is taking a new direction: it is not the oppressed peoples in Asia who are afraid of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, on the contrary, it is U.S. imperialism and its lackeys that are afraid of the awakened Asian peoples who have risen to fight.

The storm now raging in Asia against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is shaking the entire U.S. aggressive war system in Asia. The United States is reaping the bitter fruits of the aggressions it has committed in Asia in the past ten years. No matter how much money it has spent, how many troops it has sent and what sort of puppets it has fostered, it can in no way hold back the awakening and resistance of the Asian peoples.

Eisenhower's recent trip to the Far East is a most vivid proof of the shameful failure of the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war in Asia. Although the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries have just about managed to put the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance into effect, the Japanese people are determined to carry the fight to the end to shatter this military alliance. Although the waves of struggles of the south Korean and Turkish peoples seem to have slightly abated at present, this is merely a trough before the rise of a still higher crest. Although certain places in Asia appear to be relatively calm on the surface, the people there are in fact seething with anger and volcanic eruptions are brewing. Although the struggles will be protracted and difficult and the way rough and crooked, the day is sure to come in the history of Asia when the entire aggressive war system of U.S. imperialism there will collapse completely in the conflagration of the daily growing struggles of the Asian peoples.

Of course, U.S. imperialism has not given up in the face of difficulties. Following the overthrow of Syngman Rhee by the south Korean people, the United States

still hopes to replace the old puppet with a new one in the person of Huh Chung. While Nobusuke Kishi is being forced to step down, the United States is still trying to foster a second Kishi. After Eisenhower was dealt a severe blow by the Asian peoples, Nixon and Dillon clamoured one after the other about "recovering the positions lost," and the U.S. military chieftains hurried to meet and study U.S. plans of war preparations in the Far East. Despite all this, Washington is filled with pessimism and disappointment that can never be disguised. What a far cry this is from the situation of ten years ago when U.S. imperialism was arrogance itself!

ASIAS is in the midst of a tremendous change. Ten years ago, the Korean and Chinese peoples fought heroically against U.S. imperialism, face to face. Today, the peoples of more Asian countries have awakened and are opposing U.S. imperialism. Ten years ago U.S. imperialism was still dreaming of making Asians fight Asians. Today, it is surrounded on all sides by the Asian peoples. The peoples of the Asian countries who support one another in the struggle are now forming a united front against U.S. imperialism. If, in the past ten years, U.S. imperialism could still manage somehow to carry out its plans of aggression and war in certain places, the coming decade will be a decade in which U.S. imperialism will run into bumps and bruises everywhere in Asia. The Chinese people will eventually recover their territory Taiwan. The Japanese people will sooner or later shake themselves free of U.S. control and emerge as a genuinely independent, democratic and peaceful nation in Asia. The peoples of Korea and Viet Nam will eventually achieve the reunification of their fatherlands. The peoples of Turkey, the Philippines and other countries will also certainly shatter the enslaving yokes of U.S. imperialism and win genuine independence. Asia belongs to the Asian peoples. Let the Asian peoples unite and drive U.S. imperialism out of Asia!

For Ever United, Chinese and Korean Peoples Will Smash U.S. Imperialist Aggression

Speech by KUO MO-JO

Following is the full text of a speech by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, made at the June 25 Rally of People of All Circles of the Capital to Oppose U.S. Aggression Against Korea and Support the Korean People's Peaceful Reunification of Their Fatherland. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends,

Ten years ago today, on June 25, the heroic Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers'

Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, rose to wage their war of resistance to U.S. imperialist armed aggression and for the liberation of their fatherland. The U.S. bandits originally intended to swallow the whole of Korea at one gulp, but in the face of the resolute rebuff from the heroic Korean people, they met with ignominious defeat. In this aggressive war, the U.S. imperialists were trounced and beaten, suffering 390,000 casualties and expending 20,000 million dollars. The myth of U.S. imperialism's "invincibility" was exploded in Korea, and the paper tiger punctured by the Korean people.

The aggressive war launched by U.S. imperialism against Korea ten years ago was an important step at that time in its preparations for unleashing a new world war. Only two days after it started the aggressive war against Korea, on June 27, U.S. imperialism openly invaded and occupied our territory Taiwan and subsequently spread the war flames up to the Yalu River. It planned to follow the beaten path of Japanese imperialist aggression against China and attack our country. Under these circumstances, the Chinese people sent their Volunteers to support the Korean people in their fight against the U.S. aggressors.

The victory of the Korean people in resisting the U.S. aggressors was at the same time a victory for the Chinese people, for all the peoples opposing aggression, and for the cause of world peace. This victory taught U.S. imperialism a lesson and quickened the will of the peace-loving and oppressed peoples of the world in the fight against U.S. imperialism. We are sincerely grateful to the Korean people. They not only defended themselves, but also smashed the U.S. imperialist plot of advancing to attack China, and thus gave powerful support to the Chinese people in their peaceful construction. All peoples are grateful to the Korean people. The Korean people's victory upset U.S. imperialism's plan for unleashing a world war and saved Asian and world peace. We can imagine what the situation would be if the Korean people, instead of delivering powerful blows to the U.S. bandits, had as advocated by the modern revisionists piteously begged the bandits to lay down their butcher's knife. That would only have swelled the arrogance of the aggressor and encouraged him to extend the war, even to a new world war.

The defeat of U.S. imperialism by the Korean people is full proof that not the slightest accommodation or concession should be made in the face of imperialist aggression, that only by waging a resolute struggle and dealing it heavy blows can one force it to retreat in the face of difficulties and make it bow its head.

After the Korean armistice, the Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, rapidly healed the wounds of war and have been advancing along the path of socialist construction at top speed. They not only successfully fulfilled the three-year plan for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the people's economy, but also have overfulfilled by 15 per cent the industrial targets set in the First Five-Year Plan (1957-61) two and a half years ahead of schedule. Korea's gross industrial output value in 1959 was 6.1 times that of 1949. Along with the swift development of industry, a big change has taken place in the Korean countryside. Socialist cooperation in agriculture has been completed. The output of grain has greatly surpassed the prewar level. Materially and culturally, the living standards of the people have continuously risen. The Korean people's achievements and successes in socialist construction have strengthened the socialist camp and the cause of world peace. We are overjoyed and inspired by the great

achievements of the fraternal Korean people. The Korean people are riding a thousand-li steed and galloping forward with boundless revolutionary drive and at high speed. We believe that the Korean people will surely and continuously win even greater and more brilliant victories.

THE Korean people are eager to realize the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, basing itself on the common desire of the entire Korean people, has continually put forward reasonable proposals and adopted a series of positive measures in its unremitting efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Chinese people have given consistent support to the Korean people's just demand for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea was another important effort on our part to promote the peaceful reunification of Korea. But U.S. imperialism is up to the present hanging on in south Korea and, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, has been creating war threats and obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

On April 21 this year, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party issued a message to the people in south Korea, and on the 27th the political parties and public organizations of the Korean Democratic People's Republic issued a statement, both calling on all patriotic forces throughout Korea to strengthen their unity and persist in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle to drive the U.S. aggressive forces out of south Korea, and proposing to call a joint meeting of the representatives of the political parties and public organizations of both north and south Korea to terminate the division of the fatherland. On May 23, the Korean National Peace Committee and five other organizations issued an "appeal to the peace-loving people of the world," calling on them to sternly condemn the crimes of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in Korea, and pointing out that the forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism is the root cause of Korea's division up to the present and that U.S. imperialism must be ousted from south Korea in order to realize Korea's peaceful reunification. The Chinese people firmly support this just struggle of the Korean people.

By forcibly occupying south Korea and maintaining colonial rule over it, U.S. imperialism has turned south Korea into a hell on earth. A sharp contrast exists between the dark life in the southern part of Korea under the domination of U.S. imperialism and its puppets and the thriving prosperity of the northern part of Korea where the people have become the masters. U.S. imperialism is the source of all the calamities suffered by the south Korean people who have continuously put up a fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. By their sweeping struggle the south Korean people have driven out Syngman Rhee, faithful running dog of the United States, dealt a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and given great encouragement to the peoples of various countries opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, thus making



Men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army Join Forces
Woodcut by Li Hua

an important contribution to the cause of world peace and progress.

The storms of struggle which have risen successively in south Korea and other areas of Asia have been shaking U.S. imperialism's colonial rule in Asia. After the overthrow of Syngman Rhee by the south Korean people, Menderes, the lackey of U.S. imperialism in Turkey, was also overthrown by the Turkish people, and its lackey in Japan, Kishi, has also been compelled by the Japanese people to announce his resignation.

In an attempt to stabilize its positions in Asia and plot new aggressive wars, Eisenhower, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, recently came in person to the Far East on so-called "goodwill visits." But Eisenhower's sheep skin has long been torn off. This ringleader of bandits has become a rat darting across the street. The Philippine people hurled rocks at him, the Japanese people slammed the door upon him, and the Chinese people have "greeted and sent him off" with shelling. In Okinawa, he was so terrified by the gigantic hundred thousand strong demonstration that he cut short his stay and hurried away in a helicopter. In south Korea, being afraid of the masses, he dared not let his car drive through the main streets but made a detour through back alleys. As reported by Smith, an accompanying correspondent, "when the President appeared in public procession in [south] Korea, overhead at all times was an American helicopter with a two-hundred-foot cable hoist and a special harness for fishing the President out of a crowd if trouble developed during a parade." That was indeed the behaviour of a thief with a guilty conscience, who is startled by every rustle.

Comrades and Friends! Eisenhower's Far Eastern trip has met with ignominious defeat. This is the inevi-

table outcome of the policies of war and aggression implemented by U.S. imperialism everywhere.

The present situation is unprecedentedly favourable for the struggle of the people of the world for peace. Imperialism is on its last legs, and its collapse is being accelerated. U.S. imperialism, the most vicious imperialism of today, is increasingly isolated, and its true features of a paper tiger more and more disclosed. In the face of the unparalleled might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, in the face of the vigorous national and democratic movements launched by the broad masses of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and in the face of the anti-imperialist tide of the peoples which is sweeping the whole world, imperialism headed by the United States is having a harder and harder time and its days are numbered. One after another, the lackeys of imperialism in various countries have been thrown out like dispos-

sessed dogs, and the Tito clique and its like, the modern revisionists who are renegades serving imperialism, become all the more unbearable in their stench.

Comrades and Friends! **The predatory nature of imperialism is unchangeable, and this is particularly true of U.S. imperialism. We must continuously and tirelessly strengthen our struggle, and thoroughly unmask U.S. imperialism to fully expose its ugly and brutal features. All the peace-loving forces must become further united, mobilize the broad masses of people to form the broadest united front to set upon U.S. imperialism with great vigour from all sides and force it to bow its head and refrain from making rash moves. We must smash all the aggressive acts and war plans of U.S. imperialism, just as the Korean people fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Korea. Only in this way can world peace be ensured.**

WE Chinese and Korean peoples are closely related, like lips and teeth, and share each other's weal and woe. The comradeship-in-arms of the two peoples sealed with blood in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism is indestructible. The Chinese people have always looked upon the Korean people's struggle as their own struggle, and the Korean people's victory as their own victory. Both in the struggle against aggression and in peaceful construction, we and the fraternal Korean people are for ever united, helping and encouraging each other and learning from each other. We cannot tolerate U.S. imperialism hanging on in south Korea and China's territory Taiwan. The Korean people who succeeded in defeating the U.S. aggressor will certainly drive him out of Korea. The three-thousand-li beautiful land of Korea will certainly be reunified and the 30 million Korean people will certainly be reunited in one prosperous and

happy family. The Chinese people, too, will certainly liberate Taiwan and expel U.S. imperialism from Taiwan.

Oppose U.S. imperialism's occupation of south Korea!

Firmly support the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland!

Long live the fraternal friendship and unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples!

Long live the unbreakable unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the great solidarity of the people of the world!

Long live world peace!

Message to the Korean People

The following message was adopted by the Peking rally on June 25.—Ed.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Korean people's war for the liberation of their fatherland, people of all circles of the capital of the People's Republic of China meet in a grand rally to pledge resolute support to the Korean people in their just struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and to pay highest fraternal tribute to the heroic Korean people.

Ten years ago today, U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Korea. The Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, waged heroic resistance and won a great victory. The Korean people's victory broke down the superstition that the United States was not to be challenged and was invincible, and set a brilliant example for the struggle of the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism. The Korean people's victory proves that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger outwardly strong but inwardly brittle, that the peoples of various countries can certainly defeat it, provided they unite and wage a resolute struggle against it.

Since the Korean armistice, the Korean people have consistently abided by the Armistice Agreement and made unremitting efforts for the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea, thus making continuous contributions to the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the world.

U.S. imperialism, however, has been wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement, refusing to withdraw its troops from south Korea and even introducing into south Korea atomic weapons and guided missiles. But the people in south Korea absolutely refuse to tolerate U.S. imperialism's splitting their fatherland and turning south Korea into a base for launching aggressive war. The people in south Korea have set in motion a raging anti-U.S. tide; thrown Syngman Rhee, the lackey of U.S. imperialism, out of power and propelled an even greater

upsurge of anti-U.S. storms in Asia. Once more the Chinese people express their full support to the people in south Korea in their just and patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and heartily wish them new and greater victories.

On June 27, 1950, U.S. imperialism openly seized our territory Taiwan by armed force. The entire Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate this. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and drive the U.S. aggressors back to where they come from.

The fraternal militant friendship of the Chinese and Korean peoples has developed and consolidated daily in their common cause of opposing U.S. aggression, defending world peace and building socialism. We are glad to see that the heroic Korean people have with the speed of a thousand-li steed achieved magnificent successes in their socialist construction under the brilliant leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung. The Chinese people heartily wish the Korean people new and more splendid successes.

The rally of people of all circles of the capital of the People's Republic of China to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression against Korea and support the Korean people's peaceful reunification of their fatherland solemnly declares that the 650 million Chinese people give all-out support to the Korean people in their just struggle to drive the U.S. aggressive forces out of south Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Chinese people and the fraternal Korean people will unite more closely and, together with the other countries in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, will support each other and advance arm in arm to struggle to the very end to thoroughly smash the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and defend world peace.

Rally of People of All Circles of the Capital to Oppose U.S. Aggression Against Korea and Support the Korean People's Peaceful Reunification of Their Fatherland

Peking, June 25, 1960

We Will Certainly Liberate Taiwan

by LIU JEN

Following is the text of a speech made by Liu Jen, Second Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Political Commissar of the Peking Garrison Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, at the June 27 anti-U.S. demonstration rally of the Peking militia. — Ed.

A WHOLE decade has gone by since the U.S. imperialist bandits invaded and occupied our territory of Taiwan by armed force. Today, the militia of our capital are holding this rally here as an anti-U.S. demonstration of resolute opposition to the aggressive crimes of U.S. imperialism. We are determined to liberate our territory — Taiwan!

Ten years ago, U.S. imperialism invaded and occupied our territory of Taiwan at the same time as it launched its war of aggression against Korea. The U.S. aggressors are lording it over Taiwan and doing every kind of evil there, turning Taiwan with its beautiful mountains and rivers into a dark hell on earth and plunging our compatriots there into deepest misery. U.S. imperialism has further diligently plotted to create "two Chinas" in a vain attempt to perpetuate its seizure of Taiwan. Over the past ten years, making use of our Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, it has carried out continuous acts of aggression and war provocations against our country. Since September 1958, it has criminally violated our sovereignty over our territorial air and sea on more than 100 occasions. Our people will absolutely not tolerate this. Recently, Eisenhower, chieftain of the U.S. bandits, brazenly came to Taiwan on a "visit," and ordered U.S. forces in the Far East to carry out "manoeuvres" and "be in readiness," flagrantly directing new threats and provocations against our country and intensifying tension in the Far East. When the god of plague Eisenhower arrived in Taiwan, the Chinese People's Liberation Army bombarded Quemoy in an armed anti-U.S. demonstration. This exactly expressed our people's firm resolve and great determination to liberate Taiwan and supported all patriotic compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu in their anti-U.S. struggle.

THE whole world knows that Taiwan has been Chinese territory since ancient times and forms an inalienable part of China. We 650 million Chinese people are deeply concerned about our compatriots in Taiwan in their distress and struggle. We resolutely oppose the crimes of aggression of the United States. We will certainly liberate our sacred territory of Taiwan, smash U.S. imperialism's plot to create "two Chinas," and com-

plete the great cause of the unification of all China. The U.S. bandit chieftain Eisenhower and his lackeys have been acting like a thief who cries "stop thief!" They bite back and shamelessly slander our country's just struggle as "aggression," "warlike" and "aggravating tension." This is indeed out-and-out imperialist bandit logic. Can it be that the Chinese people's demand to liberate their own territory of Taiwan is "aggression," while U.S. imperialism is peace-loving in invading and occupying our territory of Taiwan? Can it be that the sabre-rattling and over a hundred infringements on Chinese territorial sea and air by the U.S. aggressors several thousand miles from their own shores are not creating tension, but that the Chinese people's opposition to the aggression and provocations of the United States is aggravating tension? The people of the whole world see clearly that it is precisely U.S. imperialism which has created tension in the Far East by violating China's territorial sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs. Only by driving the U.S. imperialists from Taiwan can peace in the Far East and Asia be maintained. If the U.S. imperialists pigheadedly hang on in Taiwan and refuse to get out, the great Chinese people will certainly drive them back to where they came from. One reaps what he has sown. Whoever sows the seeds of hatred, will reap his own destruction! U.S. imperialism must pay for every aggressive crime it committed and every blood debt it incurred against the Chinese people! U.S. imperialism is the deadly enemy of the Chinese people as well as the most vicious enemy of the peoples of Asia and the whole world. It has done every kind of evil throughout the world, everywhere setting up aggressive military blocs, fostering puppet regimes inimical to the people, establishing more than 250 military bases in more than 70 countries all over the globe, and stepping up armaments expansion and war preparations in a wild attempt to dominate the world and enslave the people of the whole world. In the present situation with the East wind prevailing ever more powerfully over the West wind, the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism has run up against stone walls everywhere. This has compelled the cunning U.S. bandits sometimes to don a mask of peace. But the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change even at death's door, and its wolfish character cannot be covered up. U.S. imperialism's deliberate wrecking of the four-power conference of the heads of government by dispatching U-2 aircraft to invade the Soviet Union further exposed the U.S. scheme of "fake relaxation and real war preparations, fake peace and real aggression." Recently, U.S. imperialism has been more frenzied than ever in carrying out

its criminal activities of aggression. It has increased its military budget and convened in succession meetings of the aggressive Atlantic and Southeast Asian military blocs in an attempt to strengthen these aggressive military blocs and step up implementation of their plans for arms expansion. It plotted schemes of aggression against China at the meeting of the SEATO bloc and conducted a series of military manoeuvres in the Southeast Asian region. U.S. imperialist chieftains Eisenhower, Herter and others have continuously raised new "cold war" clamours. All this shows that U.S. imperialism will not give up its policies of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists can by no means grow "enlightened" or "clear-headed," but are only bent on criminal aggressive activities. The people of the world must not entertain any unrealistic illusions about U.S. imperialism, this most vicious enemy, but must wage a resolute struggle against it. When U.S. imperialism makes war threats or launches a war of aggression, we must be bold to rebuff it and not be cowed by it; when U.S. imperialism makes play with a peace scheme, we must see through and expose its deceptive tactics and not be taken in. The more resolutely and thoroughly this struggle is waged, the more effectively can peace in Asia and the world be safeguarded.

NOW, the Asian peoples have already awakened, and flames of anger against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have everywhere been lit. U.S. imperialism is the best teacher by negative example. The more openly the aggressive crimes of U.S. imperialism are exposed, the greater will be the number of those who recognize its true, vicious features. Where U.S. imperialist oppression has been most intense, there the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is rising to the greatest heights. The surging tides of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the peoples of south Korea and Turkey have already brought down the old U.S. imperialist lackeys Syngman Rhee and Menderes. The Japanese people's nationwide mass struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty is rising ever higher from one tide to another and has forced yet another faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, Kishi, to announce his intention to resign. The just and patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the Asian peoples have fully exposed Eisenhower's mask of fake peace and turned his Far East trip into a shameful defeat, in which he was like a rat running across the street at which everyone shouts, "Throw something at it!" The heroic struggles of the peoples of Japan, south Korea, Turkey and the peoples of various Asian countries have dealt powerful blows at the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and constitute important contributions to the defence of world peace. We Chinese people have long suffered from U.S. imperialist aggression, and therefore feel a particular sympathy for the patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the peoples of Japan, south Korea, Turkey and the peoples of various Asian countries. The Chinese people resolutely support the just and patriotic struggles of the peoples of Japan, south Korea, Turkey and the peoples of various Asian countries against U.S. imperialist aggression. At the same time, the victories of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the people of Japan

and the peoples of various Asian countries are also a source of great inspiration to the Chinese people.

At the present time when the East wind prevails over the West wind, the situation is extremely favourable to the struggles of the peoples of all countries. To save itself from its approaching doom and to soften up the just and patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the Asian peoples, U.S. imperialism is trying to replace old puppet regimes with new ones in Japan, south Korea and elsewhere. But just as Chairman Mao has said: "The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have done every kind of evil and all the oppressed people of the whole world will never forgive them." No matter what tricks the U.S. imperialists may play, the just and patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the peoples of Japan, south Korea, Turkey and the peoples of various Asian countries will surely win final victory.

WE Chinese people have always been opposed to aggressive war and have fought in defence of Asian and world peace. Precisely because of this, we must maintain a high degree of vigilance against U.S. imperialist plots for aggression and war and continuously strengthen our national defence. We must both strengthen the building of our modernized regular forces and organize militia divisions in a big way. This is our fundamental measure to guard against imperialist aggression and defend our socialist construction. The militia of our capital, like the militia throughout our country, should be both shock teams on the production front and defenders of our great motherland. We must continue to learn and develop the fine traditions of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and, in production, work or study, we must make efforts to increase production, work well and seriously study science and culture. We must arm ourselves fully with Mao Tse-tung's thinking. We must raise our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and make full use of our spare time to actively carry out military training and diligent studies to become more skilled in defending our motherland. We must play a greater role in the struggle to oppose U.S. aggression, resolutely liberate Taiwan and defend world peace. Should the imperialists dare launch a war of aggression against our country, we will certainly drown them in the great ocean of our whole country in arms.

We will certainly liberate Taiwan!

U.S. imperialists get out of our territory Taiwan!

Get out of south Korea!

Get out of Japan!

Get out of the Philippines!

Get out of south Viet Nam!

Get out of the West Pacific!

Peoples of the world, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!

Long live world peace!

A New Victory for the Japanese People

THE Chinese people shared the joy of the Japanese people when word came that Nobusuke Kishi, U.S. lackey in Japan, was forced to announce his forthcoming resignation in the face of the Japanese people's strong opposition. *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial of June 24 points out that this is a new victory of the Japanese people in their struggle against the United States and Kishi, and also a fresh inspiration to the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The collapse of the traitorous Kishi government was the result of the sustained struggle of the Japanese people. It demonstrates once again that so long as the Japanese people strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, there is no question but that they can defeat the reactionaries. Their patriotic and just struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance can certainly be won.

Especially worthy of note is the fact that Kishi was forced to announce his resignation under pressure of the people only after he had used every despicable means to stealthily "complete" the "legislative procedures" for the new Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and after the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries had stealthily exchanged "instru-

ments of ratification." This points up the fact that behind Kishi's downfall lies a conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Having completed the conclusion of the treaty of military alliance, they are even ready to discard their lackey Kishi for the purpose of lulling the Japanese people's struggle against the treaty and diverting them from the goal of their struggle in order to preserve the regime of the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. Such an underhanded plot is by no means unexpected to the Japanese and Chinese people. But this conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries can hardly succeed since they are confronted with a Japanese people tempered in a prolonged struggle. The fact that the broad masses of Japanese people, following their victory in forcing Kishi to resign, have demonstrated their determination to fight to the end for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance is excellent proof of this, *Renmin Ribao* continues.

The Strength of the Japanese People

It is common knowledge that the new Japan-U.S. "security treaty" is strongly opposed by the entire Japanese nation; it has never been ratified by the Japanese people. The Japanese people will not permit the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to bring down upon them through

this treaty the endless calamities of war and the shackles of enslavement. The June 22 general strike was a new and heavy blow to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. This general strike of a political nature was participated in by 6.2 million workers of 111 branches of industry amounting to some 85 per cent of the organized workers in Japan; it also had the firm support of the shopkeepers in all parts of the country who shut down their premises, school teachers and students who walked out of their classrooms and government functionaries who held meetings at their places of work as well as people from all other walks of life. That general strike was larger in scale, longer in duration and more tightly organized than previous



The Japanese People Press Forward in the Patriotic, Just Struggles Against the U.S.
From the woodcut series "Anti-Imperialist Struggles" by a collective of the Central Academy of Fine Arts, shown at the Anti-U.S. Art Exhibition, Peking

ones, demonstrating the tremendous strength of the Japanese people and their strong will to fight. No suppression or deceit of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries can ever shake or change this.

Renmin Ribao declares that as long as the Japanese people are resolved not to ratify the treaty, persist in their struggle and refuse to implement it, it is altogether possible to finally abrogate the treaty by relying on the strength of the people.

Chinese People Continue Their Support

Meanwhile, the Chinese people continue to demonstrate their firm and great support for the Japanese people. On June 21, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions sent another cable to the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions, once again paying profound respect to the Japanese workers and giving its support to their 4th general strike. On June 23, the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China sent a special cabled message to the Federation of Japanese Women's Organizations and through it to the "National Council for Prevention of the Revision of the Security Treaty" on the occasion of the funeral of Michiko Kanba killed by the Japanese police in its attacks on the demonstrating students. The message expressed deep condolences to the Japanese people, especially to the Japanese women and extended heartfelt sympathy to the martyr's family. "The Japanese people and Japanese women who have been tempered," the message says, "will certainly persevere in their struggle and advance along the path stained by the martyr's blood, to fight to smash the Japan-U.S. military treaty alliance until final victory is won."

Eight hundred people in Peking, including Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Ho Hsiang-ning, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the opening ceremony of the Exhibition of Modern Japanese Paintings now on display at the Wenhua-tien Hall in the former Imperial Palace. In his opening speech, Yang Han-sheng, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries expressed admiration for the Japanese painters' development of their national tradition in painting and for their portrayal of the contemporary life of the people. He pointed out that the national culture of Japan was deprived of the opportunity for normal development as a result of the occupation of the country by U.S. imperialism. He said that the Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. He expressed confidence that the men and women of Japanese cultural circles and the Japanese people will unite and persist in their struggle, and will certainly overthrow the rule of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, to open up bright prospects for Japanese culture. Seison Maeda, head of the Japanese Painters' Delegation, in return thanked the Chinese people for their sympathy and support for the Japanese people's struggle against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the Kishi government.

The Writers' Delegation from Japan, during its visit to Shanghai, was given a hearty welcome at a meeting attended by some 1,000 people of all walks of life. The meeting demonstrated the Shanghai people's firm support for the Japanese people's just and patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Kishi government. In Shanghai, the delegation was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

The Tasks of China's Cultural Revolution

by LIN FENG

Following is the concluding instalment of Lin Feng's report at the recent National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Individuals in Socialist Construction in the Fields of Education, Culture, Health, Physical Culture and Journalism. The first instalment of this translation appeared in our last issue. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

III

WE are advocates of the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution and of the development of the revolution by stages. We must under no circumstances remain static in the stage of socialism. What we are doing now is, in the final analysis, for the noble purpose of making communism a reality in the future. In the "Resolution on the Establishment of People's Communes in the Rural Areas," the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out: "... as the social product increases greatly, the communist consciousness and morality of the entire people are raised to a much higher degree, and universal education is instituted and developed, the

differences between workers and peasants, town and country and mental and manual labour—legacies of the old society that have inevitably been carried over into the socialist period—and the remnants of unequal bourgeois rights which are the reflection of these differences will gradually vanish, and the function of the state will be limited to protecting the country from external aggression but will play no role internally. At that time Chinese society will enter the era of communism where the principle of 'from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs' will be practised." In order to make the great ideal of communism a reality, the task confronting the people of our country at present is to speed up socialist construction and, within not too long a period, build China into a great socialist country with a highly developed modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture and modern national defence. To accomplish this great task, we should strive, in less than ten years, to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products, and basically build up a comprehensive industrial system; we should

also strive to realize ahead of schedule the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67). Our fundamental tasks on the cultural and educational fronts are, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and illumined by the general line for building socialism, to carry through the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, thoroughly eliminate bourgeois political and ideological influences, greatly heighten the communist consciousness and morality of the entire people, introduce and raise the level of universal education, and actively strive to eliminate differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between mental and manual labour.

Study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Works

The primary task which we should struggle to fulfil on the cultural and educational fronts is: to study Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung and greatly raise the communist consciousness and morality of the entire people.

As early as the Seventh National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1945, Comrade Liu Shao-chi pointed out: "Our Comrade Mao Tse-tung is an outstanding representative of the heroic proletariat of our country and of all that is best in the traditions of our great nation. He is a talented and creative Marxist, combining as he does the universal truth of Marxism—the highest ideology of mankind—with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. He has raised the ideology of the Chinese nation to an unprecedented, rational height and shown to the suffering Chinese nation and people the only correct, integral and clear road towards complete liberation—the road of Mao Tse-tung." To take the road of Mao Tse-tung and learn from his teachings is to learn Comrade Mao Tse-tung's adeptness in combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and construction, in combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the creativeness of the people, and in creatively developing Marxism-Leninism under new historical conditions and in new circumstances. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has summed up the rich experience of the Chinese revolution and construction and that of the international communist movement, and has carried forward, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in philosophy, political economy and in the theory of socialism and communism. Mao Tse-tung's thinking is like a beacon showing us the road forward, and guides the Chinese people in continuously achieving great victories in their revolution and construction.

The study of Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung means, first of all, the study and application of dialectical materialism in practical work. Dialectical materialism is the world outlook of the proletariat and a guide to our actions. The Declaration of the Moscow Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries pointed out: "Should the Marxist political party in its examination of questions base itself not on dialectics and materialism, the result will be one-sidedness and subjectivism, stagnation of thought, isolation from life and loss of ability to make the necessary analysis of things and phenomena, revisionist and dogma-

tist mistakes and mistakes in policy. Application of dialectical materialism in practical work and the education of the party functionaries and the broad masses in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism are urgent tasks of the Communist and Workers' Parties."

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has most correctly, thoroughly and skilfully applied dialectical materialism to solve problems of the Chinese revolution and construction, and has greatly enriched and developed dialectical materialism and historical materialism. This is the basic reason why we have been able to score continual victories in our revolution and construction. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has time and again taught us that the law of the unity of opposites, the law of quantitative and qualitative change and the law of affirmation and negation exist at all times and universally. Dialectical materialism is for ever true. In order to enable our thinking to correctly reflect objective reality and in order to score greater victories in changing the objective world, we should earnestly study Marxist-Leninist classics, study the theories developed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, acquire a dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist world outlook, and apply what we have learnt in our practical work.

Workers and Peasants Learning Philosophy

There are certain people who regard dialectical materialism as something mysterious. They try to awe the masses and do not allow them to study it, claiming that only a handful of people specialized in philosophy can understand it, or that only intellectuals can study it, and that it is way above the heads of workers and peasants. This is a completely erroneous view. In effect, it aims at impeding the popularization of dialectical materialism among the masses and serves the purpose of upholding idealism and metaphysics. Since dialectical materialism is the world outlook of the working class and a reflection of the objective laws of development of things, it can certainly be studied by all workers and peasants. In recent years, the broad masses of workers and peasants have already achieved considerable success in teaching themselves philosophy and putting it into practice. They have already demolished the superstition that the "worker-peasant masses cannot study philosophy." This is a significant landmark in the history of the communist movement. One of the most outstanding features of the study of theory by workers and peasants is their close integration of study with its application, of study with production campaigns. The study of the philosophical works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung by the worker-peasant masses has played an immense role in shattering idols, liberating the mind and sizing up the main contradictions in the work of production, thus giving great impetus to the progress of technical innovations and technical revolution.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question whether socialism or capitalism will win is still not really settled." "The bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie are bound to give expression to their ideologies. It is inevitable that they should stubbornly persist in expressing themselves in every way possible on political and ideological questions. You can't expect them not to do so." Hence, the political and ideological struggles between the

proletariat and bourgeoisie are inevitable throughout the period of socialism. Our task is to use the thinking of Mao Tse-tung as a weapon, carry the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts to completion and continue to wage an ever-deepening struggle "to foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology." We should not only fight against bourgeois ideology at home but also against the ideological influence of imperialism and the ideology of modern revisionism, which is in the service of imperialism. The more thoroughgoing the struggle, the higher will be the level of the communist consciousness and morality of the masses, the faster the growth of our socialist construction and the more mature the conditions for the realization of communism in the future.

Struggle Against Modern Revisionism

Modern revisionism is the main danger confronting today's international communist movement. The modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique in Yugoslavia have long served imperialism by spreading bourgeois ideology under the guise of Marxism-Leninism. They doctor, slander and distort Marxism-Leninism, deprive it of its revolutionary essence, try to blot out the distinction between socialism and imperialism and the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and reconcile the life-and-death antagonism between the two camps, the two systems and the two classes, and endeavour to promote the absurdities of "positive coexistence," and "peaceful co-operation" with imperialism and the "peaceful growth" of capitalism into socialism. They attempt in this way to deceive the people and destroy the militant revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and the labouring people in the fight against imperialism and capitalism. As incontrovertible facts have shown, the modern revisionists are true agents of imperialism, that they are the sworn enemy of the proletariat and labouring people of all lands, that they play a reactionary role among the proletariat and the labouring people which cannot be filled by the bourgeoisie and the right-wing social democrats. At present, the forces of the countries within the socialist camp are growing steadily; the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are surging high; the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in capitalist countries are making further advances; the struggle against the imperialist forces of war and in defence of world peace by the peoples of various lands is rolling on. Recently two lackeys of U.S. imperialism—Syngman Rhee of south Korea and Menderes of Turkey—collapsed one after the other and the reactionary Kishi regime confronted with the powerful people's movement is tottering. Imperialism—U.S. imperialism in particular—is cornered



Commune Members Studying

Woodcut by Hsu Kuang

by the peoples of the world. The situation is very favourable to us. However, it should be noted that even in such circumstances, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will, like cornered animals, still put up a desperate fight. While going ahead with arms expansion and war preparations and aggravation of international tension, they will certainly continue their scheme of achieving a "peaceful triumph" and make even fuller use of the modern revisionists to serve their policy of aggression and war. Hence, we should thoroughly expose all the plots of U.S. imperialism and wage a most determined and thoroughgoing struggle against modern revisionism.

Another important task on the cultural and educational front in our country at present is to criticize and correctly assess the bourgeois cultural heritage from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. In dealing with the bourgeois cultural heritage, especially that of the 18th and 19th centuries, the modern revisionists absorb its dregs while throwing away the cream, jettison its fine and useful parts and give publicity to its reactionary and negative elements to facilitate their peddling of revisionist theories and dissemination of bourgeois ideas. We must, therefore, work out a correct evaluation of the cultural heritage from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. Our attitude to the cultural heritage is the very opposite to that of the modern revisionists. It is one of skimming the cream while throwing away the dregs. Accordingly, it is necessary to study cultural heritage, criticize it, study it again and criticize it again. In criticizing the bourgeois cultural heritage, we stand fast on the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." In dealing with different academic points of view, the public must be free to fully express its opinions so as to be able to distinguish, step by step, right from wrong, true from false. Different schools and styles in literature and art, different schools in science and technology must be allowed to freely contend. We must make a strict distinction between criticism of modern revisionism and

controversies on academic questions about how to inherit the cultural legacies with a critical eye and adopt correct policies in each case.

Importance of Political and Ideological Education

The *Communist Manifesto* pointed out, "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." This means that, for the realization of communism, it is necessary to change not only the relations of ownership but also to make a clean sweep of all sorts of bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideological influences and bring about a fundamental change in the existing spiritual outlook of the people. In the stage of socialism, we must practise the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." While implementing this principle, it is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work and communist education among the masses. If the people did not acquire a high degree of communist consciousness and viewed communist things with a bourgeois or petty bourgeois eye, the transition to communism would be out of the question. There are those who believe that for the transition to communism, great exertions in laying the material and technical foundation and developing the productive forces are sufficient and that heightening the communist consciousness and morality of the people is seemingly of little significance. Moreover they maintain that the development of the productive forces depends mainly on introducing among the masses of people a so-called personal "material stimulus." Obviously, such a viewpoint is extremely wrong. This is because guiding the masses to weigh every little thing only in terms of personal gain and loss and to regard personal and immediate interests above those of the state and collective is to compromise with backward ideas which exist among the masses and obscure the ideological dividing line between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Such thoughts are actually reflections of bourgeois ideas among the working class, or, in other words, they are a manifestation of the ideas of "economism" under conditions of socialism. In the long history of our revolution, particularly in the wave of enthusiasm of the big leap forward in recent years, it is common knowledge that we have always combined political and ideological education with a certain amount of material remuneration, and that by mainly relying on placing politics in command instead of personal "material stimulus," we have been able to generate a great upsurge in the revolutionary and production initiative of the masses. It is elevation of political consciousness that is the main fountainhead of the initiative of the masses. As Lenin well put it, "Communism begins when the *rank-and-file* workers begin to display a self-sacrificing concern that is undaunted by arduous toil for increasing productivity of labour, for husbanding *every pood of grain, coal, iron* and other products, which do not accrue to the workers personally or to their 'close' kith and kin, but to their 'distant' kith and kin, i.e., to society as a whole, to tens and hundreds of millions of people united first in one socialist state, and then in a Union of Soviet Republics." At present, our society is still in the stage of from each

according to his ability, to each according to his work, but we must educate the people in the spirit of Lenin's words. Our principle is to combine political and ideological education with material encouragement with emphasis on the former. If stress is laid on what is less important and not on what is more important, if emphasis is given not to carrying out communist education among the labourers but one-sidedly to personal, material gains and immediate interest, this would make people gradually forget fundamental class and long-term interests, lose the revolutionary will to fight for communism and inevitably help foster the growth of ideas of bourgeois individualism.

In socialist society, bourgeois ideas do not disappear of themselves. Even if the old bourgeois ideas are overcome, bourgeois ideas may still crop up due to the fact that remnants of bourgeois rights inevitably continue to exist in socialist society, that socialist society is not isolated from the rest of the world and imperialism is every day and every hour attempting to corrode the people of the socialist countries with bourgeois ideas. We must also note that even in socialist society where the proletariat has already seized state power and economically the capitalist system has been eliminated, there will still exist some bourgeois elements who, not reconciled to their inevitable doom, make attempts at a comeback. We must, therefore, make prolonged efforts to organize cadres and masses to study Marxism-Leninism, carry the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts to the end, make a clean sweep of the political and ideological influences of the bourgeoisie and greatly raise the level of the communist consciousness and morality of the whole population. This is our glorious task.

IV

An essential condition for accelerating socialist construction and for the future realization of communism is the introduction and elevation of universal education. Lenin said: "A communist society cannot be built in an illiterate country"; that one "can create it (a communist society—*Ed.*) only on the basis of modern education"; and if one "does not acquire this education communism will remain only a pious wish." Our cultural and educational undertakings must develop at high speed to fill the needs of economic construction. We must strive to complete in the main the elimination of illiteracy among the masses of young and middle-aged workers and peasants and introduce in the main universal primary school education among school-age children in the period of the Second Five-Year Plan; to introduce in the main universal junior middle school education in the third five-year plan; to exert great efforts to develop senior middle school education, specialized middle school education and higher education, various types and grades of spare-time education as well as kindergarten education. We must continue, in close co-ordination with production, to carry out in a more thoroughgoing way the health movement of the whole people for wiping out the four pests, making the people hygiene-conscious and eliminating the main diseases. We must fulfil ahead of schedule the task of eradicating the pests and diseases laid down in the

National Programme for Agricultural Development and further develop the mass physical culture movement to improve the physique of the people. We must also make great efforts to develop other cultural and educational undertakings, create a powerful body of scientists and technicians and Marxist-Leninist theoreticians and foster all newly emerging forces. All those who have the ambition and will to realize communism and develop education must unite, and strive to transform the face of our country which is "poor and blank," surpass Britain

in production and surpass all capitalist countries in our educational undertakings.

Local Educational Systems

To introduce and elevate universal education, not only does the country as a whole need to further set up a more comprehensive educational system but the various localities also need to set up their local educational systems and train personnel for their own needs in the light of the requirements and peculiarities of their localities.

Peking Welcomes Jolmo Lungma Victors

Members of the Chinese Mountaineering Expedition who accomplished the unprecedented feat of climbing Mount Jolmo Lungma, the summit of the world, from its northern slopes (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 23 and 24, 1960) got a hero's welcome in Peking. A crowd of 70,000 called together by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, gathered in the big bowl of the Workers' Stadium on June 26 to celebrate their historic victory.

Chinese mountaineering is a young sport, but its swift series of successes climaxing in the mass ascent of Muztagh Ata in the Pamirs last year and the Jolmo Lungma victory on May 25, has caught the public imagination as has few other sports. The grit and courage displayed by the climbers has already become an oft-quoted example of heroism and dedicated effort to the nation.

Their spirit of boundless loyalty to the Party and the people; selflessness; confidence in the sure triumph of the revolutionary cause; bold thinking and action; unity and mutual help; self-sacrifice for the benefit of others and the honour of the collective, as pointed out by Vice-Premier Ho Lung in his speech at the celebration rally, "is the concentrated reflection of the spiritual outlook of our great people in our great era."

Under a bright sky, and ringed with flags and bunting, the stadium bowl was crowded to celebrate this sporting triumph. As the mountaineers in bright navy blue climbing jackets or Tibetan national costumes mounted the grandstand and took their seats along with Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and other leaders of the Party and state, they got a massive ovation. Among them were Shih Chan-chun, leader of the expedition; Hsu Ching, the deputy leader; Gonpa, the Tibetan P.L.A. man, one of the three to reach the summit; and Liu Lien-man whose self-sacrifice did so much to help his comrades succeed in the final effort. The other two who got to the peak — Wang Fu-chou and Chu Yin-hua — are still in Lhasa getting treatment for frost-bite.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung, who is concurrently Chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was the chief speaker at the rally. Hailing the climb as a great victory of world significance, he said, "It has proved once again that to the liberated Chinese people, there is no height that is unattainable and no bastion that cannot be conquered; it has borne out the truth that man is the determining factor in doing things and that man will certainly triumph over nature; it has fully demonstrated the incomparable superiority of the socialist system."

"The Chinese people, led by the great Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung," the Vice-Premier stressed, "have incomparable power. We can conquer nature, and we can also defeat the fiercest imperialism in the world.

"The Chinese people, imbued with the heroic will that enabled them to conquer Mount Jolmo Lungma, are determined to smash the provocations and aggression of U.S. imperialism, liberate our territory Taiwan, and resolutely support the just struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and throughout the world against U.S. imperialism."

Vice-Premier Ho Lung called on the people to learn from the mountaineers' spirit of holding difficulties in contempt strategically while tactically attaching importance to tackling them.

He concluded his speech by calling on the people to learn from the mountaineers so as to push physical culture and sports to new heights, speed the building of socialism and realize the ideals of communism.

Speaking for the members of the expedition, Shih Chan-chun thanked the Party and all those who had given them support and encouragement.

Medals of honour were presented to the mountaineers. On behalf of the expedition Shih Chan-chun and Gonpa received a big cloisonne cup presented to them by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

By the time the rally ended, the young sportsmen were scattering flowers from their many bouquets in an exuberant gesture of thanks to the cheering crowd.

Authorities in the provinces, municipalities, special administrative regions and counties down to the communes should all, in the spirit of relying on their own resources, consider the question of their own educational set-ups, step by step create their own educational systems, establish full-time and half-time schools of all kinds and at all levels on a large scale and also spare-time schools of all kinds and at all levels on a large scale. In the light of the new situation of the growth of culture and education after the founding of the people's communes, running of full-time primary schools should step by step be transferred to the people's communes. In future, the urban and rural people's communes should step by step take over the responsibility of introducing universal primary school education. The communes shall not only set up and perfect their own educational systems but also establish various kinds of cultural, health and physical culture undertakings.

Production departments and industrial and mining enterprises should also embark on educational projects on a large scale, and, in accordance with their special characteristics, establish their own educational systems and train the personnel which they require. Our production departments and industrial and mining enterprises must not only turn out products but also train people who are both red and expert [politically advanced and professionally competent]; this is an important characteristic of communist productive enterprises. Moreover, production units which should establish educational facilities have excellent conditions and substantial possibilities for so doing in so far as faculty, equipment and other needs are concerned. In future, besides the cultural and educational departments which must actively promote their development, greater initiative should be exercised in the large-scale launching of cultural and educational undertakings by the departments of industry, agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, building, communications and transport, finance and trade under the central and local authorities as well as industrial and mining enterprises.

The cultural and educational departments under the central authorities should strengthen their unified leadership of cultural and educational undertakings, effect the principle of combining overall planning with decentralization and co-ordinate the activities of the whole nation as in a chess game. The various localities and departments, must, subject to the unified planning of the central authorities and under centralized guidance, work out a division of work among themselves and co-operate with one another, each assuming specific responsibilities. They should also see to it that they will supply needed personnel to the central authorities.

The cultural and educational departments must set up productive enterprises in a big way, organize co-operation, establish enterprises centring around building, instruments and paper-making, thus providing the material foundation for a great development of the cultural and educational undertakings.

Reforms in Teaching and Studying

The existing primary and middle school system makes the years of schooling too long and the standards of schooling low. If no reform were instituted, this would

be quite disadvantageous to national construction and the popularization and elevation of education. We must effect reforms in teaching and studying in the primary and middle schools guided by the principle of appropriately reducing the years of schooling, appropriately raising standards, of placing a suitable limit on study hours and appropriately increasing time for labour. Experiments conducted in many provinces and municipalities, indicate that this can unquestionably be achieved. Reforms in teaching and studying should also be carried out in our full-time institutions of higher learning. The principle for reforms in teaching and studying there is as follows: the level of the basic knowledge of the students in science must not be lowered, but raised, and students enabled to acquire a still broader knowledge; the intensity of work of faculty members and students should not be increased and work should be alternated with sufficient rest. We desire our students to become the kind of people who "specialize in one field and are conversant with many others," both as regards scientific knowledge and skill in labour.

The question of dealing with manual labour is one involving one's world outlook. Marxism-Leninism holds that all wealth and civilization of human society are created by labour. Without labour, especially manual labour, it would be impossible to carry on material production of any kind and human society would perish. In the future, in a communist society, industrial and agricultural production will be highly mechanized and highly automated but even then manual labour will not disappear. It is precisely because manual labour is something most precious that all intellectuals willing to do their part for the great ideal of communism should promote manual labour and attach great importance to it. They should actively participate in manual labour whenever possible and become one with the masses of workers and peasants while doing it, remould their ideology, build a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and make themselves genuine intellectuals of the proletariat. We must keep working hard to cultivate a common habit of respect for manual labour among the intellectuals who should regularly take part in it when conditions permit and consider it a pleasure and honour, and help them gradually form the habit of treating labour as the first necessity of life.

V

Comrades, Party leadership is the most fundamental guarantee for victory in all the undertakings of the proletariat. Today, after prolonged struggles, Party leadership in cultural and educational endeavours has been greatly reinforced and consolidated. But there is still a long path ahead before completion of the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. In the fields of culture and education, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue for a considerable time, though the form of the struggle, being acute at one time and relatively mild at another, will change with changes in the political situation as a whole. We must constantly oppose various trends tending to weaken Party leadership and strive to uphold and strengthen Party leadership in cultural and educational affairs. We must strengthen the work of Party building in various cultural and educational undertakings at all levels, making it a

task of primary importance. In all cultural and educational departments, the core of Party leadership must be strengthened so that in various spheres of work, politics is placed in command and the mass line is implemented under the leadership of the Party.

Relying on Mass Initiative

Socialist construction in our country is a cause which millions upon millions of people have consciously taken as their own; it is impossible to carry out socialist construction in a vigorous way without fully releasing the creative power of the masses. Events since the big leap forward demonstrate that it is the great creative power of the masses which has powerfully propelled not only a flying development of socialist economic construction but also the rapid development of socialist cultural and educational undertakings, bringing about an upsurge in the cultural revolution. To achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of the various cultural and educational undertakings, it is necessary, under the leadership of the Party, to continue to fully mobilize the masses, firmly adhere to the mass line, continue to carry out the policy of "walking on two legs," unite all forces that can be united with, give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the various localities, departments and of the broad masses, utilize their strength to promote the popularization and elevation of the various cultural and educational undertakings on a large scale.

Inspired by the big leap forward and the cultural revolution, the broad mass of cultural and educational workers are highly enthusiastic and full of drive. To better protect this enthusiasm and drive so that it may be lasting, it is necessary to firmly adhere to the principle of intensive effort alternating with relaxation, work with rest.

Cultural and educational workers of our country have in the last few years made substantial progress both politically and ideologically. In order that the glorious task with which the Party and people have entrusted us can be more satisfactorily fulfilled, we must further strengthen our unity. Party members and outstanding workers should take the initiative in uniting with all cultural and educational workers. Most of the older intellectuals in the ranks of our cultural and educational workers support socialism, uphold the leadership of the Communist Party, work with great energy and study hard. We should show a warm solicitude for them and help them make continued political and ideological progress; we should respect their labour, encourage them to acquire new knowledge, enhance their vocational competence and give care to their well-being. Party members and non-Party people, the old and the young, must learn from each other, help each other, progress and advance together.

Comrades! All cultural and educational workers of our country must go all out, aim high and contribute their full strength in building our country into a prosperous, rich and powerful, great socialist state. The highest aim of our revolution is to achieve communism. Our cultural and educational workers must raise their communist consciousness and morality to a higher plane, cultivate the communist style of thinking, speaking and acting boldly, always hold firmly to the fine realistic way of doing things, learn from the advanced, emulate them, catch up with them, lend a hand to the backward, work energetically to accelerate socialist construction and to realize communism in the future. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "We shall emerge in the world as a nation with a high degree of culture." Let us bring about a still higher tide in the cultural revolution and move forward courageously to achieve this great goal!

Anti-U.S. Propaganda Week

The People Invincible

— Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea Exhibition —

THE new Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum, on the western fringe of the capital, is today one of the main centres of public interest in Peking. Thousands of people are daily flocking to the third floor of the eastern wing of this spacious building. Here is an exhibition on the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, that historic struggle in which the Korean and Chinese peoples repulsed U.S. imperialist aggression. This is part of the nationwide propaganda week against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean war is still fresh in the mind of every Chinese visitor, for in one way or another the whole nation was involved in that struggle. Yet the display of thousands of photographs, newspaper clippings, reports and official statements, captured U.S. documents and

weapons and models of key battles, systematically and tellingly arranged, compress the vastly complicated history of that period into a vividly projected, easily grasped compass. **They demonstrate that the U.S. imperialists with all their viciousness and ferocity are only paper tigers; they recall the brilliant example which the Korean and Chinese peoples gave in dealing with these brigands.**

The exhibition takes one back to ten years ago, when the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys launched their treacherous attack against the Korean Democratic People's Republic on June 25, 1950. A big photograph shows war-monger Dulles on the 38th Parallel on June 18, 1950, planning this "northern expedition" with high-ranking Syngman Rhee officers. This, together with captured U.S. and Syngman Rhee documents and maps and the notorious

Truman statement of June 27, 1950, exposes the sinister ambitions and plans of the U.S. invaders.

Korean and Chinese Peoples Fought Back

However, as the exhibition shows, the people were far from being cowed. The Korean People's Army gave the invaders a thrashing and made them take to their heels. Then came the moment when by sheer weight of superior arms and numbers, the invaders advanced towards the Yalu, bragging about finishing the war by Thanksgiving Day, perpetrating the most atrocious crimes along the way and bombing and strafing cities in North-east China. After due warning, the Chinese people sent their Volunteers across the Yalu to help their Korean brothers and defend their own homeland. The invaders were met head-on and sent reeling back to the 38th Parallel.

The exhibition recaptures the drama of the great victories won by the Korean and the Chinese peoples and tells the why and wherefore of those victories. A series of photos show the whole of China astir, tumultuous mass meetings and rallies, the raised fists of hundreds of thousands of people volunteering to fight the aggressors. They give an insight into how the Chinese People's Volunteers, fired by the determination to defend the fruits of their liberation and their motherland, to aid a fraternal country and safeguard world peace, could brave and overcome cold, lack of food and equipment and other untold hardships to defeat the enemy. When you see those pictures of how Korean civilians braved death to bring food to the Volunteers and nurse their wounded, then you realize how invincible is an army deep-rooted in the strength of the people.

The U.S. aggressors were compelled to eat humble pie and come to the armistice talks in July 1951. The events recorded, however, show how far they were from thinking of real peace. They tried to secure at the conference table what they could not get on the battlefield. Their first manoeuvre was to try to browbeat the Korean-Chinese side into giving them a vast stretch of territory which they claimed would "compensate" for their "air and naval superiority." Rebuffed, they proceeded to bomb the conference site and the living quarters of the Korean-Chinese negotiators. On the battlefronts they launched repeated attacks, but both their summer and autumn offensives were repulsed. These failures are shown on models of what the Americans call "Heartbreak Ridge" and other famous battle sites.

Their frustrated ambitions, however, drove them on to new crimes. In 1951-52, in their vaunted "Operation Strangle," they tried by even more barbarous bombing of the rear to deprive the K.P.A.-C.P.V. of supplies. This "operation" also failed miserably in the face of the courage and ingenuity of the people's forces. Night transport, underground factories, deadly accurate anti-aircraft fire and fast engineering techniques kept supply lines working so smoothly that the Volunteers were able to describe the road to the front as the "steel line."

But this was not yet the end. The frenzied enemy took to germ warfare in an attempt to wipe out whole populations in Korea and China. The exhibition shows

how, at the beginning of 1952, germ-laden insects were found in areas spread all over north Korea and in many parts of Northeast China. This perversion of science and civilization by the U.S. imperialists only stirred the Korean and Chinese peoples to greater wrath. The entire people was mobilized to take preventive measures and wipe out the germ-loaded insects and other pests spread by the enemy. Big contingents from the medical profession took to the front. The U.S. imperialists tried to cover up their crime by blank denials, but incontrovertible material evidence such as U.S.-made containers and contaminated insects, the depositions of U.S. flyers and on-the-spot investigations by Chinese and international scientific commissions showed up the cynical hypocrisy of the U.S. war criminals.

One of the outstanding defeats the U.S. aggressors suffered in Korea was that at the Sangkumryung height where the defending Volunteers, relying on their tunnel entrenchments, in 43 days and nights, threw back more than 900 attacks and accounted for more than 25,000 of the enemy. The U.S. invaders poured over 3 million shells onto the top of this height and reduced it by 2 metres, but they failed to take it. A model showing the terrain and course of the battle attracts a good deal of attention, especially when participants of the battle themselves are there to describe their experiences.

U.S. Forced to Sign Armistice

It is a vivid comment on the mentality of the U.S. aggressors that these battles, on and behind the front, were initiated by them while their negotiators were putting up one obstacle after another at the armistice talks. Meanwhile, the C.P.V.-K.P.A. had grown into powerful armies equipped with modern weapons. They proved their skill in using these in repeated victories, the latest in June 1953. Under the strong pressure of world opinion, and faced with the prospect of even bigger defeats on the battlefield, the aggressors were finally compelled to sign the armistice on July 27, 1953. The exhibition shows the stark contrast between the people and the imperialists with regard to the armistice too. Here are photos of the rejoicing Korean and Chinese people and the tumultuous session of the Bucharest World Youth Congress when word of the armistice reached them. Here, beside them, is a picture of a gloomy, crest-fallen General Mark Clark, commander of the invading army, when he signed the armistice. Later, in his book *From the Danube to the Yalu*, which the exhibit displays, Clark writes: "In carrying out the instruction of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first U.S.A. commander in history to sign an armistice without victory. I suffered a sense of frustration that was shared, I imagine, by my predecessors Generals Douglas MacArthur and Matthew Ridgway."

Such was the ignominious fate of the U.S. invaders. Since the armistice the U.S. imperialists have not once stopped violating the agreement or discontinued their preparations for new aggressive ventures. But no visitor can leave this exhibition without the conviction that the peoples of China, Korea and other Asian countries, united in their struggle, will one day send the U.S. pirates packing from Asia!

Propaganda Week Against U.S. Imperialism

Cinema

Last week, from June 21 to 27, every cinema in 18 cities including Peking, Shanghai, Sian, Wuhan, Lhasa in Tibet and Huhehot in Inner Mongolia, was featuring films against U.S. imperialism. The feature film *Battle of Sangkumryung* (in Korea) and the documentary *Oppose U.S. Germ Warfare!* were among the score and more of features and documentaries being rescreened. Two new documentaries, *Storm in Asia* and *Exposure of the God of Plague*, were specially produced by the Peking Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio and the August First Film Studio for this film contribution to the propaganda week against U.S. imperialist aggression, for the resolute liberation of Taiwan and defence of world peace.

Storm in Asia gives a timely, vivid and hard-hitting review of the raging tide of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle that is sweeping over Asia. It is a round-by-round exposure of U.S. imperialist tactics—a barrage of hypocritical talk of peace to cover up war and aggression.

Shots from the very latest newsreels from Japan, south Korea and Turkey have been cut in to show this surging tide of struggle. We see huge demonstrations of the people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the

people battling heroically against their enemies armed with clubs, tear gas, water hoses and weapons of all kinds.

The film also shows the outrageous act of police rule when Kishi's gendarmes drag out members of the opposition parties from the Japanese Lower House so that the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance can be rail-roaded through. It takes us to the United States where "peace envoy" Eisenhower is intently inspecting missile testing grounds; to Japan and West Germany where militarism is being actively fostered by the U.S. imperialists. Here is documentary evidence of the repeated U.S. violation of China's air space and territorial sea, its occupation of China's Taiwan where U.S. officers are seen training and equipping Chiang Kai-shek troops. We are also taken back to the scene on the 38th Parallel with Dulles looking over plans to unleash the war in Korea, a war which exposed to the whole world that U.S. imperialism is in reality a paper tiger. From one city to another, the camera carries us across the world to see the peoples demonstrating against U.S. imperialism and in solidarity with the fighting peoples in Japan, south Korea and Turkey. The film vividly attests Chairman Mao Tse-tung's words that the present era is a time when the East wind prevails over the

West wind and that the people are the decisive factor.

Like *Storm in Asia*, the documentary *Exposure of the God of Plague* makes its point through a worldwide massing of material showing U.S. imperialism in action, action which leads invariably to the pestilence of aggression and war and misery for the people. But here, too, scene upon scene of popular wrath and counter-action make clear the strength of the people that must inevitably subjugate and wipe out imperialism.

This whole week of films itself is a review of history in the past ten years. A few titles of the documentaries are enough to show the atrocities and provocations the United States has committed against the Chinese people: *Oppose U.S. Germ Warfare!*, *The Liberation of Tachen Islands*, *Exhibition of the Criminal Evidence of U.S. Air-Dropped Agents* and *The Criminal U.S. Military Reconnaissance Balloons*.

Feature films drive the lessons home. Several films depict the tremendous struggle in Korea which forced the U.S. warmongers to come to the conference table. They include two Chinese features and four Korean features dubbed in Chinese and, of course, the popular *Battle of Sangkumryung* which gives so living a contrast between the heroism of the people and the paper-tiger braggadocio of U.S. imperialism.



A scene from "Battle of Sangkumryung"



A scene from the documentary "Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea"; a column of U.S. prisoners of war

The Chinese people's determination to liberate Taiwan is the theme of a number of good films based on the operations of our naval forces and our troops on the southeast coast. *Eagle of the Sea*, *Heroic Island*, *Nameless Island*, *Battle on a Stormy Sea*, and *Warship Chifeng* show different aspects of this struggle but they all drive home one truth amply proved in recent history—the unmitigated hostility of the U.S. pirates against the Chinese people and the weakness of these swaggering paper tigers when things come to a head.

Theatre

True to their fine tradition of mobilizing the arts as a powerful weapon of the revolutionary struggle, Chinese artists all over the country are contributing their bit to the propaganda week against U.S. imperialism. They have written, composed, and staged plays, dances, skits, satires, *quyi* ballads, songs, operas, puppet shows, acrobatic performances and many other forms of theatrical art to back up the campaign. In many cases, non-professionals joined with professionals in these efforts.

Peking's artists started their contribution to the nationwide campaign of anti-U.S. theatrical activities with a ceremony on June 21, at the Shoudu Theatre. This ceremony featured a new cantata sung by a 120-member

chorus of the Cultural Troupe of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army. The lyrics were composed by the editorial staff of *Shikan* (Poetry) monthly and the music by the Composition Department of the Central Conservatory of Music. In five parts, it sings of the rising storm against the U.S. imperialists, the people's accusations and protests against the crimes of the U.S. imperialist forces, and the tide of hope that is the wind from the East sweeping across the world. It is stirring music. In the third movement the singers, line by line, raised their joined hands together and roared the slogan: "Down with U.S. imperialism! Defend peace!" By the time the orchestra too rose and joined them, and the conductor turned to the audience, the hall too was thundering out the words.

The opening programme also included the modern play, *38th Parallel*. This deals with U.S. espionage and sabotage across the military demarcation line following the Korean armistice. It is one of the most popular productions of the drama group of the Cultural Troupe of the General Political Department of the P.L.A.

All the more than 40 theatrical troupes and companies now performing in Peking are contributing to the campaign. The Peking opera *Storm on the Pacific* is a spirited piece danced by more than 60 young dancers drawing expertly on the traditional militant movements of Peking opera. A *pingju* opera troupe has

staged a new satirical work called *Eisenhower's Vexations*.

The visiting operatic companies, while showing theatregoers in the capital the best items in their repertoires, have added to their programmes new skits and short agit-prop pieces like *Get Out, Ike!*, *U.S. Imperialism Plays with Fire and Gets Burned* and *Sunset of U.S. Imperialism*.

Street performances have long been a tradition of the Chinese revolutionary arts and this time, as in all the big revolutionary campaigns, artists and theatre troupes have taken to the streets, the squares, and gone out to the factories, mines and rural communes.

On Tien An Men Square, a crowd of spectators joined the actors of the August First Film Studio in yelling "Go Home, Eisenhower!" at the climax of their skit *Get Out, Eisenhower!* On the open ground before the Working People's Cultural Palace, spectators turned into actors as they joined the performers in besieging Hagerty and shouting "Down with U.S. imperialism!"

Peking was not by any means the only place where the stage and other arts hit out at the U.S. imperialists with such effect. Reports from many parts of the country describe the many activities in which artists took up the cudgels against the U.S. imperialists. As revolutionary artists, they know they have a mighty role to play in combating and finally burying U.S. imperialism.



A scene from the modern drama "38th Parallel"



From "Get Out, Ike!" a living newspaper skit performed by members of the August First Film Studio on Tien An Men Square

Art Exhibition

Eisenhower, hovering in the air over a sea of red banners with one hand desperately grasping the end of a ladder released from a helicopter, a bust statue of imperialism in the person of a "gentleman" in top hat being sent by the people of the world to the "Museum of World History," a modern revisionist prettifying his imperialist overlord... posters, cartoons, paintings, woodcuts and sculptures of like theme exhibited in the auditorium of the Central Institute of Fine Arts forcefully express Peking artists' indignation against U.S. aggression. This show of nearly 200 works is part of the capital's activities in the propaganda week against U.S. imperialism.

Every work here is a shell cannoned to deal crushing blows to the world's most vicious imperialism. The cartoons evoke much laughter when visitors see depicted not only the unchangeable aggressive nature of imperialism but also the hopeless and wretched isolation in which U.S. imperialism and its lackeys find themselves. Fake "peace" and real war preparations of the U.S. imperialists certainly have not escaped the keen eye and sharp brush of the Chinese artist.



U.S. Imperialism Is the Most Vicious Enemy of the People of the World

Poster by Chou An-chi

On the front wall, in soft harmonious shades and distinct lines, is the painting *Chairman Mao Receives Delegates of the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples* by Wu Pi-tuan and Chin Shang-yi. The picture recalls the scene early this year when our great leader received delegates from these lands. This theme of unity of the people of the world in defence of world peace and against imperialist aggression is developed further in many posters and paintings. The logical outcome of this invincible unity is symbolized by cartoonist Ying Tao as a red streamer which takes the form of a noose to hang imperialism (see page 11). Against the background of raging protests from every corner of the globe, U.S. imperialism is shown panic stricken as the noose descends ready for its neck.

Mounted on a panel in the very centre of the hall, *Forward Along the Road on Which the Martyrs Fell* is a collective effort of the Central Institute of Fine Arts.

As a salute to the victorious Japanese people, faculty members and students completed the work in two days. The overwhelming impact is derived from the sweep of the fierce demonstration behind a red banner which occupies the major space of the painting. There is also a striking 12-piece woodcut series entitled *Anti-Imperialist Struggles*, a collective work from the same school, depicting the people's battles against imperialism and its jackals in different parts of the world. The Chinese audience sees in these pictures a replica of scenes from their own struggles against imperialism and reaction in the old China of only a decade or so ago.

In this show the notorious god of plague, Eisenhower, receives his full measure of "honours." Ridicule, richly-flavoured sarcasm and sheer contempt are meted out to him



The Days of Imperialism Are Numbered

The other half of this statue has already been deposited in the museum
On the building: Museum of World History
On the statue: Imperialism

Cartoon by Mi Ku

by the Chinese artists. A set of two paintings exposing the fraudulent "peace" nature of his Far East tour are done in the rich palette peculiar to mural paintings in old Chinese lamaseries. The Central Institute of Handicraft and Industrial Art, collective producer of these works, is also exhibiting decoratively coloured paintings which show the utter isolation and desperation of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Not a few exhibits deal with the anti-U.S. struggles waged by the Chinese, Korean and Japanese peoples which interact on and support each other in the common objective of defeating U.S. war policies and defending national sovereignty and prestige. Shells fired on Quemoy to "greet" and give a fitting "send off" to the god of plague, Eisenhower, "roar" here in graphic terms. They are visual testimony of the determination of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan, an inseparable part of China.

Practically all of the capital's cartoonists contributed to the show while professional and amateur artists in other mediums also participated. Once more art has shown itself to be a powerful weapon for victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Eisenhower's Fiasco

U.S. President Eisenhower's Far Eastern tour has ended in ignominious failure, says *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial (June 21). It emphasizes that today U.S. imperialism can no longer ride roughshod over the Far East; it is an area where the people have risen against the U.S. aggressors.

A definite answer to the question of whether the imperialists or the masses of the people are the stronger can be found in the Far Eastern tour of Eisenhower, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, the number one imperialism in the world, declares the editorial.

Prior to Eisenhower's departure on his tour, U.S. ruling circles were not unaware that the trip would be full of "risks," says the editorial. Still Eisenhower put a bold face on it and came in an attempt to stabilize the U.S. aggressive position in the Far East. U.S. imperialists, long known for their arrogance and conceit, expected that Eisenhower's personal tour, plus a show of strength by the U.S. navy and air force, could beat back the onrushing tide. But it is impossible, now as always, for U.S. imperialism, as for other imperialisms and reactionaries, to make a correct estimate of the objective situation. It always overestimates its own strength while underestimating the strength of the people. This was how Eisenhower had come to seek trouble for himself.

After recounting the violent anti-U.S. storms which hit Eisenhower on his gangster trip, the editorial says that the great and mounting anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the people of all Far Eastern countries has dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of war and plans for enslavement and thrown the U.S. ruling circles into utter confusion. The editorial states that after World War II, particularly after the victory of the Chinese people's great revolution, U.S. imperialism put a huge stake in the Far East. But this has failed to ensure the safety of its lackeys nor can it preserve its war set-up. This is because U.S. imperialism and its minions are all "paper tigers." They are outwardly strong but actually

decaying, declining and doomed to extinction. When the masses of people were not awake and united, they seemed weak but when the people of the Far Eastern countries who have suffered oppression and enslavement under U.S. imperialism, are awakened and united to fight, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will suffer one defeat after another until they are no more, the editorial stresses.

U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries, whenever their policy of aggression and war has met with setbacks and failure, always resort to lies about the so-called "communist threat" to extricate themselves from their predicament. This instance was no exception, the editorial points out. Eisenhower brazenly placed the blame on the Chinese people for U.S. imperialism's fiasco in the Far East by alleging that "the Chinese communists are responsible."

It is true that we Chinese people, as a result of untold suffering from the evils of U.S. imperialism, have in the course of our protracted struggle seen through its aggressive nature, persisted in face-to-face battle against it, exposed and dealt blows to its policy of war and aggression and held it in contempt and scorn. The Chinese people's enduring and just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the mighty struggle against its policy of aggression and war waged by all countries of the socialist camp cannot but be an important source of inspiration to all oppressed peoples in the Far East and other parts of the world, who are victims of U.S. imperialist aggression. However, it is preposterous to attribute the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle waged by the Japanese people, the south Korean people and people of other countries in the Far East and other parts of the world completely to the influence of the struggle of the people of China and the other socialist countries against imperialism, the editorial stresses. The root cause for the former's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle lies in the fact that U.S. imperialism has deceived them, committed aggression against them and en-

slaved them. Today, the places which witness the sharpest and most intense struggle against U.S. imperialism and its jackals are those where U.S. imperialism has had its longest hold and its oppression is harshest. It is U.S. imperialism which has compelled these peoples to rise in revolt.

The editorial concludes by calling on all the people of the countries of the Far East to unite, form a united front against U.S. imperialism and clear the Far East of U.S. marauders.

Neo-Colonialism: New Menace to Africa

Commenting on the victorious conclusion of the Second Conference of Independent African States convened in Addis Ababa between June 14 and 24, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (June 27) draws attention to the Conference's appeal to the African countries for vigilance against neo-colonialist conspiracies.

Current developments in the national independence movement in Africa are extremely heartening, Commentator continues. One newly independent state after another has emerged in Africa. Independence of the African countries is an irresistible trend of the times. It is precisely under these circumstances, Commentator points out, that the old colonialists have adopted the new colonial tactics and try to retain *de facto* colonial control behind a smokescreen of nominal independence.

Commentator notes that today the "wise men" of Western colonialism, in an attempt to induce the people of the African countries to give up their struggle, are all trying to sell them the so-called "independence granted" by the colonialists. But the African people are well aware that they will not achieve genuine national independence if they pin their hopes on "grants" from the colonialists rather than their own determined struggle.

Speaking of the menace of neo-colonialism to the African national independence movement, one cannot fail to point out that U.S. imperialism, the most vicious neo-colonialism, has now become the most deadly menace to the African people. Recently the people of the African countries have been deeply incensed by U.S. imperialism and other member nations of the NATO bloc's speeding up the construction of

military bases in Africa in preparation for war, Commentator notes. It is quite clear that the continued maintenance and establishment of military bases in Africa by the U.S. and other imperialists constitute a serious threat not only to world peace but also to the African national independence movement.

The Addis Ababa Conference gave firm support to the Algerian people's struggle for national liberation and to the South African people's fight against racial discrimination. This

is a positive contribution by the Conference to the cause of solidarity among the African peoples, Commentator continues. The African peoples regard the struggle of the Algerian people as a "living symbol" of their movement against colonialism and for national independence. The attitude towards the Algerian people's just struggle has undoubtedly become the touchstone for judging the true loyalty of African statesmen to the cause of anti-colonialist struggle, Commentator declares.

Commentator concludes that the Algerian people have the sympathy and support of the socialist camp, the peoples of African countries and the whole of progressive mankind. They will certainly be victorious in the cause of national liberation for which they are now making sacrifices. Similarly, victory will surely be won by the South African people fighting racial discrimination and by the peoples of the other colonies in Africa striving for national independence.

THE PASSING SHOW

The Ugly American Abroad

Message from Kishi

Kishi sighed a piteous
sigh
And sent a note to Ike:
"I can't leave home.
There's a crowd around
And they keep me up all
night.
This Diet's more than
I can bear,
It's full of food for
thought;
You'll not enjoy this
Nippon fare



And I'd hate to see you caught.
So please don't come out here today.
Those students, who're on strike,
And workers, peasants, all declare
They don't like Ike!"
And Ike he heaved a heavy sigh:
"I quite appreciate your plight,
But oh, how many of my friends
Are fading out of sight!"

"Bon Voyage!"

The U.S. Seventh Fleet turned out in force to guard Eisenhower, sailing from the Philippines to Taiwan on the battleship *St. Paul*.



This was the face that
launched a hundred
ships;

Their armoured hides
gave cover to his lee.

When rosy-fingered dawn
cast jewels on the
wine-dark sea

Red salvos "greet"
him in the Taiwan
Straits.

Reverberating heralds of
a coming fate.

Alley Cat

Hardened to the sound of hisses,
The ill-starred God of Plague
Came to bestow his kisses
On this base site of "U.S. might,"
Key bastion of its Pacific battleline.

This C-in-C of all the Paper Tiger troops,
Too scared to make an open sally
Among an unarmed crowd,
Skidaddled up an Okinawan alley.

Old Man at the End of a Rope

Visiting south Korea, Eisenhower was guarded by 12,000 troops and policemen. Over him hovered a helicopter with a 200-foot cable-hoist to fish him out of a crowd if trouble should start.

When things get troubled
in a "welcoming" crowd
And shouts of "Ike Go
Home!" resound un-
common loud,
Ike, acrobatic brinkman
without peer,
Takes his high office
to a higher sphere.
He swings aloft with
practised ease
In a getaway on a
flying trapeze.



More Suited to His Size

Having plotted war on land and sea
And inspected his puppets and bases
Close ringed around with hostile faces,
And seen his plans go up in smoke,
The God of Plague thus spoke:
"Golf in Hawaii is a better tack;
The ball can't hit back!"

New African States Greeted

The Chinese people have greeted the proclamations of independence of the new African states. As we go to press, three African countries have declared their independence, the Mali Federation, the Malgache Republic and Somaliland. Chinese government leaders have sent them messages of greeting.

The Mali Federation. In his message of greeting dated June 19, Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, conveyed to Prime Minister Modibo Keita sincere congratulations and wished the people of the Mali Federation new successes in safeguarding their national independence. Foreign Minister Chen Yi's message informed Prime Minister Modibo Keita that the Chinese Government had decided to recognize the Mali Federation and expressed the hope that this would lead to further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

In an editorial (June 20) hailing the Mali Federation's independence, *Renmin Ribao* pays tribute to the protracted and arduous struggle waged by its heroic people against the French colonialists. The editorial expresses the confidence that, after proclaiming independence, and while its entire people continue to hold high the banner of independence and persist in the struggle to completely eradicate colonialist influence and develop the cause of national independence, the Mali Federation will certainly be able to build a happy life.

The independence of the Mali Federation was achieved under the impetus of the constantly mounting national independence movements in Africa, the editorial says. The birth of one new African state after another, particularly the founding of the Republic of Guinea, has exercised a strong influence upon the French colonies within the so-called "French community." This "French community" is merely French colonial rule in another form, the editorial points out. The independence of the Mali Federation demonstrates clearly that the "French community" and its like cannot last long.

The Chinese people have always been deeply sympathetic to the national independence movements of the African peoples. They cherish a profound friendship for the people of the Mali Federation. Although China and the Mali Federation are distant from each other and the obstacles erected by imperialism and colonialism prevented them from establishing friendly ties in the past, we are convinced that in the days to come friendship will grow steadily between the peoples of our two countries, the editorial concludes.

Malgache Republic. On June 25, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to the President of the Malgache Republic extending sincere congratulations and informing him that the Chinese Government had decided to recognize the Malgache Republic. Premier Chou wished the people of the Malgache Republic new successes in their struggle to defend their national independence, and expressed the hope that recognition of the Malgache Republic by the Chinese Government would lead to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

In its June 26 editorial, *Renmin Ribao* hails the glorious revolutionary tradition of the people of the Malgache Republic who fought so steadfastly in a protracted armed struggle against the French colonialist aggressors.

The successive declarations of independence by the Malgache Republic and the Mali Federation once again demonstrated the bankruptcy of the "French community" cooked up by the French colonialists, the paper says, but warns that the colonialists will continue to wage a last-ditch struggle. Judging by the recent "agreement" between France and Malgache, the former is still trying to retain its colonial privileges in Malgache and wants the latter to join the readjusted "community."

The heroic people of the Malgache Republic will eventually wipe out all colonial influences. They can rest assured that in their struggle to uphold and further develop their national independence, the 650 million Chinese

people will always remain their most faithful friends, the editorial declares.

Somaliland. In a message of greeting dated June 25 to Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, Prime Minister of Somaliland, Premier Chou En-lai wished the people of Somaliland further successes in their struggle to safeguard their national independence and persist in the path of independent national development. Foreign Minister Chen Yi in his message informed the Prime Minister of Somaliland that the Chinese Government had decided to recognize Somaliland and expressed the hope that this would help the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

The bright light of freedom has shone into the northeast corner of the African continent, where the British colony of Somaliland, after enduring a long period of colonial enslavement, has declared its independence, says *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial (June 26).

The people of Somaliland have fought heroically for their national independence, and written a glorious page in their national history, says the editorial. The birth of this new African state will inevitably influence the further development of the national independence movement in East and Central Africa under British rule.

But one should not fail to understand that the British imperialists will never voluntarily slacken their control in these areas, including, of course, Somaliland, which lies on the key sea route between East and West. The British colonialists are still doing their best to try to prevent Somaliland from achieving real independence.

The Chinese people resolutely support and sympathize with the struggle of all the African peoples for national independence, and the people of Somaliland will always enjoy the friendly support of the Chinese people in their efforts to uphold and develop their national independence and build up their national economy and culture, the editorial concludes.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chairman Lleshi Ends Visit

Chairman Haxhi Lleshi of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly concluded his visit to China on June 22. He left Shenyang for the Korean Democratic People's Republic, having also toured Peking, Hangchow, Shanghai, Kunming, Canton, and Anshan and seen factories, people's communes, universities and many other aspects of Chinese life. Chairman Lleshi also paid a six-day visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam after his stay in Kunming.

The visit of Chairman Lleshi was the occasion for a great demonstration of Sino-Albanian friendship. The citizens of Shanghai and Canton lined the streets to greet the Albanian guests when they arrived. In other Chinese cities, the reception was equally enthusiastic. As Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress who had accompanied the Albanian guests throughout their tour of China, said at Shenyang airport, Chairman Lleshi witnessed during the trip the Chinese people's love and respect for the fraternal Albanian people and at the same time his presence was a source of great encouragement to the Chinese people; this has greatly strengthened the fraternal friendship between the two countries.

Iranian C.P. Anniversary Hailed

June 22 marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Iran. In a message of greeting to the Iranian Tudeh Party (successor to the Communist Party of Iran), the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party hailed the heroic and arduous struggle which the Iranian Communists, together with their fellow-countrymen, have been conducting to rid themselves of the domination of imperialism and the reactionary royal regime. Although the reactionary dictatorship in Iran, supported and fostered by U.S. imperialists, is intensifying its tyrannical rule over the Iranian people, it will,

declared the message, eventually be overthrown by the latter. The recent just struggle of the people of south Korea and Turkey once again demonstrates that the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackey cannot stand the onslaught of the might of the masses. Final victory will belong to the Iranian people's national and democratic revolutionary movement against U.S. imperialism and reaction at home, it concluded.

Felicitations to Prince Sihanouk

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai have cabled congratulatory messages to Prince Sihanouk on his assumption of the post of head of state of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Chairman Liu Shao-chi wished ever-growing prosperity and strength to Cambodia under Prince Sihanouk's leadership. Premier Chou En-lai expressed the hope for further consolidation and growth of the close friendship and friendly co-operation between China and Cambodia on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and new victories under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk for the Cambodian people in their struggle to build their country, safeguard national independence, oppose imperialism and defend Asian and world peace.

Chinese Theatre in Cuba

Since June 6, a Chinese classical theatre has been performing to enthusiastic audiences in Havana and other Cuban cities. The first of its kind ever to visit that Caribbean country, it brought to the Cuban people not only Chinese art but also the Chinese people's salute to their dauntless fight against U.S. imperialism.

The Cuban people's response to Chinese theatre and their demonstrative outpourings of expressions of friendship for China were instantaneous. In Havana, it was packed houses for all three performances and the enthusiastic audiences repeatedly rose cheering to their feet to turn the occasions into moving demonstrations of solidarity with the Chinese people. Wide coverage by the Havana papers which gave front-page prominence to the Chinese troupe and a telecast of their performance to an estimated audience of a million made the visit a national event in Cuba.

Premier Fidel Castro who witnessed a performance was ardent in his praise when he received Chen Chung-ching,

director of the theatre. He said that everyone on Havana's streets was talking about Chinese art, adding that he liked Chinese art just as he liked China. On behalf of the troupe, Chen Chung-ching expressed great respect for the Cuban people's heroism.

Raul Castro, Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, took time to personally conduct members of the theatre through a Havana agricultural co-op. During a talk with Chen Chung-ching, he said that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's analysis of imperialism was "very correct because imperialism is indeed a paper tiger." Just as Taiwan is a noose into which U.S. imperialism has put its own neck with the other end in the hands of the Chinese people, so is its Cuban policy a noose with the pulling end in the hands of the Cuban people, he said.

Before its tour in Cuba, the theatre had visited Venezuela and Colombia where it also won wide acclaim.

Support for African Peoples

Responding to the call of the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference to mark June 26 as South African Independence Day, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity cabled the African National Congress and, through it, the South African people expressing support for their struggle against racial discrimination and for democratic rights and freedoms. The cable conveyed the consistent sympathy and concern of the 650 million Chinese people for the struggle of the South African people and expressed confidence in their final victory.

* * *

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions sent a cable to the Zanzibar and Pemba Federation of Labour backing the Zanzibar workers' fight against establishment of a U.S. rocket base in their land. In this connection, the Chinese National Women's Federation too conveyed its support in a cable to the Department of Women of the Nationalist Party of Zanzibar.

Chinese, Indian Officials Meet

Chinese and Indian officials began their meeting in Peking on June 15 in accordance with the Joint Communiqué of the Chinese and Indian Premiers issued in New Delhi on April 25 this year.

Present on the Chinese side were: Chang Wen-chin, Director of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, Yang Kung-su, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, and advisers.

Present on the Indian side were: J.S. Mehta, Director of the Northern Division of the External Affairs Ministry, S. Gopal, Director of the Historical Division, and advisers.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu had earlier received the Indian officials and advisers.

CULTURAL NEWS

A Sino-Guinean cultural co-operation programme for 1960 has been signed in Conakry. There will be an exchange of cultural and goodwill delegations for the study of mass education and China will grant scholarships to Guinean students to study in China. A Chinese football team will visit Guinea while the latter will send a sports delegation and a song and dance ensemble to China.

* * *

Two Chinese acrobatic troupes are currently on very successful tours in

the Arab world. A Chinese acrobatic troupe visiting the Yemen at the personal invitation of His Majesty Imam Ahmed, has been performing to thousands of spectators in Hodeidah, Sana and Taiz. King Imam Ahmed and Crown Prince Mohammed El Badr, as well as many Yemeni notables, attended the performances.

Another troupe is winning plaudits in Morocco. In Rabat, King Mohamed V and the royal family attended a performance in the palace, while thousands of enthusiastic spectators flock to its shows in Casablanca and other Moroccan cities.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

MODERN OPERA

▲ **HIT THE AGGRESSOR HARD!** An opera dedicated to the noble spirit of patriotism and internationalism of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

June 28 & 29, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

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

July 1-3, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

PEKING OPERA

▲ **SWALLOW OF DRAGON LAKE** An opera based on a fairy tale. An evil dragon on Lung Tan (Dragon Lake) Mountain causes flood and suffering to the neighbouring people. A fairy swallow turning herself into a beautiful and brave girl, tames the dragon with the help of the villagers. Produced by the Peking Opera Troupe of Kirin Municipality.

June 28 & 29, 7:30 p.m. Zhong He Theatre

KUNQU

▲ **SCHOOL-MASTER TUNGKUO** An opera based on a Chinese folk tale, produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre. Kind-hearted old Tungkuo, believes that even wolves have a better side to their nature, and if kindly treated will be harmless to man. He saves the life of a hunted wolf. But as soon as the danger is over, the wolf turns on his benefactor.

(Watch for dates and places.)

PINGJU OPERA

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

June 28-July 5, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

QUYI

▲ **THE FLYING PHOENIX** A play produced by the Peking Quyi Company

describing how the housewives in a Peking people's commune built a chemical plant from nothing.

June 29 & 30, 7:30 p.m. Ji Xiang Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **GOD OF PLAGUE** A new political satire produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School. It describes how the wrecking of the summit conference by U.S. imperialism and Eisenhower's gangster trip to the Far East rouses an anti-U.S. storm among the Asian peoples, U.S. imperialism is exposed as only making peace gestures while actually preparing for war.

June 28-30, 7:30 p.m. Shiyun Theatre

▲ **FORWARD, HEROIC JAPANESE PEOPLE!** A new play produced by the China Children's Theatre. It describes the nationwide demonstrations in Japan against U.S. imperialism and the Kishi regime.

June 28 & 29, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

▲ **THE ROARING TIDE** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre about the struggle of the people in south Korea against U.S. imperialism.

June 28-July 5, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **FRESH IN THE MEMORY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE** A new play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre about the struggle of the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism and Kuomintang secret agents during the War of Liberation.

June 28-30, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

FILMS

▲ **STORM IN ASIA** A documentary made by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio on the struggles waged by the Asian peoples against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen.

▲ **BATTLE OF SANGKUMRYUNG** A feature film based on the famous battle of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, where the heroism and skill of the Chinese People's Volunteers in tunnel warfare put paid to all enemy attempts to take the height.

▲ **NAMELESS ISLAND** A feature film in colour. Adventure on the Fukien front. Chiang Kai-shek forces take a beating from the navy of People's China.

▲ **HEROIC ISLAND** A feature film. The heroic P.L.A. and people on a front-line island defeat the attacks of the U.S.-backed Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries. Produced by the August First Film Studio.

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

▲ **SENTINELS OF THE HIGH SKY** A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio on the growth and maturing of the Chinese air force during the War to Resist the U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea.

(The above films are being shown in Peking's major cinemas.)

SPORTS

The football team of the Soviet Trade Unions will shortly visit Peking and compete with Chinese teams.

(Watch for dates and places.)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PEKING FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM** Two hundred new works including traditional Chinese paintings, cartoons, graphic art and sculpture. Open daily from 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. June 22-30, At the Auditorium of the Central Academy of Fine Arts

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

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE PAINTINGS** All major schools are represented. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Palace Museum

▲ **NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, etc.

8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. At Palace Museum

8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. At Beihai Park

8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

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