

# PEKING REVIEW

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August 16, 1960

## Sino-Korean Solidarity to Oppose U.S. Aggression and Defend World Peace

China celebrates the Korean liberation anniversary;  
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## Refuting the Statement of the U.S. State Department

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### Brilliant History, Immortal Epic

A description of the new Chinese People's Rev-  
olutionary Military Museum in Peking (p. 17).

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# *When Serfs Stood Up in Tibet*

Report by Anna Louise Strong

Anna Louise Strong follows up her recently published *Tibetan Interviews* with a second book on Tibet, an account of her travels there in 1959. She sketches in the historical background of Tibet, gives the facts on the rebellion launched by the reactionary clique of the upper social strata which was determined to preserve the serf system, and describes the democratic reforms which have been going ahead vigorously there since the revolt was put down.

The author visited cities and monasteries and toured the rural areas; interviewed emancipated serfs, lamas and patriotic patricians. These interviews expose the true character of Tibetan feudal serfdom in all its inhuman cruelty. Together with the author's own observations they also show how the Tibetan people, led by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, have cast off the shackles of serfdom and have started with all other nationalities of China to build a new, happy prosperous socialist life.

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## **They Are Creating Miracles**

A story from real life *They Are Creating Miracles* recounts the experiences of a group of youngsters in a village in Changhua County, Chekiang Province, who, based on their study of Michurin, undertake to tend an experimental agricultural plot. Their communist spirit of boldness in thought, action, and innovation, as well as their serious attitude to study and scientific research reflects the outlook of children in a socialist society, where labour is honoured, and the process of labour lends dignity to those who take part in it.

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# PEKING REVIEW

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August 16, 1960 Vol. III No. 33

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Steel Output: Further Rise

July and August are months of extreme heat and heavy rains in most parts of China. But despite the disconcerting weather, China's steelworkers are boosting output. Determined to keep the production graph climbing, they took effective measures to counteract the weather long before summer set in. As a result initial successes for the third quarter are reported from Kunming, Shanghai, Chungking, Taiyuan, Wuhan and Urumchi in Sinkiang.

Workers of Kunming in the southwestern province of Yunnan scored notable victories in July. In the first 20 days of the month their output of steel and rolled steel rose 53 and 110 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of last month. Steel works in other parts of the country have reported similar successes.

With the solid gains of July in hand, Shanghai's steelworkers went on to score further successes this month. Returns for the first three days of August showed that they had boosted steel output 36.3 per cent over that of the first three days in July. Average daily output rose by nearly 16 per cent.

Chungking's hot and sultry August weather is notorious. The iron and steel works there took no chances but got everything ready to keep working conditions as comfortable as possible whatever happened. The weather ran true to form, but figures for the first five days of the month, as compared with those in the last five days of July, showed that the city's steel works had succeeded in raising output of steel, steel products and pig iron by 21.4, 29.7 and 64 per cent respectively.

Technical innovations played a big part in getting these results. The enthusiasm of the workers in the industry is another big factor, and this was heightened by the example set by leading cadres in the steel works by working down by the furnaces and in the mills, helping to tackle problems together with the workers, and to see

to it that proper arrangements were made for their material well-being.

### Literary and Art Workers' Congress Ends

The third national congress of China's literary and art workers ended its work successfully on August 13. Its 23 days in session was a busy time for delegates to hear reports at general sessions or discuss questions common to all the arts; it was also a busy time of group discussions of these questions and meetings of affiliated unions of writers, artists, musicians, dancers, etc. to conduct their business and discuss their special problems. It was a time, too, of rewarding informal contacts with old colleagues and new friends in the various arts at the many social gatherings, exhibitions and performances arranged for the delegates.

In broad outline, this was a congress which examined and summed up the great achievements and rich experience gained by China in literature and art over the past 11 years and which charted the tasks for the future. It inspired the 2,000 and more delegates to resolve unanimously to raise still higher the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking on literature and art, firmly follow the Party's line on literature and art, and strive for a still greater leap forward in socialist literature and art.

It was a meeting of great unity. In many accents and dialects the representatives of China's millions of professional and spare-time workers on the literary and art front spoke with high hope and confidence in the future of China's revolutionary literature and art.

During the congress, delegates expressed their happiness and appreciation of the attention which the Communist Party and People's Government lavished on literature and art and which has enabled the arts to flourish as never before. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Communist Party and government leaders received the delegates during the congress. Delegates were given reports on the domestic and international situation by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li

Fu-chun. In his report, heard by all the delegates to the congress and by leading members of the government and all the democratic parties, Premier Chou gave a detailed analysis of the situation both at home and throughout the world and put forward the major tasks to be accomplished by China in the future.

These reports gave the assembled writers and artists a precise picture of the excellent world situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind and the flourishing development in China's economic and cultural construction. They have enabled the delegates to visualize clearly the international and national context of their past and future work. In addition, the message of greetings delivered by Lu Ting-yi, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, is a militant programme of action for socialist literature and art. It clearly charts the path of advance for literary and art workers and sets forth their tasks in the future. It generated enormous enthusiasm. During the various general and group discussions, delegates unanimously voiced their determination to realize the tasks the Party and the people have entrusted to them and redouble their efforts in the cause of socialist literature and art.

This determination was finally embodied in the message which the congress sent to the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. There the delegates pledge that they will continue to implement resolutely the Party's line on literature and art. They will, as before, go out amongst the workers, peasants and soldiers, the better to remould their own ideology, develop a solid proletarian world outlook and create fine works of art worthy of our great era. They pledge, too, to stand firm in the forefront of the fight against imperialism and modern revisionism, unite with all progressive and revolutionary writers and artists throughout the world and struggle together with them for a lasting world peace and human progress.

In his closing speech Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, called on literary and art workers to rally in still closer unity round the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, carry the spirit of the congress into their work, and strive for still greater achieve-

ments in China's socialist literature and art. He also stressed how necessary it was to further strengthen the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, enhance solidarity with all progressive and revolutionary writers and artists throughout the world, and work energetically to build a broad united front against the imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

Before the congress ended, it adopted a resolution which unanimously endorsed Kuo Mo-jo's opening speech and Chou Yang's report entitled "The Road of Socialist Literature and Art." The congress further agreed that to "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and "to weed through the old to let the new emerge," under the guidance of the principle of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and the socialist cause, is the most correct, broadest and most creative path for the development of socialist literature and art. The paramount task of literature and art in China, the congress holds, is to use every literary and art form to heighten the level of socialist and communist consciousness and the moral qualities of the whole nation, thoroughly eliminate bourgeois political and ideological influences, and work actively in the service of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The congress adopted the new constitution of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and elected the chairman and vice-chairmen of the federation and its third national committee.

On the evening of its closing session, the federation held a gala banquet and party for all the delegates in the rooms of the Great Hall of the People. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien and Hsi Chung-hsun and other leading members of the Party and the Government attended. Well-known artists, who were also delegates to the congress, gave fine performances. There were also film shows, plays and dancing till past midnight.

### **Technicians for Agriculture**

Chungking gets news headlines again. It attracted the nation's attention as a pioneer in organizing urban collective life and in the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. Now it is setting

an example by sending more than 36,000 technicians to the countryside to help speed up the technical transformation of agriculture.

Industrial departments all over the country are making all-out efforts to help agriculture carry on the leap forward in its production. They are sending the people's communes tractors, improved farm tools, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, lorries, irrigation machinery, generators and other kinds of machinery needed to modernize agricultural production. They are also sending technical personnel in increasing numbers to help the people's communes build and run their own industries, repair and make improved tools, pass on their technical know-how and train skilled hands.

The success of the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution is largely responsible for making all this possible. With the advance of mechanization and automation, more workers are freed for employment where they are urgently needed. These columns have already reported how Chungking, a rising industrial centre in Szechuan, sent 80,000 workers to reinforce key projects or to staff newly commissioned enterprises in the province. Now it is making another major contribution in sending its technicians to aid agriculture.

Being skilled hands, these workers are playing a big role in speeding up the pace of agriculture's technical transformation. More than 10,000 of them have settled down in Pahnien County in the city's environs. They are now the nucleus of a highly skilled technical force which is helping to transform agricultural production in the area. In the short space of a few months since their transfer, they have helped the rural people's communes install or repair many machine tools for making farm tools, pumps, rice transplanters and other machines. With their help, too, the irrigated area has been extended, and many small power stations have been built.

Aid from these skilled workers, however, is by no means confined to the purely technical field. Their years of experience in well-organized industrial enterprises have enabled them to help many people's communes put their management and labour organization on a sounder and more efficient basis.

## To the Grass-Roots Level

News of a new development in the practice of leading cadres going to the front line of production is being featured prominently in the national press these days.

Since last month industrial, communications and transport departments directly under the central authorities have sent nearly a hundred working teams to the grass-roots level. Each team has about 20 members, composed of leading cadres, engineers and technicians. The metallurgical, machine-building, coal, water conservancy and power, chemical, textile, railways and other ministries were quick to adopt the idea. Ministers and vice-ministers themselves took the leadership of teams. They have gone to key factories or mines and to construction sites to work together with the rank and file, give timely and practical guidance on the spot and help solve crucial problems in boosting production.

Bringing mature experience, efficient leadership and high level skill with them, these teams are well equipped to help industrial enterprises at the actual production front increase efficiency and output. They are also paying special attention to the question of giving all possible aid to agriculture, a major task at present. Such teams from the Ministry of Chemical Industry, for instance, are working together with organizations in various areas affiliated to the industry on concrete measures to expand their plants producing fertilizers and increase output. Two vice-ministers of the ministry have made detailed on-the-spot inspections with working teams in Shanghai, Nanking, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and other places. The material they gather will be used as the basis for swift implementation of plans. Teams from the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery going out to various areas are centring attention mainly on the production and supply of tractors, irrigation machinery and farm tools for harvesting and ploughing this coming autumn.

The sending of technical teams to the grass-roots level has also been found to be highly fruitful. The Ministry of Metallurgy has sent out 27 such teams to help small blast furnaces in various localities raise their output of metal and its quality

and solve other technical questions. The First Ministry of Machine-Building has organized 23 technical teams to tour the various provinces and spread the new techniques and experience gained in the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution.

## Mutual-Aid Teams in Tibet

Recent reports from Tibet all point up one fundamental fact: When the people come into their own they bring into full play their initiative and creativeness in the advance to happiness and prosperity.

Freed from slavery and feudal serfdom, the Tibetan peasants are stepping out on the road of co-operative farming. They have organized more than 8,400 mutual-aid teams, embracing 100,000 peasant households or 85 per cent of the total in those areas where democratic reforms have been completed. In some areas, including Loka, Lingtze and Gyantse and in Lhasa, over 90 per cent of the peasant households have joined mutual-aid teams.

These developments started last winter when land was distributed to the tillers. With the experience of this and the rest of the democratic reform movement behind them, the peasants have greatly heightened their political consciousness and labour enthusiasm. They eagerly responded to the Communist Party's call to organize mutual-aid teams. Their pooled efforts in this embryonic form of socialism helped to make up for their lack of farm tools and draught animals. It was a powerful inner voice too in their hearts that beckoned them on to take these first steps to socialism. The peasants said: "In the past we suffered together; now we want to enjoy our new life together. The Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung delivered us from serfdom; we will follow the Party and Chairman Mao for ever!"

The solitariness which reigned for ages over the Tibetan Plateau seems to have vanished overnight. Peasants are now working in unison with the joy and vigour of rejuvenation, emulating one another in their concerted efforts to raise a rich harvest this year.

They are drawing on the advanced farming experience of their Han brothers, putting into practice the measures set out in the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture, cultivating



Off to the Harvest on the Tibet Plateau  
Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Lei Jung-hou

"experimental plots" and high-yield fields. They have built many water conservancy works over the past few months, and are steadily extending the area under irrigation. They accumulated enough manure to give each *khal* (about one *mu*) of land a basic dressing of 10,000 to 15,000 *jin*. They have also built over 1,200 works producing fertilizers by indigenous methods, and organized many technical teams to repair and make various kinds of farm tools.

Tibetan peasants are beginning to realize what collective efforts can do. It was their mutual-aid teams that enabled them to start spring ploughing and sowing 20 to 30 days earlier than usual. Together, they have been able to work their fields with meticulous care. Now the crops are ripening; a bumper harvest is in sight. They expect to harvest about 20 days earlier than usual.

These gains have shown in practice that the bigger the co-operative pool is, the greater are its resources. In many places Tibetan peasants are already merging the small mutual-aid teams of a dozen or so households into larger ones.

# China Celebrates Korean Liberation Anniversary

The Chinese people celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Korea on August 15 as one of their own red-letter days. In Peking and eleven other cities throughout the country, hundreds of thousands took part in special Sino-Korean Friendship Week festivities, turning the occasion into a magnificent demonstration of support for the Korean people and solidarity of the socialist camp. A Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation led by Kim Jong Hang, Minister of Higher Education and Member of the Standing Committee of the Association, came to China especially for the occasion, while a China-Korea Friendship Association Delegation headed by President of the Association and Minister of Public Health Li Teh-chuan went to Pyongyang to join the Korean celebrations.

Festivities commemorating the Korean liberation anniversary were especially rich and varied. Aside from citywide rallies, many factories, people's communes and schools held their own anniversary meetings and parties, and great numbers of people attended special showings of Korean films and photo exhibitions.

Climaxing the celebrations in Peking were an on-the-eve mass rally sponsored by China's popular organizations and the Korean Ambassador's reception on August 15. Following are the full text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the Ambassador's reception and reports on greetings from the Chinese Communist Party and Government leaders and the Peking mass rally.—Ed.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Dear Comrade Ambassador,  
Dear Comrade Leader of the Delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association,  
Comrades and Friends,

**T**ODAY is the glorious 15th anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people. We attend with elation this reception given by our Comrade Ambassador. On behalf of the Chinese people and the Government, I wish to express warmest congratulations to the heroic Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Fifteen years ago today, the Korean people liberated the northern part of their fatherland with the help of the great Soviet Army. With this, the people in northern Korea ended for good the history of their enslavement and became the true masters of their own country. After liberation, the Korean people, under the firm leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, undertook far-reaching revolutionary tasks. With

unparalleled heroism they defeated the frantic attacks of the world's most powerful imperialism—the U.S. aggressors, and on the ruins left by war launched a stubborn struggle for the vigorous rehabilitation of the national economy and high-speed socialist construction. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a socialist country with a modern industry and co-operative agriculture. It is standing vigilant on the eastern front of the socialist camp, safeguarding Asian and world peace.

**T**HE path traversed by the Korean people is full of battles and victories. The history of Korea in the past 15 years proves that the will of a revolutionary people to win liberation is indestructible. Shortly after they stood up, the Korean people were faced with the serious threat of being enslaved once again by U.S. imperialism armed to the teeth. However, through indomitable heroic struggles, the Korean people ultimately won victory in their war against aggression and safeguarded the fruits of their revolution. The history of Korea in the past 15 years also proves that the desire of a liberated people to create a beautiful life is irresistible. Although armed attack by U.S. imperialism caused unthinkable difficulties to their constructive work, the Korean people, relying on their own industrious hands, have finally rebuilt their socialist fatherland. The struggles and victories of the Korean people have provided valuable experience and set a brilliant example for all peoples striving for independence, freedom, democracy and prosperity.

The experience of the struggle of the Korean people and that of other peoples since the Second World War has shown again and again that U.S. imperialism, replacing the aggressive bloc of Germany, Italy and Japan, has become the most vicious enemy of the people of the whole world. U.S. imperialism brings calamity wherever it thrusts its tentacles. But the more evils U.S. imperialism does, the more it arouses the resistance of the people of the world. The many countries of the world controlled and enslaved by U.S. imperialism are actually all volcanoes under its feet, which are erupting one after another. In recent months, large-scale mass struggles broke out in succession in south Korea, Turkey and Japan, and several days ago, a military coup d'etat against U.S. imperialist domination took place in Laos. All these have borne out Chairman Mao Tse-tung's prediction: "The storm of the struggles waged by the oppressed peoples of the various countries in Asia against imperialism and its lackeys will witness an even greater upsurge." We believe that this prediction is applicable not only to Asia, but certainly to the whole world. However, U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by nature has not learnt any lesson from the series of failures it has sustained. U.S.

imperialism is still stubbornly persisting in its policy of hostility to the peoples of the whole world and stepping up its aggressive and expansionist activities all over the world. While carrying out aggression and provocation, against the socialist countries, U.S. imperialism is taking the offensive in a most sinister way against the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the people's progressive cause in various countries. Lately, U.S. imperialism has been trying, through the Organization of American States, to coerce the Latin American countries into enforcing an economic blockade and even carrying out armed intervention against Cuba. Flaunting the flag of the United Nations, U.S. imperialism is penetrating further into the Congo, and stepping up its plot of placing the Congo under international control and dismembering it. U.S. imperialism is attempting to make use of SEATO to interfere with the coup d'etat in Laos. But no matter what tricks U.S. imperialism may employ, its criminal objectives cannot be covered up. The Cuban people have long ago indicated their firm determination not to allow Cuba to become a second Guatemala. The Congolese people are determined to safeguard the independence and unity of their motherland. The Laotian people are resolved to take the path of peace, neutrality, independence and prosperity. In the present situation which is most favourable to the people's struggle all over the world, no force on earth can prevent the Cuban, Congolese and Laotian peoples from attaining their aims, no force on earth can prevent the final victory of the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive cause of the people of the world.

**H**AVING been subjected to protracted imperialist aggression and oppression, both the Chinese and Korean peoples have always cherished a profound sympathy for all the oppressed peoples in their liberation struggles, and given them resolute support. The Chinese people resolutely support the Laotian people in their struggle to shake off U.S. imperialist domination and enslavement. They resolutely support the peoples of the Congo and the other African countries in their struggle to oppose colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence. They resolutely support the heroic Cuban people in their just struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and safeguard their national sovereignty. They are willing to give the Cuban people who are fighting for independence and freedom every possible aid without any conditions attached. We believe that, with the support of the peoples of the socialist countries, of the other Latin American countries and all the other peace-loving peoples and countries, the Cuban people will certainly be able to smash all activities of intervention, blockade and sabotage by U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese and Korean Governments have worked persistently to ease international tension, strive for peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems, and defend peace in the Far East and the world. More than two years ago, China, on its own initiative, withdrew all the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly put forward proposals for the peaceful reunification of its fatherland. Yesterday, Prime Minister Kim Il Sung, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea, put forward new proposals for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Chinese Government has always stood for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and, in its efforts to settle by peaceful means the dispute between China and the United States in the Taiwan Straits area, has not even refused to conduct negotiations with the U.S. aggressors who are in forcible occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. In order to bring about peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, the Chinese Government has also repeatedly proposed that all the countries of Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, sign a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this whole region an area free of nuclear weapons.

**W**HILE the Chinese and Korean Governments are making these efforts for peace, U.S. imperialism has persisted in its policies of war and aggression. The U.S. forces of aggression are hanging on in south Korea, obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea. The U.S. Government, in open violation of the Armistice Agreement, has introduced new-type weapons into south Korea, and continually carried out provocative military manoeuvres near the demilitarized zone. The armed forces of the United States continue the forcible occupation of China's territory of Taiwan, prowl in the Taiwan Straits, and continually violate China's territorial sea and air space. The U.S. Government hastily concluded a treaty of military alliance with the Japanese Government in an attempt to step up the revival of Japanese militarism as the vanguard of U.S. imperialist aggression in the Far East. Recently, the U.S. Government brashly rejected the Chinese Government's proposal for the conclusion of a peace pact by the countries of Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States. All this has exposed still more clearly before the people of the world its ugly visage of fear of peaceful coexistence and unwillingness to give up its policy of war threats.

The Chinese and Korean peoples suffered in the past and now still suffer aggression by U.S. imperialism; therefore they have a deep understanding of the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. The foreign policy of peace pursued by our two Governments is unshakable. It is precisely for the purpose of defending world peace that our two countries resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism's policies of war and aggression. We are deeply convinced that so long as the Chinese and Korean peoples, together with the other peoples in the socialist camp and the other peace-loving people of the whole world, strengthen their unity and persist in their struggles, the peaceful reunification of Korea will certainly be realized, Taiwan will certainly be liberated and peace in the Far East and the world will certainly be preserved.

Comrades and friends! In celebrating this glorious day — the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people, we review with great elation the tremendous development of the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. China and Korea are friendly neighbours relying on each other like the lips and the teeth; they are also intimate brothers in the big socialist family headed by the Soviet Union. In the past 15 years, our two peoples have always supported each other and advanced together whether in the struggle against U.S.

imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace or in socialist construction. Our friendship is truly a friendship sealed by the blood we have shed together, a noble internationalist friendship. We believe that, in the years ahead, our two peoples will certainly unite even more closely and make even greater contributions to the strengthening of the might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and to the advancement of our common cause.

I propose a toast

to the prosperity and flourishing of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the ever-lasting fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples,

to the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union,

to world peace, and

to the health of the leading comrades of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!

## Message of Greetings

ON the eve of the anniversary, Party and Government leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent joint greetings to Korean leaders. Addressed to Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kuh, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the message extended warmest fraternal greetings to the Korean Workers' Party and the Government and people of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. It hailed the great advances of the Korean people along the path of socialism, lauding the outstanding achievements scored on all fronts in socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It declared that the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, in consistently pursuing a foreign policy of peace and resolutely opposing U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, had made great contributions to safeguarding peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland has, it noted, won the widespread support of all peace-loving peoples and countries. The Chinese people, stated the message, pledge always to stand by the Korean people and with them struggle to the end against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

The message further declared that the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples sealed in blood has evolved and consolidated in the common cause of opposing U.S. aggression, defending world peace and building socialism. It emphasized that this friendship is based on and develops through Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the Chinese people will continuously exert every effort to develop it and strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

## Peking's Celebrations

PEKING'S celebrations of the Korean liberation anniversary culminated in a mass rally on August 14. Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling, Premier Chou En-lai, other leaders of the Government and people's organizations, and prominent members of the former Chinese People's Volunteers attended. Korean Ambassador Li Young Ho, members of the Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation, the Korean film delegation and many other Korean visitors in Peking were guests of honour.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, addressing the rally extended heartiest congratulations to the fraternal Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people. Emphasizing that the most important factor contributing to the remarkable successes of the Korean people in the brief period of fifteen years is that they have the leadership of a staunch Marxist-Leninist Party, the Korean Workers' Party, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien declared: Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people, consistently adhering to the internationalist spirit, have worked continuously to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and oppose modern revisionism represented by Tito. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, situated on the eastern front of the socialist camp, has moreover made important contributions in opposing the policies of war and aggression of imperialism headed by the United States and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. By their heroic resistance, the Korean people laid bare the true features of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger and proved that so long as the oppressed people rise in resolute struggle, the activities of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism can be defeated. The Korean people's contributions to the cause of world peace and human progress have won widespread praise and admiration from the peace-loving people and countries. The Chinese people are proud to have such a neighbour as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien continued: There exists a profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples, which has been consolidated and developed in protracted struggles against common enemies, and has stood the serious test of commonly experienced life-and-death trials and hardships. China's past revolutionary movements received the support of the Korean people. The Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized jointly with us the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army to resist Japanese imperialist aggression. Our two countries, after respectively attaining liberation, further established such close relations as those between lips and teeth. The Korean people's war of defence against U.S. aggression preserved the security of our country and gave tremendous support to our people's peaceful construction. In this great and just war, the best sons and daughters of both our peoples fought shoulder to shoulder, and their blood flowed together. This was a concentrated expression of the noble proletarian internationalist spirit of our two peoples. The com-



radeship-in-arms of our two peoples sealed in blood has greatly promoted the all-round development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries. The Chinese people will for ever unite closely with the Korean people and, together with them, will support, help and learn from each other and make their utmost contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the development of our common cause.

Severely condemning U.S. imperialist war activities in south Korea and U.S. efforts to undermine the Korean Armistice Agreement, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien declared: U.S. provocations in south Korea are a component part of its overall war and aggressive activities. The series of moves by U.S. imperialism aggravating international tension and endangering world peace since the intrusion into Soviet air space of its U-2 plane show that not only is there not the slightest change in its policies of war and aggression, but that it is redoubling its efforts for arms expansion and war preparations and vigorously plotting new adventures. To cover up its new activities of aggression and expansion and diverting the attention of the people of the world, U.S. imperialism is once more playing its old trick of thief calling "stop thief!" and harping on the old tune of slander and calumny against the Chinese people, branding China as "belligerent" and "aggressor," etc. But lies cannot conceal facts. These shameless slanders by U.S. imperialism cannot do the least harm to the great, peace-loving Chinese people, but will further expose its own gangster features.

Refuting the U.S. imperialist slander against China, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien emphasized: What the Chinese people are resolutely opposed to is U.S. imperialism's

policies of war and aggression, not the American people by any means. We were, still are and will always be friendly towards the American people.

**K**OREAN Ambassador Li Young Ho in his speech declared that the history of the last fifteen years was for the Korean people one of struggle to build a socialist paradise by creative labour and of victories over the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors. He pointed out that achievements in socialist construction in the northern half of Korea have become reliable guarantees for the peaceful reunification of Korea and a powerful motive force inspiring the people in south Korea to struggle against U.S. colonial rule.

"In their struggle for socialism and peace," the Ambassador stated, "the Korean people will further strengthen their unity and solidarity with the peoples of the great Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other countries in the socialist camp, further strengthen their friendship and solidarity with all the peace-loving people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, and exert themselves to the utmost to fulfil in all respects their international obligations to this great cause."

The Korean Ambassador concluded: The friendship and unity of our two peoples is confirmed in blood and has withstood the test of arduous struggle and tempering. In the common struggle against imperialist aggression and in developing close co-operation in socialist construction, our two countries are further strengthening their traditional ties of friendship. No force on earth can undermine the militant friendship and unity of the peoples of Korea and China.

人民日報  
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## Refuting the Statement of the U.S. State Department

*Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on August 13, 1960. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**W**HO loves peace and who is an enthusiast for war—this can be discerned most clearly from one's attitude on the question of peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

China's attitude is clear-cut and consistent. Both in his message of greetings sent on July 30 to the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament in Tokyo and in his speech at the reception given by the Swiss Ambassador to China to celebrate the Swiss National Day on August 1, Premier Chou En-lai publicly advocated that the countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make

this entire region a nuclear weapon free area. This has been the consistent stand of the Chinese Government. As early as in July 1955, Premier Chou En-lai proposed: "The Chinese people hope that the countries of Asia and the Pacific region, including the United States, will sign a pact of collective peace to replace the antagonistic military blocs now existing in this part of the world." Since then, the Chinese Government has repeatedly reiterated this proposal and advocated that Asia and the Pacific region be turned into a nuclear weapon free area.

### China's Consistent Stand for Peace

This is a manifestation of the principle of peaceful coexistence pursued by the Chinese Government in its peaceful foreign policy. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were first initiated by the Chinese and

Indian Governments and set down for the first time in the Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and India concluded by the Chinese and Indian Governments in 1954. Subsequently, China has all along upheld these principles in its diplomatic relations with all countries and achieved remarkable success, establishing friendly relations with many Asian, African and European countries which stand for peace and neutrality. Not long ago, China concluded a treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression with Burma and an agreement on the Sino-Burmese boundary question, and a treaty of peace and friendship with Nepal and an agreement on the Sino-Nepalese boundary question. China and Burma recently again reached complete agreement in the talks on the boundary question. All these are good examples of the implementation of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Premier Chou En-lai's reiteration of the proposal for the signing of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression by the countries in Asia and the Pacific region is intended to extend the relations of peaceful coexistence confirmed in the Sino-Burmese and Sino-Nepalese treaties to all countries in Asia and the Pacific region. If this proposal is realized, peaceful coexistence among the countries in Asia and the Pacific region can be ensured and the tension in this area relaxed. This is undoubtedly of immense significance to the promotion of peace in Asia and the Pacific region and throughout the world.

Premier Chou En-lai's peace initiative has been universally welcomed by fair-minded public opinion in all the countries of the world, the Asian countries in particular. The Burma National United Front in a statement points out that if the countries in Asia and along the Pacific coasts can carry out Premier Chou En-lai's proposal it will be most beneficial to world peace and peace in Asia and the Pacific region. The Burmese Peace Committee in a statement urges the governments of the countries concerned and the peace-loving people to do their utmost for the realization of Premier Chou En-lai's peace proposal. The Cambodian weekly *Nationalist* says: "The proposal made by Chou En-lai is very important." The Cambodian paper *Mittapheap* says: "The peace-loving peoples of the world and the peoples of Southeast Asia including the Cambodian people consider that the proposal of Chou En-lai is timely and expresses fully the peaceful will of the Chinese people." The Indonesian paper *Harian Fadjar* points out in an editorial that this kind of peace pact will benefit all the peoples of Asia. Delegates of many countries to the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament in Tokyo warmly acclaimed and supported Premier Chou En-lai's proposal. The general resolution adopted by this conference explicitly states: "We demand the establishment of atom-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region and in central Europe, and the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the Asian and Pacific countries."

But this popular proposal of the Chinese Government has been categorically rejected by the U.S. Government. The U.S. State Department on August 1 hastily issued a statement branding China's proposal as "only another meaningless propaganda gesture on the part of the Chinese communists" and alleging "extreme Chinese communist belligerence." This stand of the U.S. Government is also

consistent. For many years now, the U.S. Government has invariably turned down China's peace proposals, rejected peaceful coexistence, persisted in pursuing its policies of aggression and war, trampled on the independence of many Asian countries, encroached upon their sovereignty and interfered in their internal affairs, ceaselessly strengthened and expanded the aggressive military blocs it has rigged up in Asia, actively revived the militarist forces in Japan, attempted to turn Japan into the main U.S. base for launching nuclear war in Asia and the Pacific region, shipped missiles and nuclear weapons into south Korea and Okinawa and posed an increasingly serious threat to the peace and security of Asia and the Pacific region. U.S. imperialism has done all these evil things, yet it slanders China as being "extremely belligerent." To what lengths of absurdity has it gone!

### Gangster's Logic

What does this so-called "extreme belligerence" mean? The U.S. State Department in its statement listed three big "charges" against China. One "charge" is "aggression in the Taiwan Straits." "The Taiwan Straits" are full of rolling waves; there is absolutely no question of "aggression" there. What the U.S. State Department referred to is Taiwan and the off-shore islands. But Taiwan and the off-shore islands are China's territory. To liberate these places is the sacred and inviolable sovereign right of the Chinese people. How can it be called "aggression"? Can there be such an absurd notion in the world that one can commit aggression against oneself? The point here is that for ten long years now, U.S. imperialism has occupied China's territory of Taiwan and in the Taiwan Straits area has frequently launched military provocations and war threats against the Chinese mainland. The Chinese people are firmly opposed to these criminal acts of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism; they resolutely demand the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area and wage a head-on struggle against the military provocations and war threats of U.S. imperialism. This is fully justified. China is a socialist state. Like all socialist states, China will absolutely not permit aggression against other countries. At the same time, it will absolutely not permit other countries to encroach on its territory and sovereignty. The Soviet people are firmly opposed to the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism in clamouring for the "liberation" of the three Union Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The Polish people are firmly opposed to the mad plan of the U.S.-backed West German militarists to "recover" the western territory of Poland. The people of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are firmly opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation of the southern parts of these two countries. The Japanese people are firmly opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation of Okinawa. The Indonesian people are firmly opposed to Dutch imperialist occupation of West Irian. Likewise, the Chinese people are firmly opposed to U.S. imperialist occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. These are matters that concern the preservation of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. No nation with self-respect can ever permit its territory being occupied by another

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## SLANDER AGAINST CHINA BOOMERANGS

Speaking at a banquet in honour of the Burmese Cultural and Goodwill Art Troupe now visiting Peking, Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared on August 13: The fact that China and Burma live side by side on friendly terms is eloquent proof that, so long as both parties have a sincere desire for friendship, states with different social systems can peacefully coexist. Some Western countries with ulterior motives have recently alleged that China has abandoned the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The development of the friendly relations between China and Burma gives the lie to such slander.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi added: We are happy to note that the proposal recently reiterated by Premier Chou En-lai calling for the conclusion of a peace pact of

mutual non-aggression among countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, turning that area into a nuclear weapon free zone, has been warmly received and acclaimed by the Burmese people and peace-loving people the world over. The U.S. Government, however, has rejected China's peace proposal. This is striking evidence of who it is that does not desire peaceful coexistence, wants to maintain tension and persists in the policy of war and aggression.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: The will of the people of the world for peace is, however, irresistible. Those who deliberately undermine world peace will inevitably suffer the consequences of their own evil deeds.

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country while keeping silent and doing nothing about it. To brand the Chinese people's opposition to U.S. imperialist occupation of Taiwan as "belligerent" is entirely the gangster's logic of U.S. imperialism. It is precisely U.S. imperialism and no other which is truly and extremely belligerent.

The second "charge" is "the savage repression of Tibet." This "charge" does not hold water either. Tibet is a part of China. The quelling by the Chinese Government of the rebellion of the reactionary serf-owners in the Tibet Region was entirely China's domestic affair. With the overthrow of the savage serf system, a path to a happy life has been opened for the Tibetan people. Even in the United States, when capitalism was on the upgrade, Abraham Lincoln was compelled to launch a civil war for the emancipation of the Negro slaves. Has the U.S. Government even forgotten this piece of history? Therefore, there is absolutely no question of so-called "belligerence" here. It is those who attempted to interfere in China's quelling of the rebellion in Tibet and use it as a pretext to stir up trouble that give expression to their belligerence.

### Turning Black into White

The third "charge" is "poisonous anti-American propaganda." It appears that the gentlemen in Washington very much hate the Chinese people's thorough exposure of, and firm opposition to, their crimes of aggression, armament expansion and war preparations. That is why they consider this "poisonous." But what else can we do about it? A Chinese saying puts it well: "Do not do it if you don't want others to know it." Since U.S. imperialism has frenziedly undertaken armaments expansion and war preparations, carried out expansion and aggression everywhere, threatened and trampled on the independence and sovereignty of many countries and endangered world peace, how can the peace-loving people the world over not expose and oppose it? True, the Chinese people have exposed and opposed the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war thoroughly, firmly, consistently and unremittingly. The Chinese people are firmly opposed to the U.S.

aggressors' occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. Together with the peoples of all other countries in the socialist camp, they are struggling to safeguard world peace and for the victory of the cause of socialism. They unhesitatingly give full sympathy and support to the struggles of the peoples of Japan, south Korea, Turkey, Algeria, the Congo, Cuba and the peoples of all other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America against the imperialists and colonialists headed by the United States, they extend sympathy and support to the struggles of the peoples of Western Europe, North America and Australasia for world peace and social progress. The Chinese people do this not only because they have thoroughly learnt from their own experience in past decades that U.S. imperialism is their most vicious enemy and also the most vicious enemy of the peoples of all countries in the world, but also because they believe that all these struggles are part of the overall struggle for world peace and human progress; the more these struggles develop, the greater guarantee will there be for world peace. The Chinese people have always held that the just struggles of the peoples of various countries are indispensable support to us while giving support to these struggles is our sacred international obligation. If exposure of and opposition to U.S. policies of aggression and war are regarded as "belligerent," then the peoples of all the countries in the world would be "belligerent" and only U.S. imperialism, utterly vicious and evil, and its lackeys would be "peace-loving." This, of course, is completely turning black into white.

Thus it is clear that none of the three big "charges" which the U.S. State Department has vainly attempted to pin on the Chinese people can stand. U.S. imperialism is talking complete nonsense when it uses these frame-up charges to slander China as being "extremely belligerent." Where in the world can be found such an "extremely belligerent" country which has not only signed treaties of peace, friendship and mutual non-aggression with its neighbouring countries but also proposes to conclude a collective peace pact of mutual non-aggression with many countries? Can it be that the United States which refuses

to conclude such a collective peace pact is a peace-loving country?

### Liars Put on the Spot

U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries in various countries have ceaselessly repeated the slander that China is "belligerent." This is merely a base and clumsy method of calumny and can deceive nobody. They can never succeed in their vain attempt to isolate China in this way. We are confident that the overwhelming majority of the people of the world, including the workers, peasants, progressive national bourgeoisie and progressive intellectuals, sympathize with and support us. The latest powerful proof of this is that peace-loving public opinion in all countries has universally praised and supported Premier Chou En-lai's proposal. As for the modern revisionists and their followers who have gone so far as to parrot the U.S. imperialist calumny and slander and cry vociferously that China is "belligerent," that it "wants war," that it "does not want peace" and "does not want peaceful coexistence," and who have fabricated the lie that China attempts to "push forward the world revolution" "by means of war," etc.,—all this amounts to nothing less

than throwing themselves into the position of apologists for imperialism. This will do China no harm at all but will put themselves in a pretty fix.

The Chinese people have nothing but contempt for all this vituperation. They will never slacken their efforts to expose and fight against the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and will continue to give firm support to the just struggles of all peoples. China will steadfastly and unswervingly continue with its peaceful foreign policy, strive to coexist peacefully with countries with different social systems and work to bring about a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among the countries in Asia and around the Pacific and make this region a nuclear weapon free area. The Chinese people are fully aware that realization of any proposal which really serves world peace is possible only by relying on repeated struggles of the masses of all nations against the imperialist forces headed by the United States which are hostile to world peace and frustrating their plans for aggression and war. It is the firm belief of the Chinese people that so long as the peoples of all countries maintain their vigilance and persist in their struggle world peace will surely be won.

## Strengthen the People's Struggle, Defeat The Enemy of Peace

*Following is a slightly abridged translation of the editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on August 11, 1960. Subheads are ours.—Ed.*

**T**HE Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament, having unanimously adopted on August 9 the Tokyo Appeal and the general resolution and recommendations for international joint actions, brought its work to a triumphant conclusion. This conference, attended by delegates of 28 countries from the various continents of the world and of ten international organizations as well as 10,000 representatives from the cities and countryside throughout Japan, was indeed a militant world conference, a grand review of the peace forces in opposition to U.S. imperialism on an extensive basis.

### Who Is Threatening World Peace?

At the conference there were animated discussions among Japanese peace partisans and those of other countries of the world who exchanged experiences in the peace movement and came to the clear realization that the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression is threatening world peace and blocks the way to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The network of military bases by which the United States attempts to enmesh the world is the main source of the nuclear war danger, declared Ceylonese delegate Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana. The United States also tramples in the dust the sovereignty of those nations where it

has established bases, she added. Exposing the merchants of death in the United States who are trying hard to disguise themselves as friends of peace, she appealed to all present at the conference to wage a mighty struggle against the forces of war pretending to be the defenders of peace and freedom. As long as imperialism remains, said Indian delegate Mansoor Gilani, there will be no stable world peace. It is U.S. imperialism, declared Chilean delegate Jose Venturelli, that has created the threat of war in Latin America. And Inejiro Asanuma, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, emphatically pointed out that so far as the Japanese people are concerned, genuine peace can only be ensured by abolishing all U.S. bases in Japan and the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance. The Sudanese delegate Ahmed Mohamed Kheir stated that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of the Asian-African countries and of other countries of the world. He called upon the peace-loving peoples of the various continents to unite and fight their common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

### The Way to Win Peace

At this conference, delegates from different countries reached a common understanding that peace can be won only through the struggle of the people. This is accurately reflected in the Tokyo Appeal as adopted by the conference:

In order to realize peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems and protest against aggression

and war, the peoples of the world are more and more strongly demanding a ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs, total disarmament, abrogation of military alliance treaties, and liquidation of foreign military bases.

These demands of the peoples of the world should and surely can be achieved through the resolute struggles against the imperialist and colonialist forces, led by the United States, who reject all these demands.

The conference stressed that the movement for national independence is an important component part of the cause of world peace. The Indonesian delegate affirmed that the peace movement and national independence movement are indivisible and referred to the fight of the Japanese people against the new "Security Treaty" as a most striking example. "We are now living in an unprecedented epoch in human history," says the Tokyo Appeal, "of liberation of the oppressed races and peoples. For this great cause the movements for peace and for independence of the peoples are being advanced with firm solidarity."

### Full Support for Premier Chou's Peace Proposal

The peace proposal of Premier Chou En-lai concerning the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Asian and Pacific regions evoked a powerful response from the conference. Delegate after delegate, especially those from Asian countries, expressed full support. The Indonesian delegate considered Premier Chou's peace proposal to be fully in accord with the Bandung principles. All the peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions would support it because it is in the interest of the peoples of various countries. The Ceylonese delegate voiced the opinion that Premier Chou's peace proposal reflects the common demand of the Asian peoples. It is the touchstone for testing genuine or false claims of devotion to peace; anyone who is really for peace should accept this proposal.

The general resolution of the conference fully reflects the determination of the delegates of the various countries to defend world peace and wage a blow-for-blow struggle against the policy of war and aggression of the imperialists headed by the United States. The general resolution sharply condemns the war schemes of U.S. imperialism, and appeals to the peoples of the Asian countries and the peace forces of the world to unite closely with the Japanese people and launch a joint struggle to ban nuclear weapons, abrogate the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, stop the revival of Japanese militarism and strengthen the peace movement. The general resolution appeals to the peoples of the world to resist U.S. aggressive military treaty organizations and oppose the war preparations by the United States in the south of Viet Nam, West Irian and other places. It demands the establishment of an atomic weapons free zone in the Asian-Pacific region and in central Europe; the conclusion of a mutual non-aggression treaty among the Asian and Pacific countries; the withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from Okinawa and Taiwan; and the reunification of Korea and Viet Nam.

The militant will and ardent spirit displayed by the delegates to the conference in the course of discussions and in the series of resolutions adopted by the conference

make it clear that the people of Japan and other countries of the world are full of confidence and determination to defend world peace. The various resolutions adopted by the conference will undoubtedly mobilize and inspire still broader masses of people to rise and fight more resolutely against U.S. imperialism and to defend peace. This conference was a great victory for the peace-loving forces of the world. It demonstrated that the consciousness of the people the world over is rising daily; it proved that, no matter to what means they resort, the attempt of imperialism and all reactionaries, including modern revisionism, to halt the advance of the masses is futile.

### Mass Demand and Initiative

The all-round victory registered by this conference was also a vivid reflection of the greatly enhanced consciousness of the Japanese people. The determination of the valiant Japanese people to fight against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has waxed ever stronger. On the eve of the opening of the conference, participants in a peace parade on a mammoth scale hitherto unknown in Japan made a triumphant entry into Tokyo. Those progressively taking part in this tremendous peace march totalled 22 million; crossing mountains and rivers and passing through numerous towns and villages they covered 10,000 kilometres; passing more than 200 U.S. and Japanese military bases they everywhere roused the people to fight stubbornly for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, to oppose military bases and ban nuclear weapons. This great demonstration on a scale without precedent in the world, deeply moved the participants in the conference and added enormous strength to it. The fight of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, so overwhelming and so varied in form, is convincing proof of the truth that the peace movement, once combined with the vital interests and demands of tens of millions of people and imbued with initiative of the masses, will generate extraordinary strength and frustrate the imperialist war plans.

On the contrary, if the strength of the masses is not relied on to wage resolute struggles and the peace movement is confined to a few people of the upper strata making appeals or indulging in idle talk in salons, this movement is bound to lack vitality and will not be able to compel imperialism to back down. The fact that every world conference against A- and H-bombs makes great contributions to the cause of banning nuclear weapons, opposing wars of aggression and defending peace is inseparable from the inspiration and support it receives from the mass struggles of the Japanese people. Japan is the only country in the world that has suffered the scourge of nuclear weapons. The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States took several hundred thousand Japanese lives and to this very day has caused tens of thousands to live under the shadow of death, racked by the torments of disease. U.S. hydrogen bomb tests conducted on the Pacific high seas tragically killed or wounded many Japanese sailors and fishermen. Today, U.S. imperialism is turning all Japan into a base for launching nuclear war and is trying to drag the whole Japanese nation into a still more horrible abyss. And it is for this very reason that the Japanese people have consistently stood in the front lines of the battle against the use of nuclear weapons. The conference which has

met successively in Japan has naturally combined the sentiments and demands of the Japanese people in their firm opposition to nuclear weapons with the aspirations of the people of the whole world. This conference, in particular, was convened in the excellent circumstances of the Japanese people's major victories in their just and patriotic struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The heroic, undaunted spirit of the Japanese people cannot but exert a profound influence on the conference and through the delegates from various countries on all parts of the world.

### **The Way the Wind Blows in Japan**

The complete success of this conference also reveals the direction in which the Japanese people are advancing and the future of their struggle. This conference was a magnificent review of the patriotic and progressive forces in Japan; it was also a magnificent demonstration against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The tremendous 10,000-kilometre peace march of the Japanese people which started from Hokkaido in the north and Yoronshima in the south signified that any forces of reaction attempting to maintain, advance, or enforce the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" under whatever disguise or pretext would certainly meet with still more stiff resistance from the Japanese people. At this conference, representatives of various strata in Japan gave full expression to their extreme indignation with U.S. imperialism. This sentiment reflects the innermost feelings of tens of millions of Japanese people and is a force that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries can never conquer. While the conference was in session, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their followers conducted all sorts of hypocritical and deceptive activities against atomic and hydrogen bombs and even plotted to wreck and split the movement to ban nuclear weapons. But, all such tricks, however cunning, were unavailing. From their own painful experience of long U.S. military occupation, the Japanese people have a profound understanding that as long as the U.S. forces of aggression do not withdraw from Japan, as long as the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance is not abrogated, Japan cannot even for a day free itself from U.S. imperialist enslavement and the calamities of war. This is clearly borne out by the vigorous protest of the Japanese people when the United States recently dispatched to the Yukosuka base in Japan a missile-carrying submarine capable of launching nuclear weapons. Japan is a great nation. The Japanese people hanker after independence and freedom, and will not long tolerate the unrestrained bullying of those who dropped the first atomic bombs on them. The struggle of the Japanese people will inevitably continue to develop. Today, the Japanese people have already discovered a good method in the present situation of opposing the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and U.S. military bases and driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressive 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. The Japanese people, we believe, will certainly continue to use and develop this method until the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces are completely driven out of Japan. The future of the Japanese people is bright and full of hope.

At this conference, the delegation of the Chinese people made certain contributions to the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the conference. Ever since the Kishi government persisted in a policy of hostility to China and deliberately undermined the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, visits by Chinese people's organizations to Japan had been interrupted for two years and two months. Now with the downfall of the Kishi government, a delegation headed by Liu Ning-I, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, went to Japan to attend the meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs; on behalf of the 650 million Chinese people, it conveyed greetings to the Japanese people and expressed the firm conviction of the Chinese people that a heroic nation such as Japan with an ardent love for independence and freedom absolutely would not allow itself to be long subjected to foreign control and that it could certainly defeat U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and build up an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral country. This is why the arrival of the Chinese delegation aroused widespread attention in all circles of the Japanese people. Many organizations and individuals in Japan requested interviews with the Chinese delegation. The broad masses of Japanese people want China and Japan to be on friendly terms with each other and demand an end to the policy of hostility towards China, a policy instituted in the days of Kishi and continued unchanged to this day. They demand immediate improvement in Japan's relations with China. Mr. Akira Kazami, leader of the Japanese delegation to the conference, aptly remarked that "the Ikeda government's refusal to extend the visa of the Chinese delegation shows that it adopts a hostile attitude towards China and that it attempts to obstruct the development of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries." It stands to reason that the Japanese people who have had their fill of the evil consequences of Nobusuke Kishi's policy of hostility towards China should feel this way.

### **Fighting the Common Enemy**

The Chinese people have always supported the Japanese people's struggle and regard the latter's victories as their own. Such mutual support and common struggle are based on the common interests of the peoples of the two countries in safeguarding peace and security. As Mr. Inejiro Asanuma rightly stated, "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan." We hold that the peoples of China and Japan, separated only by a sea, should be on friendly terms with each other for generations and generations, that Sino-Japanese friendship is one of the important factors for world peace. The friendly relations between the peoples of China and Japan can in no way be undermined by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The fact that the Chinese delegation has received so warm and cordial a welcome from the Japanese people during its visit is evidence of this. The peoples of China and Japan will unquestionably continue to advance hand in hand in their struggle to implement the resolutions of the conference and against their common enemy—U.S. imperialism.

# Solidarity with the African Peoples

**I**N line with her consistent anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist stand, China is giving all-out support to the rising national independence struggle in all parts of Africa. New ties are daily being forged. Last week delegations from many African lands, some for the first time in history, were visiting China. Two gatherings held in Peking welcomed the African guests and were occasions for the expression of complete solidarity with the African peoples.

## Peking Rallies for Free Kenya

Representatives from all walks of life in Peking gathered on August 15 in a mass rally to give full backing to the national independence struggle in Kenya. Guests of honour were Oginga Odinga, Vice-President of the Kenya African National Union, and his assistant Wera Ambitho, Secretary of the Kenya Office in Cairo. The rally saluted them with a tremendous ovation as partisans of anti-imperialist struggle and unanimously adopted a message of solidarity with the Kenyan people.

Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity Liao Cheng-chih in a warm speech of welcome to the distinguished Kenyan guests declared: The 650 million Chinese people will always stand by the Kenyan people. Your struggle is our struggle and your victory our victory. With the strong support of people the world over, the Kenyan people will surely win independence at an early date by their united and persistent fight.

Voicing the sentiments of the Chinese people, Liao Cheng-chih stated: The Chinese people have all along deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the Kenyan people's just struggle against imperialism and for national independence. We demand the immediate withdrawal of all imperialist troops and military bases in Kenya and the prompt release of Kenya's national leader Jomo Kenyatta. We demand that all imperialist forces immediately get out of Kenya and all African lands.

Liao Cheng-chih emphasized that the Kenyan people in conducting a protracted struggle against imperialism and for national independence have played a significant role in promoting the independence movement of the African peoples. He severely condemned the British colonialists for their cruel enslavement and brutal repression of the Kenyan people.

He pointed out: U.S. imperialist forces have been infiltrating into Kenya by every means while the Kenyan people who display a high degree of vigilance firmly oppose U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression.

Observing that the African peoples' movement against imperialism and for liberation is growing vigorously and scoring a series of victories, Liao Cheng-chih greeted the people of Kenya and all Africa with a fraternal fighting

salute and wished them an early final and complete victory in their struggle.

Oginga Odinga in his speech recalled the heroic struggle of the people of Kenya for democracy, freedom and national independence and pointed out that U.S. imperialism is now a threat to Kenya and the whole of Africa. He said that Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's paramount leader, carried on peaceful negotiations and made appeals to Britain for 17 years without any appreciable results and had to start a national liberation movement to force the British to accept the just and rightful demands of the African people.

"The Mau Mau revolution," Oginga Odinga pointed out, "saved our people from a planned policy by British imperialists to exterminate and annihilate the African people. It was a glorious and heroic struggle by our people and was the forerunner of all the revolutionary movements in Africa today. Thus Kenya taught Africa the spirit of revolution."

He said that the Kenya African National Union founded last May is the vanguard of Kenya's liberation movement and stands for the immediate organization of the masses in the struggle to attain immediate and absolute national independence.

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## Greetings to New African Republics

China warmly acclaimed the proclamation of independence of the four new republics of Chad, the Central Africa, Congo and Gabon — four states of former French Equatorial Africa.

In separate messages addressed to the government leaders of these four countries, Premier Chou En-lai congratulated them on their newly won independence and wished their peoples further victories in the struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose imperialism and colonialism as well as prosperity for their countries and happiness for their peoples.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's messages informed the government leaders of the four republics of the decision of the Chinese Government to recognize these countries and hoped that this would lead to further progress in China's relations with them.

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association also sent congratulatory messages on the occasion.

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Dealing with the role of U.S. imperialism in Africa, Oginga Odinga said: We have U.S.-supported NATO bases in our country. We have U.S. infiltration in our trade union movements and we have their intelligence service all over Kenya. Indeed the threat of U.S. imperialism in Kenya is greater than that from Britain. Our fight is against the whole NATO forces.

He pointed out that imperialism—collective imperialism—manipulated by Washington, is trying to crush Congo's independence in its infancy, that not only is Congo threatened by U.S. imperialism, but the whole of Africa and Kenya are imminently menaced.

Oginga Odinga said: 'The people of Asia and Africa have a common history. They have been the victims of imperialism. Asia is virtually free, Africa remains the stronghold of colonialism. But Africa has a genuine opportunity to draw upon the experience of its brothers in Asia. Your struggle was and remains our struggle. Your experience is our experience. That is why we have been so much impressed by what you have done since your heroic struggle.

Oginga Odinga concluded his speech with these stirring words: "Today we are your guests, tomorrow you will surely be welcomed in a free and independent Kenya. We extend that invitation now, because we are sure our battle will soon be won."

## African Guests Feted

The Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity gave a reception on August 10 for African guests now visiting China. It was attended by the Delegation of the People's Liberation Movement of Portuguese Angola; the Delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea; Mumengi Donatien Felix and Angesak Celestin, members of the Political Bureau of the African Solidarity Party of the Congo; the Delegation from Sierra Leone headed by Ibrahim Kargbe; and the Delegation of the Federation of Students of Black Africa in France headed by Dicko Ahmadou Abdoulaye.

Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and host at the reception, declared: "The 650 million Chinese people will always stand by the African peoples and will always be their close comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism." Liu Chang-sheng noted that every success achieved by the people of Algeria, the Congo, the Portuguese colonies in Africa and other African countries in the fight against imperialism and colonialism is a source of joy and inspiration to the Chinese people.

Liu Chang-sheng sharply condemned the U.S. imperialists—the neo-colonialists—for working hand in glove with the old colonialists in suppressing the colonial peoples and at the same time concocting all sorts of plots to penetrate Africa on a large scale and replace the old colonialists. He also exposed the tricks of the latter who,

faced with the rising tide of the national liberation movement in Africa, are simultaneously with brutal measures of repression making certain superficial gestures of concession in order to maintain their colonial rule in disguise.

The leader of the Delegation of the People's Liberation Movement of Portuguese Angola declared in his speech that the hearty reception the delegation received in China symbolized the solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and African peoples. He said that the imperialists' aggression in the Congo has evoked great indignation among the African peoples and promoted their solidarity. "The people of the African countries," he said, "have a common enemy—U.S.-led imperialism. Therefore, we must strengthen cohesion between the Asian and African peoples, especially with the Chinese people, till imperialism is finally eliminated."

The leader of the Delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea, in his speech, pointed out: "Today we are living in an era of struggle to annihilate imperialism. Through this common struggle, the peoples of both Portuguese Guinea and China have laid the foundation of friendship between them."

Moses Bamin Koh, member of the Delegation from Sierra Leone, pointed out in his speech that "so long as the Asian and African peoples are as close as the fingers in a fist, we certainly can eliminate imperialism. This is because the solidarity between the Asian and African peoples constitutes a tremendous force in the world."

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# Brilliant History, Immortal Epic

by YEN WU

*On August 1, the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the new Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum was opened to the public in Peking. The more than 20,000 exhibits, a unique collection of historical documents and relics, provide a concise record of the history of the P.L.A. and the Chinese people's revolutionary armed struggle. The following article is a description of the museum.—Ed.*

ON August 1, the glorious 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum was opened to the public. It was a deeply moving occasion.

This museum was built to commemorate the splendid victories of the Chinese people's revolutionary wars and to educate the broad masses of the people in our revolutionary tradition. It contains 20,000 exhibits which are precious relics of China's revolutionary history; they provide a graphic review of the brilliant path of arduous, revolutionary struggle waged by the Chinese people and their armed forces, led by the Chinese Communist Party, against their national and class enemies—imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism—in the various historical periods—the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the Third Revolutionary Civil War, the defence of socialist construction and when the Chinese People's Volunteers fought in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. Here in concentrated form we see epitomized brilliant victories of the correct political line and military thinking of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our great, respected and beloved leader; here we see the heroism of the Chinese people in indomitable persistent revolutionary struggle, the historic feats of the people's army marching with triumphant songs through the fires of war, overcoming all difficulties, growing and becoming ever stronger.

## **"A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire"**

At the entrance to the Hall of the Second Revolutionary Civil War on the right hand side of the spacious vestibule of the museum, is a large screen of purple-red velvet inscribed with eight giant characters gleaming in gold: *xing xing zhi huo, ke yi liao yuan* (a single spark can start a prairie fire). The characters are in the handwriting of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our great leader. In this hall are more than 1,800 exhibits. They cover the period from the birth of the Chinese Communist Party to the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Canton Uprising and the 25,000-li Long March. They include various documents issued by the Communist Party for the guidance of the Chinese revolution as well as banners, weapons, Red Army equipment, insignia and utensils used in the people's armed uprisings in various places. Opening the first page in the heroic epic of the great Chi-

nese people's revolutionary struggles, this hall strikingly illustrates the fact that in this period the cadres of the Party, primarily as a result of the efforts of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, deeply grasped the importance of having armed forces of their own and waging armed struggles; the Red Army and the rural revolutionary bases were established and built and the agrarian revolution was launched, thereby finding the correct path leading to the victory of the revolution.

The exhibits in this hall remind us that due to the Chen Tu-hsiu right opportunist mistakes during the First Revolutionary Civil War, revolutionary leadership was surrendered at a critical moment of the revolution; thus when Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution in 1927, the Party and the people were unable to organize effective resistance, with resultant failure for the Great Revolution and the massacre and arrest of large numbers of Communists and of the revolutionary masses. All who see them are profoundly moved by the relics displayed here: the bloodstained clothes, the personal articles and pictures of Communist Party members and revolutionary workers and peasants brutally massacred at that time by the counter-revolution. Here is a letter written in prison by the martyr Chen Chueh, a Communist Party member, to his wife Chao Yun-hsiao. We learn from explanatory notes that Chen Chueh was a native of Hunan Province and in 1924 was sent by the Party to study in the Sun Yat-sen University in the Soviet Union. There he met and married Chao Yun-hsiao. The couple graduated and returned to China in 1927 and became Party workers in Hunan. They were both arrested by the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang in the autumn of 1928. On October 14, Chen died for the revolution in Changsha; five months later Chao Yun-hsiao, a little more than a month after giving birth to a child, was also killed by the reactionaries. Four days before Chen's death, he wrote this letter: "Yun! Who hasn't parents? Who hasn't children? Who hasn't a lover? It is precisely to save and help parents, wives and children throughout China that we sacrifice everything we have. Though we die, the ideals we leave will be fulfilled by our living comrades. . . ."

Who can read this letter and fail to feel the deepest respect for the martyrs who shed their last drop of blood for the revolutionary cause? How many were the superb proletarian revolutionary fighters who heroically met their death under the butchers' knives of the reactionaries in those stormy years. But these massacres perpetrated by the counter-revolution made the Chinese people understand the truth that they must take up swords and deal with the counter-revolutionaries with swords in hand. It was as Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: ". . . the Chinese Communists and the people of China were not intimidated,



Comrade Mao Tse-tung leading the Autumn Harvest Uprising in Eastern Hunan and Western Kiangsi in 1927  
Oil painting by Peng Pin, Kao Hung and others

subjugated or exterminated. They rose to their feet again, staunching their wounds, buried their fallen comrades and carried on the fight." In that dark and turbulent night, the firm voice of our great Comrade Mao Tse-tung came from the helm, calling upon the people to rise and get rid of the armed counter-revolution with the armed might of the revolution. The guns of the "August 1" Uprising in the city of Nanchang and the torches of the Autumn Harvest Uprising personally led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, steered the Chinese revolution to a new period—the period of armed struggle and the founding of the Red Army. From beneath the mottled red paint of a spear displayed in the museum, one can detect traces of 12 bold characters, "Long Live the Success of the Revolution!" and "Long Live the Peasants' Associations!" Beside it, surrounding the Red Banner of the "First Division of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army" lie iron rods, spears, swords, long-handled swords, cudgels, shotguns, matchlocks and other weapons. It was with these primitive arms, but holding high their bright red banners, that in September 1927, the awakened peasants and workers in eastern Hunan and western Kiangsi along with a part of the soldiers of the Northern Expeditionary Army, followed the lead of the great Comrade Mao Tse-tung and wrote a heroic chapter at an important turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution.

**C**OMRADE Mao Tse-tung, leading the Red Army in its march to the Chinggang Mountains in Kiangsi Province, developed guerrilla war on an extensive scale, thoroughly carried out the agrarian revolution, and resolutely set about creating the first rural revolutionary base thereby opening up the new and only correct path of development for the Chinese revolution. This path led to the transfer of the centre of the revolution from the cities to the rural areas, reliance on the rural areas for the building of revolutionary bases, the gathering and development of revolutionary forces, the encirclement of the cities by the rural areas and finally the seizure of the cities and achievement of nationwide victory. A five-page duplicate of the resolution adopted by the Ninth Conference of the Chinese Communist Party Organization of the Fourth

Army of the Red Army at Kutien attracts the attention of thousands of visitors to the museum. This famous resolution "On the Rectification of Incorrect Ideas in the Party" was written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in accordance with fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles on building a proletarian political party and its army. It sums up the Party's experience in waging struggles against the various erroneous ideas existing in those days when the Red Army was first founded. It stipulates the absolute leadership of the Party over the army; it prescribes a series of funda-

mental Marxist-Leninist lines and principles on army building such as "the Red Army is an armed force for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution," and is one of the "instruments for carrying out revolutionary tasks." Besides this document there are displayed many other historical records and articles showing how the Red Army led the peasants in land distribution in the Chinggang Mountains, persevered in guerrilla warfare, and how unity between military and political affairs, between the army and the people, and between officers and men was forged and developed in the Red Army.

The struggle at the Chinggang Mountains pointed out the direction for the Chinese revolution. While the red flag flew over the Chinggang Mountains, a red storm swept more than 300 counties from Shensi Province to Hainan Island, from Kansu to Fukien, and the Red Army expanded to 13 armies. At the museum, there is a huge electrically-lit map illustrating the situation at that time. It indicates the areas of armed uprisings and the revolutionary bases in various parts of the country: red stars appear in clusters, like a prairie fire spreading swiftly to ten provinces. Close by the map, one finds a rich collection of documents and other items such as flags, photographs, proclamations, newspaper clippings, arms, utensils and clothing used during the armed uprisings in various parts of the country, at the founding of the various army corps of the Red Army and the various revolutionary bases. Worn by time and hard use these things truly embody the special features of that great period in the early stages of the Chinese revolution, which for ever gleams like undying sparks.

**A**T the exhibition hall of the Long March, visitors may, tracing the path of the Red Army, traverse and live in a few hours the 25,000-li Long March which astounded the world. That journey included the crossing of the Wukiang River, passage through the strategic Lou-shankuan Pass, fording the Kinsha River, marching through the area inhabited by the Yi people, the forced crossing of the Tatu River, the capture of the Luting Bridge, surmounting the Snow Mountains and negotiating

the marshlands, clearing treacherous mountain paths and breaking through the difficult pass at Latsekou. During the Long March the separate units of the Red Army travelled on foot through 11 provinces and were finally reunited in northern Shensi.

Since, at that time, "leftist" elements had occupied the leading positions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and had excluded Comrade Mao Tse-tung from leadership, especially from leadership in the Red Army, and because they pursued an entirely wrong military line as well as other erroneous policies, the Central Red Army failed to smash the fifth counter-revolutionary encirclement organized by Chiang Kai-shek with a military strength of one million men; it withdrew from the revolutionary base in Kiangsi and, in the initial stages of the Long March, several times found itself in extremely critical positions, suffering very heavy losses. By the time the Red Army arrived at Tsunyi in Kweichow Province, it had been reduced from over 80,000 men to somewhat over 30,000 in only two months. On the electrically-lit map illustrating the route of the Long March, Tsunyi, a now famous historic city, stands out in bold relief. It was here that, thanks to the resolute struggle of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and other comrades, an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee was held, the erroneous military line and other mistaken policies of the period were corrected and, with a majority of the comrades awakened and in support, Comrade Mao Tse-tung's leading position in the Party as a whole was established and the Red Army and revolutionary cause extricated from the dangerous situation in which they had fallen. This was the greatest guarantee of the Chinese people's winning their liberation and was a meeting of decisive significance, delivering the Chinese revolution from jeopardy and ushering in a period of sound development. Since then, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese revolution have advanced continuously from victory to victory, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the brilliant and great leader.

Following the Tsunyi Conference, the Red Army continuing the Long March, under the direct command of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, adopted a policy of mobile warfare. It fought from place to place, crossed Chihshui River four times, captured the strategic Loushankuan Pass twice and wiped out more than three divisions of enemy troops, winning its first big victory since the Long March started and leaving all its pursuing enemies behind. Exhibited at the museum is a section of rusted iron chain from the Luting suspension bridge. Pressing forward in its Long March, the Red Army came to the Tatu River lying in its path below like an unbridgeable chasm. The enemy bragged that with the Tatu River before it and the Kinsha River at its rear, the Red Army



Clearing the Snow Mountains on the Long March

Woodcut in colour by Kuan Fu-sheng

would be wiped out at one blow. But it was also at this very moment that 22 heroes of the Red Army, guns in hand and sabres on their backs, each with 12 grenades tucked into his belt and led by Company Commander Liao Ta-chu, under a hail of enemy bullets climbed along the chains of the bridge over the torrential Tatu. They cleared the way for the Red Army's advance. Also exhibited are the guide rope used by the Red Army in its forced crossing of the Wukiang River; the spiked iron plates which were attached to shoes to prevent slipping on the ice of the Snow Mountains; clothes made from palm fibre worn by Red Army men in their trek through the marshy grasslands; specimens of wild plants and roots which served the Red Army for food during the Long March as well as numerous photographs and other relics of that epic march. They speak eloquently of how the Red Army, with amazing perseverance, conquered innumerable military, political and natural difficulties to finally reach northern Shensi; they also proclaim the truth that the flames of the people's revolution can never be quenched.

### Resistance to Japanese Aggression

The many exhibits in the hall devoted to the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression make it plain that it was because of the policy of non-resistance persistently pursued by the reactionary Kuomintang government that the Japanese imperialists dared to launch the large-scale war of aggression against China which started at Lukou-chiao near Peking (then Peiping) on July 7, 1937. Invading Japanese troops poured into the country. The fall of Peking, Tientsin and the whole of northern China was imminent. It was a critical moment for the Chinese nation. Patriots seethed with anger and demanded that they be allowed to go to the front to resist the enemy. The Kuomintang reactionary government, however, took a passive stand to resistance. Looking at the Japanese invaders with

their sheep's eyes, they harped on the tune that a "war of resistance will lead to the destruction of the nation" and that "to continue the war of resistance means the end of our country." Several hundreds of thousands of Kuomintang troops, benumbed by pessimism, suffered one defeat after another, and retreated steadily; the Japanese invaders, seizing their opportunity, marched on deep into the country.

**I**T was at this crucial hour of the Chinese nation that the Chinese Communist Party raised high the great banner of resistance against Japanese aggression and national salvation. Here on display is the open telegram dispatched by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on July 8, 1937, the day after the start of the Lukou-chiao Incident, calling on the whole people to resist the invaders. This was followed by "The Chinese Communist Party's Manifesto Calling for a War of Resistance," "The Ten-Point Programme of the Chinese Communist Party for the Resistance to Japan and the Salvation of the Nation" and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's great works: "The Policies, Measures and Perspectives of Combating Japanese Invasion," "On the Protracted War" and "On New Democracy." These documents inspired the people of the whole country with courage and confidence and gave them the ideological weapons to bring about the ultimate defeat of the Japanese invaders. Carrying with them the hopes of the nation, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army pledged themselves to drive out the invaders. Braving enemy attacks, they moved to the anti-Japanese front, into the rear of the enemy forces. The 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army made its first major encounter with the Japanese at Pinghsingkuan Pass. It administered a crushing defeat on the enemy; Japanese losses were heavy. More than 3,000 crack troops of the Itagaki Division were wiped out. News of this victory spread through the land. It immensely heartened the nation and inspired the people with confidence in final victory. This was immediately followed by further news of a rapid succession of victories over the Japanese invaders through attacks in their rear. While fighting the enemy, the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Armies of the Northeast devoted part of their forces to mobilizing the masses, setting up broad anti-Japanese bases in the rear of the enemy and expanding the anti-Japanese forces.

The fall of Hankow and Wuchang on the Yangtse began the most difficult time for the anti-Japanese war. Many of the Kuomintang "big shots" including Wang Ching-wei and high-ranking generals, and hundreds of thousands of Kuomintang troops either surrendered outright to the Japanese invaders or worked in collusion with them and the puppet regime to attack the troops and people who resisted the Japanese invaders. Chiang Kai-shek promulgated his "Measures to Restrict the Activities of Alien Parties," oppressed the officers and men who resisted the Japanese invaders and engineered three anti-Communist drives. The exhibition shows photographs of troops deployed by Chiang Kai-shek to launch attacks on the General Headquarters of the Eighth Route Army and on the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region. Other exhibits attest to the crime of the Southern Anhwei Incident during which Chiang Kai-shek ordered 80,000 troops to encircle and attack

the headquarters of the New Fourth Army. At this time, the Japanese invaders stopped their attacks on Kuomintang troops but concentrated their forces to deal with the Communist Party, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. The heavy burden of resisting the Japanese invaders fell on the shoulders of the Communist Party and its armed forces. These held at bay more than 60 per cent of all the invading Japanese troops and all of the puppet troops. In 1941 and 1942, the Eighth Route Army in Shansi, Chahar and Hopei engaged the enemy 9,146 times — an average of 13 big and small engagements every day. In a single year the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army fought more than 14,600 engagements with the enemy.

The liberated areas were attacked by the Japanese invaders, their puppet armies and the troops of the Kuomintang diehards. Firmly carrying out the policy laid down by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung on freely organizing the people's anti-Japanese armed struggle independently and on our own initiative, the Communist Party, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army went on building and consolidating the anti-Japanese bases. Closely relying on the masses resisting Japanese aggression, they overcame all manner of difficulties and pertinaciously pressed on with the war of resistance.

Various forms of mass guerrilla activity were devised against the enemy: there were the "land mine warfare," the "war of penetration," "encirclement warfare," "underground tunnel warfare," "sparrow tactics warfare," and so on. Everywhere there were mines and bullets for the enemy. Huge numbers of people's militia in the enemy's rear, co-operating with the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, hampered and harassed the enemy's every movement. Death awaited the invaders at every turn. At the museum is a model illustrating the "underground tunnel warfare" waged around the famous village of Chaohu in a plain region. In a single counter-annihilation battle, our forces here killed and wounded more than 200 enemy troops at the cost of only one light casualty on our side. On display are the motley collection of weapons used by troops and civilians in the liberated areas during the struggles against the enemy's "annihilation" and other campaigns. Here too are captured Japanese weapons; vividly these things remind visitors of how the people's army and the masses dealt blows to the enemy in its rear.

**I**N these cruel years of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, many of the finest sons and daughters of the Party laid down their lives for the cause of the liberation of the Chinese nation; many national heroes died for their country. In the Hall of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, there are relics of many such great heroes: a china bowl once used by the martyred Chao I-man; an overcoat belonging to the late General Yang Ching-yu; knapsacks, belts, and many other personal belongings of martyrs who died to win the great victory at Pinghsingkuan Pass. . . . No one seeing these exhibits can fail to pay tribute to these martyrs.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and after eight years of bitter fighting, the Chinese

people, with the support of the Soviet Red Army and the People's Army of the Mongolian People's Republic, finally defeated the Japanese robbers. The wise prediction made by Chairman Mao was realized: Persist in the war of resistance, persist in a protracted war, persist in the united front, the final victory will surely belong to China. The Japanese invaders surrendered. Here in a pile we can see the sword of the war criminal Okamura, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army invading China, the collar insignia, epaulettes and "medals" of many generals and officers of the Japanese aggressive army, its banners and weapons. They are testimonies to the ignominious defeat of the aggressors and the great victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression.

### From Victory to Victory

With the eight-year war of resistance crowned with final victory the people of China looked forward eagerly to healing the wounds of war, developing their production and establishing an independent, free, strong and prosperous new China. Yet another trial, however, awaited them.

The Hall of the Third Revolutionary Civil War presents the evidence of the crime of U.S. imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries in launching that civil war. One photograph after another shows the U.S. military advisory group busily training the Chiang Kai-shek troops and U.S. planes and warships rushing Chiang's troops armed with U.S. equipment to Tsingtao, Tientsin, Chinwangtao, Peking and other frontlines of the civil war. At the same time, the U.S. Congress adopted a bill authorizing military "aid to China" and by July 1946, Chiang Kai-shek had received 5,914 million U.S. dollars in loans to carry on the civil war. The U.S.-Chiang reactionaries, on the one hand, launched large-scale offensives against the troops and civilians in the liberated areas who had fought so heroically during the war of resistance to the Japanese invaders. On the other hand, they declared guiltless Okamura, a chief war criminal of the Japanese invasion in China, whose hands were stained with the blood of countless slaughtered Chinese people. The 58 Kuomintang generals, who had betrayed the country and surrendered to the Japanese invaders, took up important new posts in the Kuomintang administration. Large groups of puppet troops, who had served the foreign enemy, now put Kuomintang flags on their poles and changed themselves into Chiang's vanguards in the attack on the liberated areas. The threat of civil war hung heavy over the land.

The Chinese Communist Party worked hard to the last minute to save peace and spared no effort to expose the U.S.-Chiang plot of launching civil war. Comrade Mao Tse-tung himself went to Chungking on August 28, 1945, to conduct peace negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek. The museum shows pictures of Comrade Mao Tse-tung waving goodbye to the people on the Yen-an airport; of the various democratic parties and individuals warmly welcoming his arrival in Chungking; and the text of the Summary Statement of Talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, known as the "October 10th Agreement" concluded after tortuous struggles. Chiang Kai-shek used the agreement as a screen to conceal his

launching of civil war. Even while Comrade Mao Tse-tung was still in Chungking, the "Handbook of Bandit Suppression" secretly issued by Chiang Kai-shek was already going out in all directions and artillery fire roared in the attack on the Shansi Liberated Area. When Comrade Mao Tse-tung returned to Yen-an, the secret Kuomintang order to "suppress the bandits" was sent out to various areas. As soon as the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries thought that everything was ready to launch the civil war, the Kuomintang openly tore up the "agreement" and the armistice order, and went on to use arrests, slaughter and repression against the broad masses of people who opposed civil war and hunger. Chiang Kai-shek himself issued the "national government" directive to suppress the student movement. George Marshall, that American "smiling tiger" who had been sent ostensibly to arrange "peaceful mediation," abruptly dropped his mask of "mediator" and went back to the United States. Full-scale civil war broke out. With their U.S.-made planes, artillery and tanks the Chiang Kai-shek troops launched their attack against the liberated areas. The aggressive U.S. troops also took a direct hand in the attack. Here are the Stars and Stripes flag, bayonets and various other military equipment—damning evidence left behind by the U.S. aggressors in their invasion of Kungtung Island in 1945; photographs show how in 1948 our troops beat back U.S. planes and warships in their attack on Hungshihya of the Chiaotung Liberated Area; pictures of a U.S. aircraft shot down by us and confessions of the captured pilot and navigator. The bloody civil war launched by the reactionaries took the lives of many officers and men who had fought heroically in the war of resistance, and of countless people who had escaped death at the hands of the Japanese aggressors.

Throw away illusions and prepare to fight! Under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the army and people throughout the country rose to defend themselves. The great War of Liberation began. At the start of the war, the enemy had 4,300,000 men; 45 Kuomintang divisions had been reorganized and armed with U.S. equipment. They were opposed by only 1,200,000 troops of ours. The enemy forces had planes, artillery and tanks; ours had "millet plus rifles." The enemy chiefs were supremely confident that they could "completely wipe out the Communist army in from three to six months!" The very next day after the capture of Changchiakou, Chiang hastened to assume the office of "president." Their rejoicings, however, were premature. History took its inexorable course. The correct historical conclusion is shown by the exhibits in the hall—the "Directive on Defeating the Chiang Kai-shek Offensive by Self-Defensive Warfare" issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the articles written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung describing all reactionaries as paper tigers; pictures of the army and people in liberated areas smashing the Kuomintang's military offensives and large amounts of war trophies.

The very beginning of the War of Liberation foretold the inevitable victory of our troops and the inevitable defeat of Chiang's army. In the first year of the war, 1,120,000 of Chiang's troops were wiped out. Here are

pictures of the campaigns in the north of Suchien County in northern Kiangsu and in southern Shantung, when Chiang's 69th and 26th Divisions and his 1st Mobile Column were completely wiped out. The annihilation of this column proved that no U.S. mechanized equipment could save the reactionary army from defeat. Next, seven Kuomintang brigades were completely wiped out in the battle of Laiwu, and Li Hsien-chou, lieutenant-general and Chiang's "deputy commander" of the "second pacification area" was taken prisoner. Then began the Meng-liangku Campaign. It was another heavy blow for the enemy.

The museum shows pictures of the rout of the 74th Division, one of the so-called five major forces of the Chiang Kai-shek army. This fully U.S.-mechanized division was Chiang's "imperial army" guarding Nanking and received special U.S. training. In the northeast, in 40 degrees below zero weather the People's Liberation Army three times crossed the Sungari River, defended Linchiang from four assaults and completely shattered the enemy's wild plan of capturing the northeast by "attacking the south and defending the north" and "starting from the south and then the north." The museum shows photographs of the Tingtao Campaign, the victorious defence of Changchiakou and piles of captured U.S. weapons. The continued victories won by the people's forces on the northwestern battlefields gave further proof of the victories of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's brilliant military thinking. The enemy mustered 230,000 troops to attack the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region which was defended by only 20,000 troops. However, our troops wiped out large numbers of enemy troops within a short period of time and smashed the concentrated attacks launched by Hu Tsung-nan, one of Chiang Kai-shek's top commanders. This section of the exhibition contains the historic battle order to defend Yen-an bearing the signature of Chairman Mao, and historical records of the smashing victories gained at Chinghuafan, Yangmaho and Panlung.

These brilliant victories were achieved because the People's Liberation Army correctly implemented the principles of military operations laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Revolutionary Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and because the troops and people in the liberated areas carried out the great land reform in accordance with the directives of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. A picture here shows Comrade Mao Tse-tung working late into the night in deep concentration on problems of military operations and land reform, planning victory for the people. Another shows the joy of the peasants who had received land. The feudal rule imposed on the peasants for centuries was overthrown. The peasants for the first time became the real masters of the land. Tens of millions of peasants volunteered for the fronts to defend the fruits of the revolution and help the People's Liberation Army to win the war.

**I**N the second year of the liberation war, the P.L.A. passed over to the strategic offensive. A sketch map at the exhibition shows how forces under the command of Liu Po-cheng and Teng Hsiao-ping thrust southward,

forced the Yellow River and marched hundreds of kilometres to the Tapih Mountains. It shows also the powerful offensives launched by our army in eastern China, in the northwest, north and northeast and the vast areas between the Yangtse, the Huai, the Yellow and the Han Rivers. The P.L.A. was now not only able to wipe out enemy forces by whole divisions and armies in mobile warfare but had the fighting capability to storm and take heavily defended enemy strongholds like Loyang, Kaifeng and Tsinan.

Now came the time of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the Huai-Hai Campaign and the Peking-Tientsin Campaign which were decisive victories for the War of Liberation. Among the documents concerning the brilliant victories of these major campaigns, what most attracts the attention of visitors to this section of the exhibition are the directives relating to these campaigns written by our great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung. They show him not only as a talented Marxist-Leninist military theoretician but as the great commander of the People's Liberation Army. On the sketch map of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign in which 470,000 enemy troops were wiped out, several red arrows converge on a black spot — Chinchow. It was here that in 31 hours of fierce fighting, the defending enemy troops were put out of action. After this, the P.L.A. there thrust eastward and launched its big campaign in Liaohsi in which Liao Yao-hsiang, commander of yet another "crack" Kuomintang army group, was taken prisoner. This consummated the liberation of the whole of northeastern China.

The Huai-Hai Campaign was conducted entirely according to Comrade Mao Tse-tung's plan. At first, the P.L.A. forces were concentrated to wipe out Huang Potaotao's army group so as to isolate the enemy forces in Hsuchow. Later they wiped out the enemy army group commanded by Huang Wei and tightly encircled the Kuomintang forces in Hsuchow commanded by Tu Yuming. Finally, powerful offensives were launched against the encircled enemy forces resulting in the world-shaking victory which put a total of 550,000 enemy troops out of action.

By the end of 1948, the Peking-Tientsin Campaign had started. In the flush of victory after liberating Tientsin and Changchiakou, the People's Liberation Army pushed forward to the walls of Peking. The defending enemy forces were in a hopeless predicament. No reinforcements could come to their rescue and there was an acute shortage of food supplies in the city. They accepted peaceful liberation. Here in a case are exhibited the strings of keys for the city's huge gates which were surrendered by the enemy to its liberators.

The military situation was developing fast at this stage. A million fighters of the People's Liberation Army pressed forward to the northern bank of the Yangtse River. It was at this juncture that the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Nanking, in order to save itself from imminent collapse, suddenly became "benevolent" and sued for peace, saying that this was to "shorten the duration of the war," "assuage the sufferings of the people" and should "take the salvation of the people as its prerequisite." With ample experience of negotiations con-

ducted in the past with the Kuomintang reactionaries, the Chinese people were well aware that this bid for "peace" was a hoax. Nevertheless, negotiations were opened with the Kuomintang regime. When the Chinese Communist Party, however, put forward genuine peace terms on behalf of the people throughout the country, the Kuomintang reactionaries once again exposed themselves as "making real war preparations under cover of false professions of peace." Therefore, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in accordance with the orders of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, started the great operation of crossing the Yangtse River. Thousands of big guns were in position; fierce artillery fire lit the river and the sky; thousands of boats set off for the south bank of the Yangtse River and the Chiang Kai-shek regime, China's last autocratic dynasty, sank like a ship in a storm, thrown into the garbage can of history. A photograph shows fighters of the People's Liberation Army standing on the roof of the building of the bogus president's residence in Nanking. The calendar rack on the desk of the war criminal Chiang Kai-shek, the sword worn by the bogus acting president Li Tsung-jen, all these became trophies of the people's fighters and are now displayed in the museum.

The People's Liberation Army altogether put 8,070,000 enemy troops out of action. Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton and Chungking were liberated, as were Choushan and Hainan Islands. The whole mainland was liberated. So ended twenty years of the counter-revolutionary rule of Chiang Kai-shek and the one hundred years of imperialist rule in China. China entered a new period of socialist construction.

### A Giant of the East Stands Up

In the Hall of the Defence of Socialist Construction, a huge photograph shows the ceremony of the founding of the People's Republic. In front of Tien An Men — "The Gate of Heavenly Peace" — the wind is billowing out the five-star red flag. From the rostrum, Comrade Mao Tse-tung is solemnly announcing the birth of the People's Republic of China. Since that moment, the great Chinese people, brave and industrious, have stood up like a giant in the East, free of the three great evils of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism that so long had lorded it over them.

The country had passed from the time when the first revolutionary torch had glimmered in the dark night into the sunlight of victory. The course of the people's victory had run from the raising of the red flag for the first time on the Chinggang Mountains to the defeat of the Japanese robbers and the overthrow of the criminal rule of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek dynasty nurtured by U.S. imperialism. It broke through the chain of imperialism enslaving the Asian people. But U.S. imperialism, the most vicious and sworn enemy of the people of the whole world, was not reconciled to its defeat on the Chinese mainland; it was clamouring that it would strangle New China in its cradle.

**I**N the Hall of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, there is a photograph of the U.S. warmonger John Foster Dulles on the 38th Parallel, plotting the war of aggression; here too is the text of the statement of

U.S. President Truman on dispatching troops to take part in the war of aggression against Korea and ordering the U.S. Seventh Fleet to invade and occupy our territory Taiwan; next to them is a map published in *U.S. News & World Report* which openly indicates the direction for air attacks on Chinese cities from U.S. airfields in Korea. Black arrows point to Shenyang, Harbin and Peking.

The great Chinese people, steeled in long years of revolutionary struggle are, however, not the ones to be intimidated by U.S. menaces. When the U.S. invaders fanatically crossed the 38th Parallel and plunged on to the banks of the Yalu, the hundreds of millions of the Chinese people, united in purpose, did not flinch from a head-on test of strength with the U.S. marauders. The museum shows some grand pictures of the Chinese People's Volunteers crossing the Yalu to counter-attack the enemy. There is a red standard of the C.P.V. bearing the slogan "Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea! Safeguard Our Homes and Defend Our Country!" That proud banner expressed the will of 650 million people. It was carried from victory to victory and returned home in triumph.

Every exhibit in this hall recalls the militant friendship consecrated by the blood of the Chinese and Korean peoples. The men of the C.P.V. carried in their hearts the instruction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung: "Cherish every hill and stream, every single blade of grass and every tree in Korea!" Here is the portrait of the martyr Lo Sheng-chiao, great internationalist fighter who gave his life to save that of a Korean youth, Choi Yong, who was trapped beneath ice; here is an inscription to his memory written in Chinese by Marshal Kim Il Sung: "The internationalist spirit of the martyr Lo Sheng-chiao lives together with the Korean people!" Here also are relics recalling how Lu Yu-chiu and Chang Ming-lu, model fighters of the Volunteers, laid down their lives to save those of eight Korean women trapped in a fire. The Korean people gave their all to help the Volunteers. Here are the portraits of the martyrs Bak Jai Kyn and Bang Wun Kyn, Korean internationalists who were killed by enemy bullets when they covered wounded Volunteers with their own bodies. Here are the shoulder pads which the Korean patriot Koo Boo Ryuk used when she carried wounded C.P.V. men on her stretcher and the mallet she used when washing the bloodstained clothes of wounded Volunteers. When her husband was killed by American bombs, she took up the stretcher he had carried and continued his work at the front. She was known as "Mother of the Volunteers."

The great internationalist spirit of the Chinese and Korean peoples and their steel-like unity formed an invincible force. In three-odd years of war, they defeated an enemy armed to the teeth with superior equipment, and wiped out more than 1,090,000 enemy troops. Here are photographs and mementoes of the C.P.V.'s courageous fight against the aggressors on the icy battlefield at Unson, on the shores of Changchin Lake when the cold registered 40° below zero, at Hwangchoryung, Paekunsan and Pihosan. They remind one of the difficult but heroic days when the Volunteers lived on "parched flour" and melted snow.

Facing the most vicious enemy of the world's people, the heroic sons and daughters of China, armed with little besides rifles and grenades, fought victoriously at the side of the Korean People's Army. The U.S. army of aggression was bragging at that time about ending the Korean war before Thanksgiving Day, but it was driven back from the Yalu to the 38th Parallel with a loss of 220,000 men. The greater part of the First Cavalry Division, known as the cream of the U.S. army, was wiped out and the "crack" First Division of the U.S. Marine Corps was crippled. The 31st Regiment of the U.S. 7th Division had taken part in two world wars; it was annihilated by the C.P.V. and its battle standard now rests as a trophy in this museum.

As one walks round in the room showing such well-known campaigns as the defence of Sangkumryung and the Kumsong counter-offensive, and looks at the relics of the famous martyr heroes Huang Chi-kuang and Sun Chan-yuan and other things brought back from those battlefields, one cannot help being profoundly moved by the lofty patriotism, and internationalism, by the heroic image of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Here is a stump of a tree from Sangkumryung pitted with thousands of shell holes; here is a box of stone pounded by explosives into powder mixed with shrapnel. These are souvenirs of those days when the U.S. army of aggression showered Sangkumryung with more than 1,900,000 shells. It was in such a sea of flames that the heroic Volunteers fought 43 days and nights, beat back enemy attacks more than 900 times, wiped out 25,000 and more enemy troops, and triumphantly defended Sangkumryung. On display here is the red flag which the C.P.V. planted on the main peak of Sangkumryung. It has 136 bullet holes on it. Here also is the portrait of Huang Chi-kuang and a bloodstained wooden bar from the place where this martyr hero sacrificed his life for his comrades, blocking and stopping the fire of an enemy machine gun with his own body.

The piles of trophies captured and exhibited in part in the Hall of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea expose the true colours of the U.S. imperialist paper tiger which, so rampant at the start, finally met with ignominious defeat. The three-year Korean war was a direct contest of the sharpest character and on the largest scale since the Second World War between the forces of war and those of peace, between aggression and anti-aggression. In this contest, the U.S. aggressor, the No. 1 imperialist power, with its superior naval and air forces used all kinds of weapons with the single exception of the atomic bomb. At first, it looked as arrogant as if it were going to swallow up the whole world. But the heroic troops of the Korean and Chinese peoples completely shattered the myth of United States' "invincibility." Here on exhibition in this hall are thousands of war trophies—remnants of the most up-to-date U.S. planes, guns, tanks, the casings of germ bombs, depositions in writing, letters of repentance submitted by the U.S. Major-General Dean and large numbers of captured U.S. officers and men, the miserable looking Stars and Stripes, and the sleeve badges, epaulettes and insignia of dozens of U.S. armies and divisions. Put together these produce

a vivid picture of the ugly U.S. paper tiger seemingly strong, but in reality weak. Here too is a newspaper report on how, after its forces were badly beaten by the troops of the Chinese and Korean peoples, the U.S. changed several commanders in the hopes of saving themselves from defeat. Here also is the book by Mark Clark, the Commander-in-Chief of "U.N. troops" entitled *From the Danube to the Yalu* bemoaning the defeat of the aggressive war against Korea. This U.S. general who was compelled to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement admits at the beginning of his book: "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."

The Hall of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea also presents criminal evidence of how the U.S. imperialists have tried to wreck the Korean Armistice Agreement, and how they pretend to work for peace while actually preparing war. Immediately after the agreement was signed, the U.S. aggressive troops provocatively sent military vehicles across the demarcation line. In the next five years the U.S. side violated the Armistice Agreement on no less than 792 occasions, an average of one incident every couple of days or so. They have shipped many kinds of the latest types of weapons to south Korea in an attempt to turn it into a U.S. base for launching atomic war. During this period, the Korean and Chinese troops on guard at the coast and at advanced positions have captured more than 700 special agents sent by the U.S. aggressors via the demilitarized zones, the air and the sea to carry out reconnaissance and sabotage activities. The museum exhibits the faked documents, communication equipment, maps and weapons carried by these special agents. These things utterly expose the gangster features of the United States, its bellicose nature; they are a warning to the people everywhere to keep a watchful eye on the U.S. aggressors.

**T**HE size of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum makes visitors forget how long a time they have spent there. When one finally emerges from the Room of Arms in the central hall where there are various kinds of enemy aircraft, cannon, tanks, and gunboats captured in the different periods of the revolution, one finds that the huge emblem "August 1" on the ceiling of the entrance hall is already emitting its red light. Outside the main entrance, the east wind is blowing hard. As one looks up at the starry sky, one inevitably turns back to take another look at the bright emblem whose red light is brighter than all the stars in the heavens.

The Military Museum records the immortal glory of the people's revolution and also provides a brilliant example of how the Chinese people dealt resolutely with imperialism and all reactionaries. It will remain for ever a banner and a clarion call inspiring and guiding the people to fight steadfastly against U.S. imperialism to the end; it will always remain an unfailing source of wisdom and strength to the hundreds of millions of people who are persisting in the revolutionary struggle and are advancing steadily in their militant march.



# LITERATURE

## **National Minorities at Writers' And Artists' Congress**

There is quite a considerable contingent of delegates from among the national minorities at the third congress of literary and art workers—more than 190 from 27 nationalities. Some of them were schoolchildren at the time of liberation, but now they are well-known writers and poets. Not a few were serfs or slaves in the old society.

Striding over the marble floor of the vestibule in the Great Hall of the People, I saw the Mongolian novelist Ulanbagan. He is a sturdy young man with a bronzed, broad face and high cheekbones. He walks with the gait of a man of the open air and talks with great enthusiasm and vivacity. His novel *Beacon on the Steppes* has been praised for its portrayal of the revolutionary awakening of the slaves. Clear-cut in its class stand it is written with a distinctive national style. It has already attracted the attention of hundreds of thousands of readers.

Ulanbagan as a child knew the sufferings of the old society; he lived through the bitter struggles of the Mongolian and Han people against the Japanese invaders and the local feudal lords. Then he joined the People's Liberation Army and got a revolutionary training under arms. It is these experiences that have gone into his writing.

"I began writing the year the People's Republic was founded," he told me. "At that time, I wrote Chinese (Han) characters so poorly that I frequently got my strokes mixed. But the Communist Party gave me encouragement. The Party committee of my autonomous region was always there to give me help and advice when I needed it most. Others have helped too, invaluable. Comrade Chou Lipu [he wrote *The Hurricane and Great Changes in a Mountain Village* and its *Sequel*] spent two weeks reading over the manuscript of *Beacon on the Steppes* and I spent two years revising it on the basis of his suggestions. Later, my publisher, the China Youth Publishing House, invited me to come to Peking. I spent another year here living together with my editors. They helped me revise it once more."

As the figures quoted at congress sessions and meetings show, Ulanbagan is only one of a whole generation of up

and coming writers and artists of the national minorities. There are over a dozen young writers of the Mongolian nationality well-known to readers now. Among the older generation, Sayntsoqt, the distinguished poet, is chairman of the Inner Mongolian Branch of the Union of Chinese Writers. He published poems before liberation, but it was after liberation that his real creative life began, as he took the same path as his younger colleagues. His long poem, *Song of Jubilation*, dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China, was written after he had "gone deep among the people" and when he was working in a new herdsman's people's commune.

The literature and arts of the various national minorities of China are an integral part of the nation's culture. The reactionary regimes of the past, however, had the same contempt for them as for the folk arts of the Han people. Liberation changed all that. With the realization of national equality, the literature and arts of the minority peoples have been carefully fostered as part of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to let the new emerge" put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This has resulted in the astonishing flowering of popular literature and art which we are now witnessing among the national minorities.

Before liberation, few Yi people of southwestern China could read or write. Economically and culturally they were looked upon as a "backward people." Today they are advancing in seven league boots. Now they have their first novelist, Li Chiao, whose novel, *The Joyful Kinsha River*, is being eagerly read far beyond the Liangshan Mountains where the Yi people live.

At a congress get-together of folk poets and songsters I met Kurbanali, the famous Kazakh poet from Sinkiang, author of the verse cycle *From the Small Yurt to the Whole World*. Before liberation he wrote poems expressing his longing for freedom and liberation. His talent blossomed like a garden in spring when liberation came to the Ili River. He sang his joy in verses to Chairman Mao's leadership:

*The shepherd takes wing—  
Around the moon;  
Saluting the sun;  
Conversing with the stars;  
Singing freely in the sky.*

Veteran Uighur writer Zunun Kadyrov, another delegate to the congress, has lived in the countryside for a long time. His play *Happy Occasion* about Sinkiang's new rural life was written when the co-operative movement reached its height. Since the movement started for the establishment of urban people's communes, he has written another play, *Good Tidings*.

Peking's hot summer weather has made most delegates don their white shirts or blouses, but the Tibetan delegates still cannot resist sporting their traditional bright colours. They add a nice touch of colour to the scenes at the congress. The great democratic reforms in Tibet have ushered in a new epoch in Tibetan literature and art. More than 300 former serfs and slaves have become singers, dancers or actors or are now studying in art schools in Peking and other places. Some of them are attending the congress as delegates. A new folk song movement has come into being in Tibet. In the old days the girl slave or serf singers had their own secret songs of lament and protest against their masters and oppressors. They sang:

*Better not tell your sorrows to  
anybody else,  
Pour out your sorrows to the  
mountain peaks;  
They'll nod to you in sympathy  
though their hearts are of stone.*

Now they sing:

*Come, let's go together,  
To the golden bridge of happiness;  
Sit down, let's sit down together,  
In Peking's magnificent halls;  
Sing, let's sing together,  
A paean of praise to Chairman Mao  
Tse-tung.*

Thousands of new folk songs have been created and are sung with full-throated joy.

Some of the national minorities have a long tradition of both written and oral folk literature, but it is only now in this socialist age that their artistic wealth is being fully appreciated and made widely known. New life has come to many an old artist who has revived like a withered tree transplanted to fertile soil.

Kang Lang-shuai of the Tai nationality, speaking at the council meeting of the Society of Folk Literature and Art, told how he, who had been a slave-singer and had to kneel when he sang for his feudal lord, was now a peo-

ple's poet and singer honoured by the masses. At the time of liberation, sick and poverty stricken he was at death's door. It was the People's Liberation Army and the work team sent by the People's Government to his region who restored his health, gave him food to eat and land to till and a chance with other poor people to learn to read and write and study. He found his voice again. He said: "My thoughts flow like a river." Factories, hospitals and schools grew in his native Hsihsuangpanna. It was these changes that now inspired his verse and he wrote his group of poems entitled *See Peking from the Woods*. Then came the great leap forward. Tractors appeared in the Tai fields and the stacks of tall chimneys peeped out of the forests. He wrote *Song of the Tais* in praise of the leap forward. This is the second time Kang Lang-shuai has come to the capital and gone with the other delegates to see Chairman Mao. In the poem he wrote to mark this occasion are these lines:

*I scoop up water from the Lantsang  
River with my hands  
Each crystal drop I'll turn into lines  
of verse of thanks.*

Among the delegates, as Kang talked, I saw Tais, Mongolians, Tibetans, Pai and other ballad singers and folk artists involuntarily nod their heads as if to signify: "Yes, it has been so with us too!"

—KAI HSIEH

## THEATRE

### **Burmese Music and Dancing**

The visiting Burmese Cultural and Goodwill Art Troupe gave its first performance last Tuesday in Peking's Capital Theatre. Its three-hour programme of Burmese classical and folk music, singing, dancing and dance-drama won warm applause and curtain calls. The enthusiastic audience, in addition to a deep appreciation of Burmese art, were especially delighted to welcome the goodwill troupe at this time when the Chinese people, like the Burmese people, are rejoicing over the signing of the Sino-Burmese treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the Sino-Burmese agreement on the boundary question.

The Chinese people are no strangers to the art of the Burmese people. As



**Dance with Bells and Clappers**  
Sketch by Li Ke-yu

early as the Tang Dynasty, the great poet Pai Chu-I praised Burmese dancers in lines which are remembered to this day. Cultural interchange between China and Burma has witnessed new developments in recent years. The Burmese musicians and dancers who visited China in 1955 made a deep impression. The present visit is enabling us to get a still better understanding of contemporary Burmese art.

The traditional overture — the music usually played on important occasions — was an exciting beginning to the premiere. Played with enormous virility and virtuosity on drum and gong circles, oboe, big and small double-headed drums, and other Burmese musical instruments, it ran the gamut of dignity, solemnity and strength. Its rich national colour in timbre and rhythm set the tone for the evening.

It was followed by a thoroughly contemporary and exactly right note — *The Song of China-Burma Friendship* sung by a chorus, a song of praise for the close and time-honoured relations between the two countries and of confidence that this friendship will grow and flourish in days to come.

Burma's national dance is famous, and it was a richly varied programme that followed, from simple folk dances with gay good humour and laughter to the solo performed by Daw Khin Sein, Assistant Instructress of the State School of Fine Arts, Music and Drama in Mandalay, and dances by other superb performers which showed the

typical features of the Burmese classical dance at its finest. The posture of the body, the complex, delicate movements of the hands, the close co-ordination of every limb, artistry of dramatic expression, all this requires a training as strict as that of Peking opera.

The men's dances in "Episodes from the drama *Tarnaw—The Demon King*" particularly displayed the love with which the Burmese cherish their traditional arts. The *Demon King* was played by U Kenneth Sein, talented son of the late Wunna Kyaw Htin U Po Sein, one of the great personalities in Burmese dancing. Here miming is clearly explicit, dance movements are resilient, restrained, yet full of expression. U Kym Sein danced second male character with gusto. The Chinese audience naturally liked *The Folk Music and Dance of Paddy Cultivation* with its strong rhythms and smell of the earth, a dance of the love of the Burmese people for life and labour.

The premiere ended with *The Dance of National Unity* of Burma's many nationalities, a dance of happiness and a peaceful life that was no sooner ended than a crowd of youngsters joined their Burmese friends on the stage and poured bouquets of flowers into their arms, while the rest of the audience stood and clapped and cheered.

The premiere was attended by Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Shen Chun-ju, Minister of Culture Shen Yen-ping and other government leaders and members of the diplomatic corps. Premier Chou En-lai saw a later performance. Warmly reviewing the performances, the press expresses the confidence that this much appreciated visit will score a great success.



**Dance of Paddy Cultivation**  
Sketch by Jack Chen

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **Salute Four Newly Independent West African Countries**

Flags of independence have been raised this year in one country after another in the vast territory of West Africa. Following on the heels of Togo and the Mali Federation, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast respectively also declared independence in August. *Renmin Ribao* in its August 7 editorial writes that the people of the four countries of French West Africa who had long been subject to imperialist rule and oppression have eventually embarked on the path of independent development. The Chinese people join with the African peoples in heartily acclaiming the birth of these newly independent African countries, it declares.

During the more than a hundred years of colonial rule, the French colonialists had seized large expanses of fertile land in West Africa and ruthlessly exploited its rich mineral resources and agricultural raw materials under the pretext of spreading the Western civilization, the editorial points out. While the French colonialists extracted super profits in West Africa, the local people's life was worse than that of draught animals. Bitter personal experience taught the West African peoples that only by completely freeing themselves from the shackles of colonialism and achieving genuine national independence will it be possible for the culture and economy of the West African countries to develop fully, the editorial states.

To win national independence and freedom, the editorial continues, the peoples of French West Africa have carried out heroic and unremitting struggles over a long period of time. Armed resistance by the West African peoples erupted here and there from time to time. In the past few years, particularly since the Bandung Conference of 1955 and the First All-African Peoples' Conference of 1958, the national independence movements in French West Africa have registered new development. Standing at the forefront of the struggle, the working class continually initiated large-scale mass struggles including strikes and

demonstrations. In the beginning of 1958, under the leadership of the Black Africa General Workers Union, the workers of all countries in French West Africa held a general strike to protest the unreasonable dismissal of Dahomey plantation workers by the French colonial companies. The French West African peoples' resolve to achieve independence is unshakable. The declaration of independence by the four French West African countries today was due entirely to the hard struggles, sacrifices and bloodshed by the people of these countries over a long period of time, says the editorial.

For a long time, the editorial points out, artificial barriers put up by the imperialists and colonialists made friendly contact between the Chinese and West African peoples impossible. In recent years, particularly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea in West Africa, friendly contact between the Chinese and West African peoples has been growing day by day. The Chinese people follow the African peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism with close attention and rejoice in every advance made by the African peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national inde-

pendence. We believe that with the independence of the four French West African countries, friendly relations between the Chinese and West African peoples will witness a further development, the editorial concludes.

## **Cuba Nationalizes U.S. Companies**

*Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 11) supports the Cuban Government's decision to nationalize the property of 26 U.S. companies in Cuba and describes it as a fitting act of the Cuban people to uphold their national interests and develop their economy; a forceful stroke of the Cuban people to counter the U.S. imperialist plot to strangle Cuba economically. The Cuban Government and people hold the U.S. imperialists in contempt, and boldly wage a head-on struggle against every aggressive act of U.S. imperialism. Their courage has won the respect of the people the world over, Commentator says.

The action of the Cuban Government is legitimate and reasonable, declares Commentator. Before the victory of the Cuban revolution, these U.S. companies virtually controlled Cuba's entire economic life. After the victory of the Cuban revolution, they, with the connivance and on the orders of the U.S. Government, repeatedly violated the Cuban Government's laws and decrees, undermined Cuba's land reform, cut down or stopped



**Africa Arise!**

Woodcut by a collective of the Central Institute of Fine Arts

sugar production, refused to supply or refine oil for Cuba and refused to supply tools, necessities, spare parts and raw materials in a deliberate attempt to create economic chaos and difficulties and co-ordinate with the other U.S. imperialist schemes for intervention in Cuba, to strangle the Cuban revolution, Commentator points out. This shows that these U.S. companies in Cuba were the root cause of its poverty and backwardness in the past and that they remained the big obstacle to Cuba's economic development. To uphold Cuba's sovereignty and remove this stumbling block to its progress, it is entirely justified and necessary that the Cuban Government requisitioned all the property of U.S. companies which have violated Cuba's laws and decrees and disrupted its economic life, Commentator stresses.

The U.S. Government, however, has gone so far as to lodge an unreasonable "protest" with the Cuban Government, Commentator continues. The spokesman of the U.S. State Department has brazenly alleged in a recent statement that these U.S. enterprises brought "economic benefits" to the Cuban people and that the Cuban Government's measure was a matter of "cutting off their nose in order to spite our face." But the Cuban people know more clearly than anybody else what it was that the U.S. companies actually brought them — benefit or harm. Time will tell whether the Cuban people will starve to death or live a better life than ever before after they have rid themselves of these bloodsucking instruments of U.S. monopoly capital, writes Commentator.

U.S. imperialism has tried various ways of intervening against the Cuban revolution, but every intervention attempt has been resolutely rebuffed by the Cuban people. U.S. imperialism has attempted to strangle the Cuban revolution but the result has been the very opposite to its wish: the Cuban revolution has been steadily consolidated in the struggle against U.S. intervention. The aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism have enhanced the Cuban people's consciousness and strengthened their determination to defend their fatherland. The economic threat of U.S. imperialism has encouraged the Cuban people to speed up the development of their national economy and

eliminate the economic forces of imperialism. The U.S. imperialist scheme of intervention has aroused a mighty campaign in Latin America "to defend Cuba and oppose U.S. intervention." U.S. imperialism has done all it can to isolate Cuba but the result is that it has landed itself in a position of extreme isolation. This is really cutting off their nose in order to spite other people's face. But for the Cuban people, a bad thing has turned into a good thing, says Commentator.

In spite of its repeated failures, U.S. imperialism is still not willing to give up its criminal scheme of intervention against Cuba, Commentator says. Now it is actively preparing to use the O.A.S. as its tool for intervention against Cuba. But no matter what new tricks the U.S. may play or new measures of intervention against Cuba it may take, in face of the heroic counter-blows of the Cuban people, they can only end up in ignominious failure, like all previous U.S. actions of intervention against Cuba, Commentator concludes.

### ***South Korean "Election" Farce Exposed***

Commenting on the "National Assembly Election" farce in south Korea, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator writes (August 12) that through this "election" which is stage-managed, U.S. imperialism is putting Chang Myun's Democratic Party in power to replace Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party.

On the eve of the "election" farce and while it was actually going on, Commentator continues, the U.S. propaganda machine was noisily boasting that this was "freest election" since the puppet regime was founded by the U.S. 12 years ago. It tried to make people believe that this was fundamentally different from the previous "elections" manipulated by the Syngman Rhee clique. But what is the use of these nauseating lies? Syngman Rhee's "election law" was still the blueprint for this latest "election." The majority of the registered "candidates" were politicians from the upper strata of the Democratic Party who had mostly taken part in the bogus "elections" controlled by the Syngman Rhee clique. Apart from forging ballots and engaging in bribery and other fraudulent practices, the Democratic Party also had the Huh

Chung clique declare "a state of emergency" throughout south Korea during the "election." 20,000 policemen were mobilized and more than 15,300 innocent people were arrested. Such is the so-called "freest election," Commentator points out.

Like the notorious March 15 "election," this latest "election" was completely engineered by U.S. imperialism. Its purpose is to deceive the south Korean people once again in order to impose a new puppet regime on them.

The facts show that U.S. imperialism will never be reconciled to its failures in south Korea, nor will it lightly quit south Korea of its own accord, says Commentator. After the collapse of the Syngman Rhee clique, U.S. imperialism immediately fished up the Huh Chung "caretaker cabinet." Now U.S. imperialism is getting the new puppet don a "legal" cloak through the bogus election it engineered. The people can see clearly how in the past few months, the American overlords have done all they could to encourage the Huh Chung clique to perform the trick of "streamlining the administration" to overhaul and strengthen the puppet police set-up which had been paralysed in the course of the people's struggle. Large-scale arrests and repressions were carried out. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has been stepping up military provocations in south Korea to intimidate the south Korean people and prop up its new lackey in south Korea, Commentator points out.

But no threats or deceptions can succeed against the heroic south Korean people, declares Commentator. The south Korean people are becoming increasingly aware that their lot will never improve under any American lackey. That is why their struggles, far from ceasing, have developed and deepened in the past few months. Since July 29, waves of large-scale mass demonstrations have taken place in dozens of places in south Korea. Tens of thousands of demonstrators have burned "ballot boxes" in defiance of the repression by the puppet authorities, and demanded that the "election" be declared null and void.

It is clear that as long as U.S. imperialism does not pull out of south Korea, the south Korean people will not stop their patriotic, just struggle, Commentator concludes.

## Joint Sino-Nepalese Boundary Committee

A Joint Sino-Nepalese Boundary Committee was set up on August 11 in Kathmandu in accordance with the Sino-Nepalese boundary agreement. Chief Chinese delegate Chang Shih-chieh, Chief Nepalese delegate Major-General Padma Bahadur Khattri and other delegates from the two sides attended the inauguration.

Officiating at the inaugural ceremony, Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister Subarna Shamsheer declared that Nepal and China have all along respected and maintained the traditional and customary boundary line. The main task before the committee, he said, is to scientifically delineate and formally demarcate the boundary along the traditional and customary line. Noting that the two sides hold identical views on the boundary except for a few areas under dispute he emphasized: "I am certain that also in regard to the areas under dispute, we will be able to solve the problem by mutual understanding and co-operation as well as by friendly discussion." The Nepalese Deputy Prime Minister concluded his speech with the slogan: "Long Live Nepal-China Friendship!"

Chang Shih-chieh, chief Chinese delegate, recalled in his speech the traditional friendship between the two countries and the development of their amicable relations. He emphasized that the recent exchange of visits between the Premiers of the two countries and the treaty and agreements signed during the visits marked a new stage in Sino-Nepalese friendly and co-operative relations.

Referring to the boundary question, Chang Shih-chieh said: "The two countries have sincerely expressed their willingness to arrive at a solution in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of fairness, reason, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and through friendly consultation. In fact, the final settlement of the boundary question will not only further greatly strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries,

but will also bring great benefit to the people of our two countries. Both countries are anxious to have a stable, peaceful and friendly boundary. In accrediting us to come here to conduct negotiations with the Nepalese side, the Chinese Government bases itself on the sincere desire to seek such a final settlement."

### Sino-Cuban Ties

In their common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Chinese and Cuban peoples are forging ever closer ties in the form of mutual support. Following the signing of the Sino-Cuban agreements on trade, scientific and technical and cultural co-operation and the successful visit of the Chinese Classical Theatre, which toured all six Cuban provinces, further steps were taken last week to promote solidarity and co-operation.

Speaking at the Latin American Youth Congress in Havana on August 5, the leader of the Chinese delegation Chang Chao pledged the wholehearted support of the young people of China for the just struggle of the Cuban people and youth against U.S. intervention. He castigated the U.S. plot to turn Cuba into a second Guatemala through military adventures and warned that should the U.S. imperialists launch armed aggression against Cuba in defiance of opposition from the people of the world they would surely be consumed in the fires of the Cuban people's resistance.

In response to the call of the congress to back the decision of the Cuban Government to nationalize the sugar mills, Chang Chao announced that China's youth would donate a tractor to the youth of Cuba.

Meanwhile, a Chinese youth delegation has arrived in Cuba to participate in the construction of a new community in Sierra Maestra dedicated to education and called School City. The delegation consists of some of China's outstanding young builders such as Chang Pai-fa, leader of a youth shock brigade, and Huang Hai-cheng, vice-

chairman of a people's commune and model peasant.

In the economic field, in accordance with the Sino-Cuban trade agreement **two contracts totalling 13 million pounds sterling** were concluded between Chinese export corporations and the Cuban Foreign Trade Bank. They provide for **the sale of 100,000 tons of Chinese rice to Cuba and 350,000 tons of Cuban sugar to China.**

### Latin American Links

An increasing number of Latin American representatives are visiting China. They are being welcomed by the Chinese people not only as envoys of goodwill but also comrades-in-arms in the common fight against U.S. imperialism.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, receiving the First Vice-President of the Bolivian Senate Oscar Donoso Lopez and Bolivian Deputy Jamie Arellano Casaneda, before their departure for home, stressed that the Chinese people consistently advocate the promotion of friendly relations between the people of all countries and the preservation of world peace. Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed the desire to see the further development of Sino-Bolivian relations, and hoped that more public figures and cultural and art groups would come from Bolivia and other Latin American countries to visit China and so strengthen mutual understanding and friendship still further.

Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Hu Yu-chih welcomed the recently arrived Parliamentary Delegation of Costa Rica at a banquet in their honour. He noted that the Chinese, Costa Rican and all other peoples hope for friendly co-operation and mutual visits, but imperialism headed by the U.S.A. is everywhere undermining peace and meddling in the internal affairs of other countries. But, he said, imperialist intrigue can certainly be defeated if the peoples of all countries unite and wage struggle against it. He expressed the hope that the Chinese and Costa Rican peoples would learn from and support each other in building their countries and in the struggle in defence of world peace and against the common enemy—U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists, it should be noted, did all they could to prevent

## Chinese Delegation in Japan

ON August 11, the Chinese delegation headed by Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, concluded its two-week visit to Japan. In Tokyo to attend the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament and the Convention of the General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO) of Japan, the delegation conveyed to the embattled Japanese people the unyielding support of China's 650 million and in turn brought back to the Chinese people the full measure of the devotion and friendship of the Japanese people (see *Peking Review*, No. 32).

From the moment of landing at the Tokyo airport to their departure, the delegates were warmly received everywhere as envoys of the Chinese people. Aside from the many personal calls on the delegation, letters, cables, gifts and invitations to visit poured in from all parts of Japan. Many came to Tokyo from distant points in Japan for the express purpose of meeting the delegation.

At a dinner given by Kenzo Matsumura, one of the leaders of the anti-main current faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, **Liu Ning-I explained the three principles on the basis of which Sino-Japanese relations**

**might be improved. These are: 1, that the Japanese Government refrain from pursuing a policy hostile to China; 2, that the Japanese Government refrain from taking part in the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas"; and 3, that the Japanese Government refrain from obstructing and sabotaging the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.** After the abrogation of the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the discontinuance of the revival of Japanese militarism, said Liu Ning-I, China and Japan can peacefully coexist and conclude a pact of mutual non-aggression.

In the course of the visit, Liu Ning-I and other members of the delegation had several meetings with leaders of the Japanese Socialist and Communist Parties. With leaders of the General Council of Trade Unions they had talks on strengthening friendship and unity between the working class of the two countries, promotion of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and the strengthening of solidarity among the workers of Asian-African countries.

There were also meetings and exchange of views with representatives of various Japanese popular organizations and prominent figures in trade, religious, journalistic and other circles.

the Costa Rican delegation from coming to China.

### **Greet Cyprus Independence**

Premier Chou En-lai has sent a message of greetings to the President of the Republic of Cyprus Archbishop Makarios III on the proclamation of the independence of Cyprus. The Premier extends heartfelt congratulations and wishes the people of Cyprus further successes in their struggle to strengthen national unity and maintain their national independence, bring prosperity to the country.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi in his congratulatory message informed the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the new republic, and expressed the hope that this would help to further friendly relations between the two countries.

### **Greetings to All-India Peace Council**

The China Peace Committee, in a message of greetings addressed to the Extraordinary Session of the All-India Peace Council, wished the latter success and pledged the Chinese people's support for the Indian people's in their fight for peace and for the liberation of Goa.

The message states: "The efforts made by the Indian people to ease world tension, bring about general disarmament, hold to the policy of peace and neutrality, oppose foreign military bases and aggressive military pacts, oppose imperialism and support the peoples who are striving for and safeguarding national independence, have contributed to the cause of defending peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people support the Indian people's struggle for peace and for the liberation of Goa.

"The present international situation is more favourable to the struggle for peace than ever before. Particularly, the rising storm of the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples has dealt blows at the aggressive and war policies of U.S. imperialism, truculent enemy of world peace. The heroic struggles of the Japanese, Cuban and other peoples have eloquently proved that so long as the peace-loving people are united and wage a resolute struggle against the imperialist forces of war they can truly safeguard world peace.

"The Chinese people consistently stand for peaceful coexistence between nations with different social systems and settlement of all international disputes through negotiations;

they oppose the new war threats of the imperialists. Together with the Indian people, the Chinese people will strive untiringly for the relaxation of international tension, for the abolition of foreign military bases and aggressive military pacts in Asia, and for the conclusion of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among all countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, to make the whole area a nuclear weapon free zone."

The cable requested the All-India Peace Council to convey the friendship of the Chinese people to the Indian people.

### **Denounce Imperialist Cultural Aggression**

Speaking at the recent Third World Teachers' Conference in Conakry, the Chinese delegate castigated imperialist cultural aggression and expressed wholehearted support for the national independence movement in Africa and elsewhere.

Fang Ming, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Educational Workers' Trade Union of China and head of the Chinese delegation, said: The Chinese people and teachers give unswerving support to the national and democratic move-

ments of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to the struggle against racial discrimination and the struggle of the people of the capitalist countries for peace, democracy and social progress.

Fang Ming pointed out: Cultural aggression is an integral part of imperialist aggression, particularly of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people and intellectuals, like the peoples of other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, have had ample experience with imperialist cultural aggression. Under cover of "cultural

co-operation" and "technical aid," the imperialists resort to all means to propagate their so-called "civilization." Their aim is to benumb the vigilance of the people of the oppressed nations, exhaust their fighting spirit and try to foster among intellectuals a social force in the service of imperialism, all geared to strengthening their control and domination in these countries.

#### Cultural Briefs

The State Ensemble of the Soviet Tatar Autonomous Republic led by M.

Gizatullin has arrived for a performance tour in China.

A 52-member art troupe from Kobdo Aimak in the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Gurragchaa, is touring China.

The Chinese Classical Theatre, after a successful tour in Latin America, has arrived in Canada. Its first performances in Vancouver were an immediate hit.

The Szechuan Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble is now giving performances in Damascus.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **AUGUST 1 UPRISING** An historical opera describing how the Chinese Communist Party organized an armed uprising in Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, after Chiang Kai-shek had betrayed the revolution. Produced by the Peking Xin Hua Peking Opera Company.

(Watch for dates and places.)

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE LIFE OF WU SHUANG** An historical opera set in Tang Dynasty times. The emperor, captivated by the beauty of a young girl, Wu Shuang, whom he meets during a spring tour, forces her father to offer her to him as a concubine. Stung by a refusal, the emperor imprisons Wu Shuang's father. A kind-hearted and resourceful messenger rescues him from prison. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Aug. 16, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

### KWANGSI FOLK OPERA

▲ **THIRD DAUGHTER LIU** A folk opera produced by the visiting Folk Opera Troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. From the legendary story of the clever and brave peasant girl singer beloved and respected by the people for her spirited and militant songs through which she castigates and hold up to contempt the whole landlord class. People in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have for generations called her their "Master Singer."

Aug. 19-21, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

### THEATRE

▲ **RED HEART AND A TIGER'S COURAGE** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre, tells of four demobilized People's Liberation Army men who with great heart and much courage but the meagrest of equipment tide over many technical difficulties and set up an alloy plant.

Aug. 16 & 17, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **LENIN AND THE YOUNG GENERATION** A Soviet play about Lenin's care and concern for the children in the hard days of

1918. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Aug. 20-22, 7:30 p.m. Peking Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **RED EAGLES SPREAD THEIR WINGS** A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio, recounting the story of an air force group sent by the Communist Party from Yanan to northeastern China in the early period of the War of Liberation and how it encountered and solved all manner of difficulties to eventually set up the first people's aviation school.

Aug. 18-21, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

▲ **LOOKING SEAWARD** A feature film produced by the Haiyen Film Studio tells how the Party in 1949 sent outstanding P.L.A. men into the naval forces in an effort to rapidly build a strong people's navy. As the result of a vigorous ideological struggle between progressive and conservative ideas, many old methods of training cadres were discarded and new ones successfully introduced through which excellent naval cadres were reared.

Aug. 15-18, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

Aug. 17-21, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **IRON HORSEMEN OF KUNLUN MOUNTAIN** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. P.L.A. cavalry men in northwestern China, despite hunger and cold, brave dangers to pursue the KMT remnant reactionaries over the Kunlun Mountains which the enemy regards as a natural barrier to hold back the People's Liberation Army. With the help of the local people the P.L.A. cleans out the remnant reactionaries.

Aug. 18-21, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

### KOREAN FILM WEEK

▲ **SONG OF UNITY** A Korean feature film — a story of the revolutionary struggle in Korea — dubbed in Chinese. Under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party workers in a fertilizer plant wage a resolute struggle against the brutal exploitation and oppression by the Japanese capitalists. A veteran worker comes to a clear understanding of the revolutionary truth during the course of the struggle.

▲ **LOVE FOR THE FUTURE** A Korean feature film dubbed in Chinese. Describing the heroic struggle waged by the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Kim Il Sung against Japanese fascist rule. The revolutionaries brave danger and death. The hero, true to the cause to the end lays down his life for the revolution.

▲ **GIRLS ON THE KEUM KANG SAN** A Korean feature film dubbed in Chinese. With the help of her comrades an amateur girl dancer masters her art, at a critical moment she successfully dances the leading role in a dance drama.

▲ **9 A.M. SHARP** A Korean feature film dubbed in Chinese tells how the workers in a Korean tractor plant help the public security forces arrest secret agents sent by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique to destroy the plant by time-bombs at 9 a.m. sharp the moment when the first batch of tractors comes off the line.

▲ **KEUM KANG SAN** A Korean documentary in colour vividly capturing the beauty of the scenic resort of Keum Kang San.

(The above five Korean films will be shown from Aug. 14-20 at Peking's major cinemas.)

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** Showing the achievements made by People's Korea in every field of national life. Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At the Water Pavilion of Zhongshan Park

▲ **POSTER EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA** Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Workers' Cultural Palace

### WHAT'S ON IN THE PARKS

There will be lively evening get-togethers in Peking's parks. A "Dance Party" and a "Cinema Party" at Zhongshan Park; a "Cinema Party" at Beihai Park on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 20.

### FISHING

At Beihai Park Summer Palace

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