

# PEKING REVIEW

36

September 6, 1960

## SINO-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP IS INDESTRUCTIBLE

China celebrates the 15th anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Premier Chou En-lai's speech (p. 6).

## Bright Future for the Japanese People

The head of a Chinese delegation to Japan describes the rising people's movement there (p. 10).

### *Renmin Ribao* Editorials:

An analysis of the U.S. manipulated O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference (p. 18).

The significance of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Independent African States (p. 20).

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## Chairman Liu Shao-chi Receives Latin American Guests

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

## 1956 — 1967

**T**HE National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) is of tremendous significance for the high-speed development of a socialist agriculture in China and the building of a new, socialist countryside. It provides for a big growth in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery within a not too long period of time and proposes various concrete measures for reaching this goal as well as plans for the development of culture, education, public health and other fields of activity in the rural areas as production increases.

In addition to the programme, this booklet contains the full texts of the report delivered by Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin entitled "Strive for the Fulfilment, Ahead of Schedule, of the National Programme for Agricultural Development," the resolution of the Second Session of the Second National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic, and the *Renmin Ribao* editorial on the same subject. This material throws an illuminating light on the big leap forward in China's agriculture and the great changes that have taken place in the Chinese countryside.

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# PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 6, 1960 Vol. III No. 36

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Small Blast Furnaces Blast the Way

In the campaign to raise output and practise economy there can be few enterprises doing more, size for size, than the small blast furnaces. Returns from a dozen provinces and autonomous regions, including Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, Honan, Fukien and Kwangsi, show a further rise in their pig iron output in August compared to July, and encouraging cuts in cost as a result of reduction in coke consumption.

The many small blast furnaces built since the big leap got going in 1958 have already made a sizable contribution to raising iron and steel output in the past two years; and, whether using indigenous or modern methods, their contribution is steadily increasing. This year, according to the state plan, they will produce more than half the country's total output of pig iron.

In the present campaign, they are busily engaged in ensuring fulfilment of this year's quota and also raising the quality of the metal they produce. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, which recently called a special meeting to assess the situation, has sent out work teams to lend a hand in the major iron-producing areas. Provincial authorities concerned with the industry are also giving special attention to the "small fry" among blast furnaces.

Steadily improving their techniques and technology, many of these small furnaces have won national recognition for keeping up a high output of quality pig iron and holding down coke consumption. Setting the pace in an all-round leap forward of production in these small blast furnaces, the furnaces in Changchiakou, northwestern Hopei, have reported notable successes in August. They raised their utilization coefficient in the first two weeks of last month by more than 10 per cent, compared with the latter half of July; they also produced markedly better pig iron and their average coke consumption per ton of metal smelted dropped by more than 100 kg.

Like many other new iron smelting centres, the Changchiakou furnaces got these results mainly by improving management, better timing in the supply of raw materials and technical improvements to the furnaces. They also got a big help from Changchiakou factories. Well briefed on the importance of the role played by the small furnaces, these factories do all they can to help, giving priority to making equipment needed for modernization and sending technicians to help install it or reconstruct furnaces. By the latter part of August, two-thirds of Changchiakou's small blast furnaces had been helped to modernize themselves. As a result, they raised their utilization coefficient from 50 to 100 per cent, producing better quality metal while reducing coke consumption.

These small blast furnaces, products of the big leap forward, are now spread all over the country. They have fully proved their worth. While those in Changchiakou and other places are being modernized and expanded, new ones, using the experience already gained, are being built in newly-prospectured iron ore centres: adding new sinews to China's booming industry.

### News from the Collieries

Good news comes in from the nation's collieries. Many report over-fulfilment of their August output targets. Chinghsi Colliery, west of Peking, surpassed its plan by 13.3 per cent. Hopi in Honan fulfilled its quota three days ahead of schedule. Hsienkang Colliery in Shansi also reports fulfilment of its quota, with an increase of 5 per cent in output over the preceding month.

Earlier reports tell that miners at Fushun, one of China's largest coal centres, having successfully fought back a flood threat in early August which was the worst in decades, forged ahead with even greater grit and determination to make up for lost time. Compared with the first ten days of August, their average daily output for



the second ten days increased 24.8 per cent. With the experience gained in the first seven and a half months, they have mapped out concrete measures for making an even bigger spurt during the rest of the year.

Much of Fushun's coal goes to the nation's steel centres. Other collieries, too, are stepping up efforts to get more coal to the furnaces. Chinghsing Colliery in western Hopei, a major coke-producing centre, not only overfulfilled its quota in the first seven months of this year, but, compared with the corresponding period of last year, sent 63 per cent more coke to the iron and steel works at Wuhan and other places. In August it raised output again and sent still more coke to the steel centres.

As a major step in getting coal more swiftly to consumers, all collieries are speeding up the building of special railway lines for prompter delivery of coal. Preliminary returns from over a hundred mining centres show that, since April this year, more than 370 such lines with a total length of nearly 900 kilometres have been built, and the work continues. The Ministries of Metallurgy, Railways and others concerned have set up special organizations to direct this work.

### V-J Day Marked in Northeast China

The 15th anniversary of the Chinese people's victory in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and the liberation of northeast China by the Soviet Army was celebrated on September 3.

In Shenyang, a commemorative ceremony was held. It was attended by Huang Ou-tung, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, governor of Liaoning and president of the Liaoning Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and other leading members of the Party and government organizations and P.L.A. units. Wreaths were laid at the monument to the Soviet martyrs who gave their lives for the liberation of northeast China.

In his address at the ceremony, Sung Kuang, vice-mayor of Shenyang, recalled how 15 years ago, under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people, co-

ordinating their activities with those of the anti-fascist struggle of the peoples of the whole world, defeated Japanese militarism and scored a great victory in the war against Japanese aggression after fighting heroically for eight years. He paid tribute to the great historical role played by the Soviet people and the Soviet Army during the anti-fascist war. The Soviet Union's dispatch of troops to northeast China, he said, accelerated the final collapse of Japanese fascism. The lofty internationalist spirit of the Soviet people also manifested itself in the great aid given to China's socialist construction. The Chinese people, he said, would never forget this noble spirit of the Soviet people.

The representative of the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin who attended the ceremony, in his address, hailed the "great, eternal and unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples." The Soviet people, he said, would do everything they could to consolidate and further develop this friendship.

In Lushun-Talien, at a big gathering on Stalin Square to commemorate the day, Mayor Hu Ming said that the Soviet Army had helped the people of Lushun-Talien to free themselves from 40 years of the dark rule of Japanese fascism. After liberation, the local people, with the help of Soviet experts, scored new victories in the restoration of the national economy and in the building of socialism.

Commemorative meetings were also held in Changchun, Harbin and Changchiakou attended by local Party and government leaders. In Changchiakou, Hopei Province, more than 600 people from all walks of life went to Changpei County where a ceremony was held before the monument to the Soviet and Mongolian martyrs who laid down their lives in the battle at Langwokou against the Japanese invaders. Han Chih-fei, vice-mayor of Changchiakou, and Doedyn Almaas, representative of the Mongolian Embassy in China, laid wreaths before the monument. Vice-Mayor Han said that, in commemorating this occasion, the people of Changchiakou would never forget the noble spirit of internationalism displayed by the Soviet and Mongolian peoples. Doedyn Almaas wished China still greater achievements in its socialist construc-

tion and greeted the growing, closer friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples.

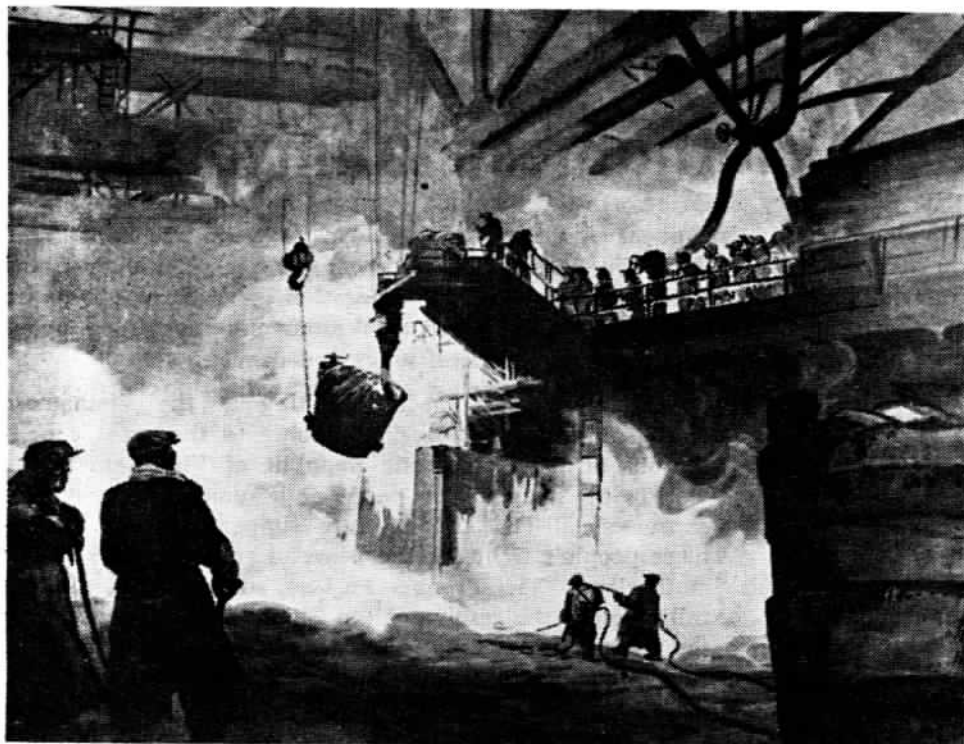
### Practice Makes Perfect

News of leading cadres going to the front line of production is becoming a regular feature of the press. It is the Communist Party's mass line in action. An old practice taking different forms under differing conditions, it enables cadres in leading positions to give timely and efficient guidance in work and helps forge ever closer ties between them and the rank and file.

The Chungking Iron and Steel Works in southwestern Szechuan has created a new pattern for carrying out this tested and time-honoured practice. Leading Party, administrative and trade union functionaries of its first converter mill have now made it a rule to take part in producing one heat of steel a day. Through personal participation they have been able to grasp every link in the process of steel making, tackle crucial problems right on the job and, together with the workers, raise both quality and quantity of steel output. Figures for the first nine days of August prove that this method of leadership is most rewarding. Compared with the corresponding period in July, average daily output registered an increase of 76 per cent. This splendid success of the first converter mill soon set the pace for other mills and workshops. The experience gained has been popularized and is now standard operating procedure throughout the Chungking Iron and Steel Works.

The new pattern evolved out of the old practice of living, working and consulting with the workers. In summing up the work of the past, the first converter mill's Party committee took note of the fact that though great successes had been scored and leadership strengthened through living and working with the rank and file, there was still the lack of a thorough grasp of steel making techniques. To overcome this, the Party committee decided that all leading cadres should make one heat of steel a day — taking part in actual work from the first charging of materials right down to teeming at the end of the process.

The decision sparked all the leading cadres into activity. Secretary of



Tapping Steel -

Painting by Chtn Wei

the converter mill's Party committee Hu Tzu-chiang, formerly a bench worker, took the lead. Serious about learning and attentive to counsel from the steelworkers, he quickly mastered the entire process of making steel. He even picked up many tricks of the trade from veteran steelworkers and lost no time demonstrating and passing them on to his colleagues.

When the whole people went in for making more iron and steel in 1958, Party secretaries literally lived by the furnaces. Their example and the people's efforts jointly contributed to a big boost in the nation's iron and steel output. Now Chungking's example of leading cadres actually taking part in making steel is being spread far and wide. It is bound to have a far-reaching impact on the steel front.

### "Xiafang" Cadres Revive Deserted Hills

The policy of *xiafang* (transferring government cadres to work in the rural people's communes or in factories) is paying off handsomely. It is helping to train intellectuals of the working class, a socialist intelligentsia, by tempering intellectuals through manual labour and close contact with the masses. It also enables *xiafang* cadres to make direct, tangible con-

tributions to building a new socialist countryside.

The central-south province of Kiangsi sends word that more than 50,000 *xiafang* cadres there have, in their three years of living and working together with the local people, helped to transform formerly deserted or backward hill areas into new, thriving socialist farmlands.

Transferred in 1957 to work in these outbacks, the *xiafang* cadres opened up roads across the hills, spanned the rivers with bridges and built new settlements in the former wastelands. Working together with the peasants they set up 200 reclamation farms combining agriculture with forestry and animal husbandry. They have also set up more than 2,000 factories and workshops of various kinds. Besides supplying their own needs, they provide for the state large quantities of grain, timber, industrial goods and raw materials, meat, eggs and special products, such as berries, herbs, and pine oil from the hills.

The story of the rebirth of some of these lands is a deeply moving one. Eighty households lived in the old revolutionary base on Tamaoshan Mountain during the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-36). When the Red Army left Kiangsi on its Long March to northern Shensi, the reactionary Kuomintang wreaked

vengeance on the people left behind. Every house on Tamaoshan was burnt, and the inhabitants slaughtered or driven away. When the *xiafang* cadres went there in 1957, Tamaoshan was uninhabited. The fields were a deserted wilderness. Braving wind and rain, they cleared the undergrowth, planted the land to fruit trees and vegetables, set up dozens of small factories, and built schools, and houses and barns. Now a highway links this bustling, beautiful mountain townlet to the nearby cities.

Working together with the peasants by day, the *xiafang* cadres share their rest and leisure with them too. They teach the peasants to read and write and pass on whatever further knowledge or skills they have. Schools, health centres, nurseries, creches, clubs, recreation grounds and other welfare undertakings are thriving in the region. The local inhabitants are proud of the *xiafang* cadres. They say: "The Red Army of the old revolutionary days has come back to Tamaoshan."

### New World Swimming Record

Mo Kuo-hsiung, 25-year-old swimming ace from Canton, broke the world record for the men's 100 metres breaststroke on September 1 when he clocked in 1 min. 11 secs. flat. Mo was competing at the 1960 National Swimming and Diving Championships held in Chengtu in southwestern Szechuan Province. Mo's effort clipped 0.1 sec. off the previous world record established by breaststroke champion Mu Hsiang-hsiung of Tientsin at the national games held in Peking in September last year.

Mo was given a big hand after his record-breaking performance. He swam the distance in a 50-metre-long pool; all three official time-keepers concurred in the verdict.

This is the fifth time that Chinese swimmers have improved on the 100 metres breaststroke world record since 1957 when Chi Lieh-yun, also from coastal Kwangtung, first set up the world record of 1 min. 11.6 secs. for the event.

Another highlight of the Chengtu championships was the men's 100 metres freestyle. It was won by Kwangtung's Fu Ta-chin in 55.4 secs.

# China Rejoices on Vietnamese Anniversary

ON September 2 the whole of China celebrated the 15th anniversary of the founding of the fraternal Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. As China's southern neighbour and fellow member of the great community of socialist states, Viet Nam and the cause of Vietnamese liberation have always been close to the hearts of the Chinese people. The two peoples have never stinted support to each other's struggle for socialism and against imperialism. September 2 is thus an occasion for national rejoicing and demonstrations of socialist solidarity.

Festivities got underway days before the anniversary. A Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Week (August 29 - September 4) was observed in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton, Sian, Nanking, Chengchow, Nanning and Kunming. Sixteen cities held special Vietnamese film weeks. For days on end expressions of friendship for Viet Nam and reports on Vietnamese achievements in socialist construction held the spotlight in the Chinese press. In Kunming and Nanning, local branches of the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association were established. A set of commemorative stamps designed especially for the occasion were issued.

## Chinese Delegation in Hanoi

A Chinese Communist Party and Government Delegation attended the celebrations in Hanoi, bearing the warm fraternal greetings of the 650 million Chinese people to their Vietnamese brothers. Headed by Li Fu-chun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and including Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council, and Liao Cheng-chih, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Deputy Director of the Office of the State Council, in Charge of Foreign Affairs, the delegation will also attend the forthcoming Third National Congress of the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

The festivities were enlivened by further exchanges. From Viet Nam there came the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association delegation, a writers' delegation and an art troupe to tour China. A China-Viet Nam Friendship Association delegation and a Kwangtung Provincial Party and Government delegation were invited to Hanoi.

In China, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai attended the gala National Day reception held by the Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Tu Binh. The day before over 1,500 representatives of various circles in Peking assembled at a stirring mass rally where they heard addresses by Po I-po, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council; the Vietnamese Ambassador to China

Tran Tu Binh; and the head of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association delegation Tran Huy Lieu. In the evening they joined the Vietnamese guests in a joyous party of performances, songs and dances.

Premier Chou En-lai speaking at the Vietnamese Ambassador's reception paid tribute to the great contributions of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the worldwide struggle for peace and human progress. He expressed all-out and resolute support to the Vietnamese people's fight for the peaceful reunification of their motherland. Vice-Premier Po I-po, addressing the Peking rally, voiced the resolve of the Chinese people to stand by the Vietnamese people in upholding peace in Indo-China. And in Hanoi, Li Fu-chun, head of the Chinese Communist Party and Government Delegation, spoke at the Hanoi commemoration rally of the great international significance of the achievements of the Vietnamese people and underscored Sino-Vietnamese solidarity in the common fight against U.S. imperialist aggression, for world peace and socialism.

The national press highlighted this kaleidoscope of activities and speeches under banner headlines. It front-paged the joint greetings from Chinese Party and Government leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai to Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In editorials and special anniversary features, it hailed the successes of the heroic Vietnamese people and the growing fraternal ties between China and Viet Nam.

## Peking Celebrates

Celebrations were especially warm and colourful in Peking. They reached deep into the grass roots and reflected the great popularity of fraternal Viet Nam. Shaho People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking renamed itself China-Viet Nam Friendship People's Commune in honour of the anniversary. When Ambassador Tran Tu Binh and other guests from Viet Nam arrived for the celebrations, they were greeted by 1,500 cheering commune members in traditional Chinese style with the setting off of firecrackers and the beating of cymbals and drums. Workers at the Peking Glass Factory entertained Vietnamese friends and guests with colourful performances in their gaily decorated plant. This was typical of the many Peking enterprises where young Vietnamese trainees are working under the guidance of experienced Chinese engineers, technicians and workers. In Peking University, the faculty and student body joined with Vietnamese students and guests in a rousing rally. Dressed in their holiday best, the young people mounted a sparkling programme which included



spirited singing and poetry recitals. Their celebration had a special, added significance by virtue of the fact that in the past six years, more than 350 Vietnamese students had studied at this university.

Cultural activities highlighting the friendship week brought the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples still closer together. While the visiting Vietnamese art troupe presenting *hat cheo* opera played to packed houses, even greater numbers of film-goers viewed the Vietnamese feature *Along the Same River* and the documentaries *Episodes from the Revolutionary Activities of President Ho Chi Minh* and *Bac Hung Hai*. A photo exhibition introduced the achievements of socialist construction in Viet Nam and provided its Chinese viewers with a graphic and penetrating insight into the past and present of their southern neighbour. A soiree by the Union of Chinese Writers and the Union of Chinese Musicians presented many well-known Vietnamese poems and songs among which were two by President Ho Chi Minh. Vietnamese

poems, novels, plays published in Chinese and books about Viet Nam have also been very much in the public eye. One of the most popular among them is President Ho Chi Minh's *Prison Diary*—a collection of over 100 poems in Chinese, written following his imprisonment in south China in 1943 by the Kuomintang reactionaries.

As we go to press, festivities continue in all parts of the country. There can be no doubt that Friendship Week has greatly reinforced Sino-Vietnamese solidarity and fraternal ties. And this is a matter of world significance. As Vice-Premier Po I-po declared at the Peking mass rally: "The effective all-round co-operation in socialist construction between the two countries has been a powerful impetus to their continued economic and cultural upsurge. The friendly co-operation of the peoples of China and Viet Nam strengthens the prowess of the socialist camp and is beneficial to the struggle against imperialist aggression and for the defence of Asian and world peace."

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Vietnamese Reception

Dear Comrade Ambassador,

Dear Comrade Leader of the Delegation of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association,

Comrades and Friends,

Today, we feel extremely happy to celebrate, together with our Vietnamese comrades, the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to express the warmest fraternal congratulations to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam came into being, and has developed and grown strong in the course of the Vietnamese people's protracted struggle against imperialism. In the past 15 years, the courageous and industrious Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, have written a brilliant page in the history of Viet Nam with their stubborn fighting spirit and soaring labour enthusiasm. The Vietnamese people carried through their famous August Revolution and overthrew the prolonged rule of imperialism. Through their heroic nine-year war of resistance, the Vietnamese people smashed the French imperialists' dream of enslaving Viet Nam once again and defended the fruits of their revolution. They have won tremendous victories in the glorious cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction, thus rapidly changing the face of northern Viet Nam. At present, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, as a staunch member of the socialist camp, is powerfully defending peace in Indo-China and Asia and is making ever greater contributions to the cause of the people of the whole world—the cause of winning a lasting peace and human progress.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has consistently pursued a peaceful foreign policy, and stood for peaceful coexistence among nations with different social sys-

tems. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has repeatedly put forward positive proposals and made unremitting efforts in order to ensure scrupulous implementation of the provisions of the Geneva agreements and to bring about the peaceful reunification of the motherland. However, owing to deliberate sabotage by U.S. imperialism, Viet Nam remains divided up to now. The peaceful reunification of Viet Nam is not only the sacred and inviolable right of the Vietnamese people, but also an indispensable factor in safeguarding peace in Indo-China and Asia. The Vietnamese people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland is surging higher daily. This struggle has become an increasingly important component of the storm of struggles of the peoples of the whole world against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have been giving and will give firm support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle; they are confident that the just demands of the Vietnamese people will certainly be realized.

The Chinese people and Government, who uphold the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, have always been concerned about peace in Indo-China and wish to see this region bordering on China become a peace area. In order to attain this aim, our Government has always strictly observed the provisions of the Geneva agreements, stood for the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, supported the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and has time and again indicated its willingness to establish and develop friendly relations with a peaceful and neutral Laos. Our Government eagerly wishes to see the peace area expand steadily, and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence find new expression in international relations. Our country has signed treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or of peace and friendship successively with the Kingdom of the Yemen, the Union of Burma, the Kingdom of Nepal and the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The signing of these treaties is not only in the interests of

both contracting parties, but also in that of enlarging the peace area and curbing imperialist aggression and expansion. These facts are most eloquent proof that the Chinese people have made sincere efforts for the cause of safeguarding Asian and world peace.

At the present time, the struggles of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries against U.S. imperialism are raging like a tornado. In the face of the powerful struggles of the people, U.S. imperialism is seized with a great panic.

Not long ago, a military coup d'état took place in Laos. The Laotian people demand an end to civil war, oppose foreign intervention and desire to take the road of peace, neutrality, independence, democracy and prosperity. U.S. imperialism is actively plotting to interfere in Laotian internal affairs and rekindle the civil war in Laos. We believe that although the path of the Laotian people's struggle is tortuous, no force on earth can withstand their struggle for peace, neutrality, independence, democracy and prosperity.

U.S. imperialism is engaging in outright intervention in the Congo under the cover of the flag of the United Nations, thus arousing the resentment and resistance of the Congolese people. The foreign ministers' conference of independent African states held a few days back demonstrates that the independent African states have begun to unite together. The conference condemned the colonialists' scheme to dismember the territory of the Republic of the Congo and supported the Republic's struggle to safeguard its independence, unity and territorial integrity. The Congolese people's struggle has not ended. We believe that the Congolese people will certainly win final victory with the support of the other African peoples and the people of the whole world.

In order to engineer intervention in the Cuban revolution, U.S. imperialism forced the meeting of foreign ministers of American states to adopt the so-called "San Jose Declaration," thus arousing the extreme indignation of the Cuban people and the people of the other Latin American countries. A mighty movement in defence of Cuba and against U.S. intervention is unfolding irresistibly throughout Latin America.

The Chinese people resolutely support the struggles of the Cuban and the other Latin American peoples as well as the struggles of all oppressed nations to oppose U.S. intervention and to win and safeguard their national independence. We firmly believe that so long as the peoples of the various countries support each other and strengthen their unity in their struggle, all the aggressive and interventionist activities of U.S. imperialism will certainly meet with ignominious defeat.

There exists a profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. We have always been intimate comrades-in-arms as well as brothers in the big socialist family. The relations of mutual help and co-operation between us have not only promoted the socialist construction of our two countries, but also further augmented the strength of the socialist camp. The Chinese people will for ever stand together with the fraternal Vietnamese people and make still greater efforts to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and for the

common cause of the defence of world peace and of human progress.

Now, I propose a toast

to the prosperity of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

to the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam,

to the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples,

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

to world peace, and

to the health of President Ho Chi Minh and other leading comrades of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese Government!

## Excerpts from Li Fu-chun's Speech at Hanoi

THE Vietnamese people have a long tradition of revolutionary struggle. For nearly a hundred years, they waged a heroic struggle against the rule of French colonialism, and finally, in August 1945, won victory in the revolution under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh. However, in less than a month after the birth of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the French colonialists, supported by U.S. and British imperialism, unleashed an all-out armed attack on the Republic. The Vietnamese people, rallying closely around the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and President Ho Chi Minh, waged an arduous war of resistance against France under the most trying conditions. They seized weapons from the enemy to arm themselves, made their small and weak forces big and strong, liberated most of their homeland and won the world-shaking victory in the Dien Bien Phu campaign. They finally compelled the French colonialists to sit down and negotiate with the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at Geneva and conclude an agreement on the cessation of hostilities and a political settlement. On the basis of recognition of the national interests of the Indo-Chinese people, the Geneva Conference restored peace in Indo-China and put an end to the war unleashed there by imperialism. This was a major victory of the Vietnamese people and the Indo-Chinese people as a whole in their fight for independence and national liberation. This was also a victory of the forces of peace throughout the world over the forces of war.

The victory won by the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance created the conditions for their carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the north. After the armistice, the people in north Viet Nam, under the correct leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, laboured selflessly and rapidly rehabilitated their national economy, long despoiled by colonialism and ravaged by war. They developed state-owned enterprises, completed land reform, and since 1953, undertook the socialist transformation of agriculture, the handicraft industry, capitalist industry and commerce, and the three-year plan for the development and transformation of the economy and the development of culture,



# Chairman Liu Shao-chi Receives Latin American Guests

**L**IU SHAO-CHI, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, on the afternoon of September 3 received visiting representatives of teachers' trade unions from five Latin American countries—Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay and Ecuador. That same evening, he also received the visiting Delegation of the Cuban Peace Movement.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi held friendly talks with these Latin American friends. Warmly welcoming them, he said that the Chinese people would for ever stand on the side of the people of Cuba and other countries of Latin America in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and to preserve national independence and defend world peace.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi said: We are happy to learn that Premier Castro announced, at the mass rally of one million people in Havana on September 2, Cuba's severance of all relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people are very glad to hear this news.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi asked his Cuban guests to convey his regards to Premier Castro and the other Cuban leaders and the Cuban people. He said: The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Cuban people. The struggle of the Cuban people is not isolated. The entire Chinese people are your friends and the people of the whole world are your friends. Your struggle will certainly be victorious.

He added: China and Latin America are far apart but in the struggle against U.S. imperialism we are supporting each other. U.S. imperialism is engaged in

aggression not only against the Cuban people and the Chinese people, but also against the people of the various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the whole world. The people of the various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America should unite and jointly oppose U.S. imperialism. Only by waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism can world peace be safeguarded.

The guests from Latin America were Leslie Rodriguez Aguilera, head of the Delegation of the National Association of Teachers of Normal and Other Similar Schools of Cuba; Raul Ferrer Perez, Felipe Gonzalez and Orlando Echevarria, members of the Cuban delegation; Levy Borborema Porto and Henrique B.A. Miranda from Brazil; Jorge Cruickshank Garcia and Francisco Mora Perez from Mexico; Lyda Diaz from Uruguay; Ciro Maldonado from Ecuador; Yolanda Perez, head of the Delegation of the Cuban Peace Movement, and Mazorra Hernandez and Armando Vera, members of the peace delegation.

Present on the occasion were Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Liu Changsheng, Vice-President of the A.C.F.T.U.; Chu Tu-nan, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association; Shen Chien, Director of the Department of American and Australian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and others.

Chilean peace partisan Jose Venturelli and his wife were present at the reception for the Cuban peace delegation.

thereby laying a solid material basis for socialist construction in north Viet Nam. In north Viet Nam, the gross output value of state-owned industry in 1959 was more than 17 times that of 1955. Last year the output of rice, the main crop in the north, is more than double that of the prewar record year of 1939. On the cultural front, illiteracy in the north has in the main been wiped out. Spare-time study has become a popular movement among workers and employees. At the same time, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese Government have accomplished much on the political and ideological fronts. The debate on the two roads—the socialist and the capitalist roads, conducted in the countryside in 1959 and 1960 and the rectification campaign among the cadres, and their training, have further strengthened the determination and confidence of the people and cadres in north Viet Nam in building socialism and unifying their country, while at the same time speeding up socialist transformation.

The people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have been carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction under very difficult conditions. But, instead of bowing to difficulties, the heroic Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party and President

Ho Chi Minh, have set themselves the lofty aim of building Viet Nam into a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, strong and prosperous country, have brought into full play their fine tradition of industry, thrift and self-reliance and have finally built up a socialist state, starting from a basis of backwardness and poverty. Their brilliant achievements in the past 15 years are of major international significance. They are shining examples of the triumph of Marxism-Leninism in a colonial country.

Under the rule of U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, the people in south Viet Nam lead a wretched life. They have risen successively in various places in struggle against U.S. imperialism and for their survival and freedom, against aggression and for independence, and are forging a broad united front embracing all strata, all areas and all nationalities. They are sounding the knell for the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its jackals. The days of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique are numbered. They will eventually be drowned in the surging tide of the Vietnamese people's struggle. There is no force capable of thwarting the firm will of the entire Vietnamese people for the peaceful reunification of their country.

# The Future of the Japanese People Is Filled With Brightness and Hope

by LIU NING-I

THE Chinese delegation attending the meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and its 15th Convention and the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament, having paid a two-week visit to Japan of momentous significance beginning from July 29, and successfully accomplished its mission, returned to the motherland on August 13, bearing the profound friendship of the Japanese people for the Chinese people.

The delegation went to Japan to greet the Japanese people on behalf of the Chinese people and give support to their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Japanese people have won brilliant victories in various fields, in their fight against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, against Eisenhower's planned visit to Japan and against Nobusuke Kishi, a lackey of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese delegation and delegates of other countries attending the world conference were inspired by the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and also received a warm welcome from them. "Unite to fight against U.S. imperialism, common enemy of the people of the world, and defend world peace!"—the whole world resounds with this clarion call from Japan. The aim of this visit to Japan entirely accorded with the common aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and of peace-loving peoples the world over.

## Anti-Imperialist Storm Surges Ahead

The Japanese people have already launched 22 vigorous nationwide united actions in the struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, U.S. military bases, the revival of militarism and atomic and hydrogen bombs. Throughout Japan, 22 million people participated in the grand 10,000-kilometre patriotic march against U.S. imperialism. Such a colossal, heroic and patriotic movement against U.S. imperialism as has been launched in Japan, an important strategic base of the United States in its aggression against Asia, has not only greatly enhanced the Japanese people's confidence in the cause of fighting for a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Japan, but also greatly inspired the struggle of the peoples of the world to safeguard peace and oppose imperialist aggression, and inspired the national and democratic movements in the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Therefore, quite naturally, the legitimate desire of the 10,000 Japanese delegates to link the fight against the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" with the struggle against nuclear weapons and for disarmament could not fail to find full reflection at this world conference. Similarly, this world conference could not fail to fully reflect the legitimate desire of the delegates from various

countries of the world and of the Japanese delegates for unity with each other and for mutual support in the common struggle. Thanks to the efforts made by the delegates from 28 countries and ten international organizations, this world conference consistently advanced in this direction and thus achieved tremendous successes.

Where there are imperialists and their lackeys, there is bound to be struggle. The achievements of this world conference were not by any means scored easily or without some struggle. U.S. imperialism, enemy of peace, did not slacken its activities to undermine and make trouble at this conference. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries plotted to get the conference to hold aloof from the reality of the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, claiming that to reflect and support this struggle of the Japanese people at such an international conference would be to "interfere in" Japan's internal affairs. The modern revisionists of Yugoslavia, acting in accordance with the will of their master, U.S. imperialism, also engaged in mean sabotaging activities at this conference.

The world conference, however, moved in a direction diametrically opposed to what the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries hoped for. The heroic Japanese people, from the very beginning, closely linked the struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance with that to ban nuclear weapons. Waving their iron fists high, the 10,000-odd Japanese delegates to the conference demanded that the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" be torn up and U.S. military bases dismantled. Representatives of the 22 million peace marchers, singing the song: *The Struggle Starts Here; The Struggle Continues from This Day Onwards*, went in a grand procession to the site of the conference. Akira Kazami, leader of the Japanese delegation, told the conference that the Japanese people would never be misled by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' peace gestures. Through the campaign against the "Security Treaty," the Japanese people had come to realize clearly that in order to preserve peace, they must oppose military bases, oppose foreign troops being stationed in other countries and oppose treaties of military alliance. The Japanese delegate Katsumi Kikunami stressed at the conference that the Japanese people would carry on, with great energy, the fight for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, and that they were daily strengthening their unity with the peoples of other lands. The legitimate demands and desires of the Japanese people brought a militant atmosphere to the conference.

For the peoples of the various countries, what is most important in this common struggle against imperialism is mutual support and unity. The Chinese delegation regarded its attendance at this world conference in Tokyo as



Liu Ning-I at SOHYO Meeting

primarily a support to the patriotic struggle of the Japanese people in opposing the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The speeches made by the Chinese delegation won the warm support of the world conference and the Japanese people. The Asian, African and Latin American delegates to the conference also voiced their very high appreciation of the patriotic struggle of the Japanese people. They praised the struggle of the Japanese people as an example to themselves and as a great contribution to world peace. The will of the delegates of the various countries was finally reflected fully in the general resolution adopted by the conference. The general resolution pointed out:

The new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" stands for colonialist and economic invasion to be jointly carried out by the United States and Japan. This scheme is considered part of the worldwide colonialist and economic invasion. The Japanese people's struggle against the "Security Treaty" constitutes an integral part of the struggle for peace and independence on a world scale.

Opposition to this aggressive treaty will continue to be an important part of the current peace movement, and especially of the peace movement in Asia.

What has been achieved at the conference shows that it is precisely because the struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance was put on the momentous agenda of the conference, that it became possible to link closely the patriotic struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism with the patriotic struggle of all the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialism, and through the conference to carry, to the whole world the appeal to unite and get organized into an anti-imperialist international united front. It can be said for certain that as long as the fundamental contradiction between the Japanese people and U.S. imperialism remains unsolved and as long as the fundamental contradictions between the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and U.S. imperialism remain unsolved, the Japanese people will carry their just struggle to the end, and the Asian, African and Latin American peoples will also carry their

just struggle to the end. The storm of struggle waged by peoples of the various countries against U.S. imperialism will continue to rage in this epoch of ours and become an irresistible tide.

### East Wind Prevails Still More Over West Wind

Who are the enemies of peace? And who are its defenders? How can peace be most effectively safeguarded? This world conference gave clear answers to these questions.

As Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, said at the conference, it was a "militant world conference" which rallied all the forces of peace against the forces of war. The conference drew a clear dividing

line between the forces of peace and the forces of war. It considered the socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America striving for national independence and the broad masses of peace-loving people in the capitalist countries of Europe and America as forces of peace; and it considered the Western imperialist countries, headed by the United States, following policies of armaments expansion, war preparations and aggression, as the forces of war. And among the imperialist forces of war, U.S. imperialism is the most vicious and chief enemy of world peace.

Together with delegates of other countries, the Chinese delegation at the conference held aloft the militant banner of opposition to U.S. imperialism—our common enemy. When the Chinese delegate said that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and the common enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and of all peace-loving peoples throughout the world," pointing out that "so long as the various forces defending peace are united in their resolute struggle against imperialism, lasting world peace can be preserved," it evoked immediate sympathy and response from the delegates of Japan and other countries, and the conference hall resounded continuously with tremendous cheers and clappings of hands. A young Japanese girl delegate said: "I was moved to tears after hearing the Chinese delegate's speech. This was because I realized that the Chinese people were watching the Japanese people with the warmth and understanding of a true friend." "We realize what it really means to struggle for peace. It is for the sake of increasing our friends and isolating the enemy of peace—U.S. imperialism."

In their speeches, delegates of many countries strongly condemned the aggressive and war policies of U.S. imperialism. Korean and Vietnamese delegates denounced U.S. aggressive plans and activities. They resolutely demanded that U.S. troops get out of south Viet Nam, south Korea, Taiwan and Okinawa. The Chilean delegate said that, contrary to the people's wishes, U.S. imperialism has established military bases in Latin American countries. The Latin American people know who are their friends



and who are their enemies. The delegate from West Germany told the conference that the United States, in establishing military bases there, had deprived West Germany of its sovereignty. He demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from West Germany. The delegate from Sudan said that the African peoples would struggle together with the Japanese people against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism. The Indonesian delegate appealed to the conference to take strong, united action to smash the SEATO and oppose all the U.S. military bases in Asia. Speeches by these delegates once again prove that the military bases the United States has built all over the world and the military treaties it has concluded are all nooses round its neck. The more frenzied U.S. imperialism becomes, the tighter it is pulling these nooses round its own neck; the nooses round the neck of the United States are becoming tighter and tighter.

The enthusiastic support given to China's peace policy at this world conference formed a sharp contrast to the condemnation of U.S. imperialism's war policy. Premier Chou En-lai's peace proposal that all countries of Asia and around the Pacific conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this region a nuclear weapon free area received the enthusiastic support of delegates of the various countries. The delegate from Ceylon said that this proposal by Premier Chou En-lai reflected the common demand of the peoples of Asia. It is a touchstone for testing genuine and false peace; all those who truly demand peace should accept this proposal. As a result of the active support given it by delegates of the various countries, this peace proposal was included in the fourth demand of the general resolution adopted by the conference which reflected in crystallized form the wishes of the delegates from the various countries.

At this world conference, there was no market for those who tried to whitewash and deck up U.S. imperialism and create illusions about imperialism. The moment a delegate with ulterior motives spoke of the United States and the Soviet Union in one breath, he was booted down the rostrum. The Yugoslav modern revisionists who made no mention at all of U.S. imperialism also became the laughing-stock of the conference.

All this made everyone feel that the atmosphere prevailing at the Sixth World Conference was actually a miniature of the current international situation: The East wind is blowing all over the world; while, now isolated, U.S. imperialism is drawing nearer and nearer to its doom.

### **Profound Friendship Between Chinese and Japanese Peoples**

Though the two-week visit to Japan was short, the Chinese delegation had extensive contacts and held many talks with Japanese workers, peasants, youth, women, people of religious circles and others from every stratum of society, and leaders of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party as well as sober-minded personages of the Liberal Democratic Party. We are deeply aware of the fact that as a result of this visit the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples sealed in the struggle against the common enemy—U.S. imperialism—has been further consolidated and made new progress.

From the moment we arrived at Haneda airport in Tokyo, our Japanese friends never ceased to accord us warm hospitality, tell us in detail about the victories gained in their struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance; they vied with each other in expressing their thanks for the sincere support of the Chinese people. Every day from morning till night, many Japanese friends came to see the Chinese delegation at the Tokyuu Hotel. Letters came to the delegation every day from many Japanese cities, villages, factories and schools, either presenting their compliments or inviting the delegation to visit them. In truth, the many moving scenes and incidents which reflect this profound friendship are too numerous to recount.

We were deeply moved when we talked with workers of the Miike coalmine, who have persisted in a protracted strike against large-scale dismissals. Masayuki Koono, a workers' representative, told us: "The Miike miners have continued their struggle for 190 days now ever since the company declared their lockout. We know that our unprecedented struggle is made possible primarily because of the powerful support given it by our friends at home and abroad." He asked the delegation to pass on word to the Chinese coalminers at Fushun that the Miike workers had received the inspiring telegram sent by the Fushun miners who held a meeting to give their support, and that they were extremely moved. A 54-year-old Japanese miner told me: "I am very glad to be able to meet you and hear your interesting speech. I have decided to dedicate my whole life to the cause of the liberation of the workers."

Haruyo Macda, a woman representative from Niijima, took part in the great 10,000-kilometre, patriotic demonstration against U.S. imperialism and stands resolutely against the establishment of missile launching bases in Niijima. She held intimate talks with Comrade Huang Kan-ying, a member of our delegation, about the heroic struggles of the Japanese women. The women of her island, she said, have played a very significant role in the struggle of Niijima residents against the Japanese Government establishing missile launching bases there. They stand on guard every day along the sea coast and the highways to watch out against the "self-defence corps" secretly shipping in materials for building bases on the island. On behalf of our Chinese women, Comrade Huang Kan-ying expressed support for the patriotic struggles waged by the Japanese women. This Japanese woman later said with elation: "The Chinese delegate told me that she will forward the regards of the people in Niijima to all the Chinese people. I will also bring back this inspiring promise of this Chinese delegate to my island."

Chao Pu-chu, lay Buddhist and member of the delegation, had many intimate and moving contacts with Japanese Buddhists. A number of Japanese Buddhist monks told the Chinese delegate that they were taking part in the struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance. When they were attacked by the Japanese police and right-wing thugs during their great, patriotic demonstration against U.S. imperialism, they felt only indignation but no fear. Many monks, they said, built small stone temples just beside the U.S. military bases and sit there beating drums day and night in protest. They had enthusiastic talks with Chao Pu-chu, our delegate, on how Chinese and Japanese

Buddhist circles could closely unite to defend world peace and oppose imperialist war.

A peasant who came to Tokyo from Kawasaki insisted on inviting the Chinese delegation to his village. Since the delegation was busily engaged at the conference, it could only decline his kind invitation with thanks. Things turned out in a way we never expected. This Japanese peasant immediately went back to his village and brought back 15 eggs for the delegation, as an expression of his regard for the Chinese friends and insisted that each delegate accept one. What a simple but precious act of friendship! It is unforgettable.

Countless moving deeds prove that friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples have taken deep root and no force on earth can sever or stop them. Although U.S. imperialism is vainly plotting to carry out its policies of aggression and war by the vicious means of using Asians to fight Asians, the awakened Japanese people will not be taken in by these tricks of U.S. imperialism. Hiroshi Nakazawa, a delegate from Hokkaido who took part in the big demonstration for peace, voiced the will of the Japanese people at a mass rally in Tokyo. The Japanese people will never fight with Asians, he said; the Japanese people will prevent the revival of Japanese militarism and not allow Japan to commit again the crime of invading China and the Soviet Union. It can be completely relied upon that the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, which is "high as the mountains and deep as the seas," has become an important factor in defending peace in Asia and the world.

### **Bright Future of the Japanese People**

I was in Japan in 1955 attending the First World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Compared with then, the most striking impression the present visit left on me was the rapid development in the national awakening of the Japanese people. The victories scored in the series of struggles to oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance, block Eisenhower's visit to Japan and overthrow the U.S. agent Kishi have all strengthened their confidence and courage, and filled them with hope for the future. The Chinese people are convinced that a people as industrious and courageous as the Japanese will not for long tolerate U.S. imperialist oppression and insults. They will certainly be able to decide their own destiny, found a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Japan and create their own happy future.

The major indication of the national awakening of the Japanese people is their realization that U.S. imperialism is their most vicious enemy. Whether in the speeches by worker delegates at the SOHYO Convention or in the addresses of the Japanese delegates at the World Conference, we could hear this sentence — "U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the Japanese people." And this came not only from the mouths of the leaders of the progressive parties and mass organizations, but also from ordinary workers, young people, students and housewives. A worker said at a subcommittee meeting: "In the course of the struggle against the 'Security Treaty,' the workers see clearly who is the enemy of peace. They now recognize that this enemy is none other than U.S. imperialism." "But U.S. imperialism is not as powerful as it appears to be. It is a paper tiger. We have proofs which show its

weaknesses." A woman declared in a subcommittee: The imperialist system is the source of war. So long as imperialism exists, the possibility of war remains. She emphasized that to win peace a determined struggle must be waged against U.S. imperialism.

In Japan we saw with our own eyes an extremely broad patriotic united front against U.S. imperialism forming and growing among the Japanese people. In the ranks of the Japanese people's grand 10,000-kilometre patriotic anti-U.S.-imperialist march, every column had its workers, peasants, young people, women, Buddhist monks, Christians, professors, personalities in cultural circles, politicians and small and medium businessmen of different beliefs and political views. This provided a vivid image of the Japanese people's patriotic united front in opposition to U.S. imperialism. We were told that the marchers had covered all the U.S. military bases and the whole of Japan, and everywhere they had sown deep the seeds of struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance, against U.S. military bases, against the revival of Japanese militarism and against atomic and hydrogen bombs; these seeds will blossom and bear fruit throughout Japan. Sato Kunio, a worker delegate from Nagano, said that in taking part in this grand peace march, he felt all the more the importance of worker-peasant unity to wage a common struggle as this is the reliable guarantee for victory in their struggle.

At the moment there is a tremendous upsurge in the militant mood of the Japanese people. Bronzed by the sun, with their eyes shining, the heroes who walked the whole course of the peace march were full of enthusiasm and excitement when they talked to us. Hika Hideji, the Okinawan delegate who marched all the way to Tokyo from Yoron Island in the northern part of the U.S. base-studded Okinawa — twice came to see the Chinese delegation. He presented us with a documented record of the Okinawan people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and hoped that the delegation would convey to the Chinese people the facts of their struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and their determination to remove U.S. military bases.

That the Japanese people can recognize their enemy so clearly, evolve a form of large-scale mass struggle and are so full of confidence in the future of their struggle has indeed terrified the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. While intensifying their bloody repressions, they do their utmost in making up all sorts of lies. They are spreading such nonsense as that most of the Japanese people who take part in the united actions are only against Kishi but do not oppose U.S. imperialism. As if once Kishi was ousted the Japanese people would have nothing to fight against. But just as their acts of suppression are meeting with stiff opposition from the Japanese people, so will their lies also surely be utterly exposed. The Japanese people with broad national awakening and experience in struggle will surely dare, and know how to, launch nationwide united militant action on a still larger scale, deal even heavier blows to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and march on from victory to victory.

The prospects of the Japanese people's struggle are bright and full of hope. The day will surely come when the Japanese people will kick the U.S. aggressors out of Japan and build a new Japan—peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral.

# Road to Rural Electrification

by LIN TIEN

**T**HE electric power industry is set to play an extremely significant role in the modernization of China's agriculture. China has set herself a great task in the countryside that calls, over the next ten years or so (counting from 1959), for the mechanization of farming, in the main, the building of extensive water-conservancy works, and a considerable degree of rural electrification. Realization of these aims will result in a vast expansion in farm production and improvements in the people's material and cultural life.

Practically no electric power was used in China's countryside before liberation. The peasant lit his hovel with dim wicks in oil. Water-wheels or wind-mills provided what few sources of mechanical power there were. This almost exclusive dependence on muscle power pegged farm productivity at a low level. In the post-liberation years the early farm co-ops built a limited number of small power stations, but it was only with the start of the leap forward in 1958 and the establishment of the people's communes that the building of rural power stations began on a mass scale. Big power stations were also built on an unprecedented scale by the state, but the emphasis in rural areas was and still is, on small stations built by the people's communes mainly to serve their productive needs.

By the end of last year rural power stations had a total generating capacity of several hundred thousand kilowatts and even more non-electric power was being generated by other types of installations—water and wind-mills, natural gas or methane power stations.

## Mass Building of Small Power Stations

This mass building of rural power installations has opened up a new way of speeding up rural electrification. The dream of bringing electric power to China's countryside began to be realized. It came naturally as a result of the birth of the rural people's communes. They went in on a big scale for building water conservancy works, iron and steel smelting, the establishment of all kinds of workshops and the expansion of their diversified economy. It became essential to modernize production methods, make their labour more productive, to mechanize and replace human or animal power with electric or other mechanical power. Hence the general drive for mechanization and semi-mechanization and the building of all kinds of rural power stations and installations to keep the leap forward going continuously in the countryside. The creation of more sources of power in the rural areas is also proving a big aid to the consolidation and development of the people's communes; it promotes the growth of every sector of their economy.

Liberation freed the peasants from exploitation and oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism; it opened the floodgates of their enthusiasm to increase production. But individual small peasant farms were limited in resources. It was out of the question for them to build such things as power stations. Later, the peasants organized farm co-ops. The co-ops did build some power stations out of their own resources but their efforts were still limited by lack of manpower and funds.

## People's Communes Tackle the Job

With the birth of the people's communes all this changed. The people's communes, much larger and stronger than the co-ops, can and do tackle relatively large power projects. They can draw various kinds of skilled workers from among their members and, when conditions permit, organize courses to train needed technicians. Commune-run industry has grown so rapidly that quite a number of people's communes can manufacture certain kinds of electrical equipment in their own plants. And, as we have mentioned, the people's communes, with their big leap in production and diversified activities, have constantly growing needs for power.

The co-ops that today form the Hsinan People's Commune in Heilungkiang's Ningnan County built only six water mills and hydro-electric power stations (combined capacity, 53 kw.) while they were co-ops, but in their first year as a people's commune they added another 24 such mills and stations (total capacity, 503 kw.). In certain cases, single people's communes, or two or more jointly, are even building medium-sized power stations. Several people's communes in Suining, Szechuan, pooled their efforts to build a hydro-electric power station of a size that the former co-ops would have found beyond their strength to build.

There is hardly need to stress the importance of electricity for China's farms, nevertheless a few examples are well worth citing. Electric and other power is much needed for irrigation. In Hungtung, Shansi, more than 50,000 *mu* of farmland are irrigated by some 60 pumping stations operated by electric and other power. Lushih County in Honan was hit by a drought lasting 100 days in 1959. Despite this, thanks to its electrically operated pumping stations, the county reaped a richer harvest than in 1958.

Electric and other power sources are also used in threshing, rice and wheat milling, ginning and much other work. Their use in animal and fish breeding has also given satisfactory results. In Yungchun County, Fukien, electricity is used to accelerate hatching and the growth





**A Small Rural Power Station**

*Woodcut in colour by Mou Min*

of fry in fish-farms. The building of a water mill on a pig farm of the Shuididong People's Commune, Hunan, mechanized the former manual work of chopping grass and crushing fodder; this saved the labour of some 40 people. With a greatly reduced staff, the pig farm feeds five times as many animals as before.

### **Boon to the Farms**

Mechanization of manual labour increases labour productivity and enables manpower to be shifted to other productive work. A 55-kilowatt electrically-operated pumping station in the Jianming People's Commune, Hopei, now raises water to a height of 26 metres to irrigate 5,000 *mu*. Such a job would demand 1,000 men if it were done by hand.

Rural power stations also help the development of industry and diversified economy of the people's communes. The water mills and hydro-electric power stations built by Fukien's Yungchun County enable it to divert some 10 million labour days in the last two years to reclaim waste land, set up tea plantations, run pig farms and orchards, engage in capital construction and build industrial workshops—for iron smelting, engineering,

farm machine repair, chemical fertilizers, cement, caustic soda, paper, etc. A people's commune in Honan's Linhsien County built 19 small factories and workshops around two power stations, giving a good example of how to form rural industrial networks centring on power stations.

Rural electric power is also being used to light homes, clubs, schools, reading rooms and for cooking, tailoring, shoe-making and broadcasting. Many people's communes now supply electricity to practically all their members' households. Rural electrification brings many conveniences to members of the people's commune and a great enrichment to their cultural life.

### **The Correct Road**

This rural mass movement to build power stations testifies brilliantly to the correctness of the set of policies known as "walking on two legs," put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Experience shows that speeding up rural electrification involves: energetic unfolding of the movement to build rural power stations and firm implementation of the policies of "walking on two legs"; simultaneous development of large, medium and small stations with the emphasis on the latter type; simultaneous development of central and local enterprises while putting the main stress on those run by the counties and people's communes; the integration of indigenous and modern methods, starting with the former methods and gradually raising them to higher levels; making multi-purpose use of all sorts of motive power resources according to local circumstances; simultaneous development of electric and other power stations starting with mills and stations of non-electric power.

While a special stress is put on the small installation, high-speed growth of the electric power industry demands the energetic development of large and medium-sized modern power stations to form the core of the industry. China is rich in coal, water and other power resources. With a high degree of mechanization and automation, these stations can make effective use of the great power resources of her major rivers, for instance, and supply low-cost electricity for big enterprises. It is, therefore, feasible and possible to build such power stations and form regional power grids to ensure the continued leap forward in the national economy.

But rapid rural electrification calls for more than just state building of such modern power stations and grids. In view of the huge area covered by our countryside and the fact that its needs for power are widely dispersed, it is also necessary for the masses themselves to make a vigorous effort to build medium- and small-sized rural power stations, particularly the smaller types, and form local power grids whenever possible. Only so can rural electrification be speeded up and the diversified power needs of the people's communes be met. This is not a stop gap plan to deal with current needs but a long-term policy.

Extensive utilization of the available power sources in each locality constitutes one of the advantages of small rural power stations. Such sources include water, wind,

natural and methane gas and coal. The multitude of water conservancy works which are now spread and continue to spread throughout the land offer a very favourable means of harnessing water power to generate electricity. Small stations, moreover, are more easily adapted to the needs of widely dispersed, seasonal and intermittent uses of power, which is a general characteristic of the rural regions. Stations can be built close to where the current is used and this saves considerable expenditure on wire and other transmission equipment.

Other advantages are that the techniques needed are not complicated, local materials can be made use of, investments need not be big and quick construction is possible.

### Training Technical Forces

Provision of the necessary technical forces might be thought a tough problem to crack. Actually most of these are readily available from among the peasants. Some people's communes have organized their blacksmiths, coppersmiths, carpenters and masons to form the technical core for their electrification projects. They gradually acquired the necessary technical know-how by attending classes, learning by practice on work sites, by inviting veteran factory workers down to give talks and swapping experience among themselves. Chao Fu-tang, a member of the Xindian People's Commune of Honan's Hsincheng County had never even seen a generator before he went to learn how to make one in an engineering plant in a nearby county. But only one month after his training period was over, he succeeded in making a 3.5-kw. generator. Now he is a veteran worker making generators of much larger capacity.

In building their power stations the rural people's communes usually follow the principle of seeking first to use local materials and indigenous methods of production. Sometimes they have collected waste copper and melted it down to make wire; used substitute materials for silicon steel sheet; installed wooden turbines and produced locally-made insulators. By such means they quickly solved their immediate problems and got their power

stations going. Bit by bit methods and products are later improved.

In these small stations the investment per kilowatt does not necessarily exceed that for large stations. The total investment is fairly small and well within the capability of most rural people's communes. A small power station may be built in a fortnight or a few weeks and investments can be recovered from earnings within a short time.

All this explains in part why small power stations have mushroomed in rural China once the masses got the campaign going. Honan Province had only a few rural power stations before the campaign started in 1958. Now, more than 80 per cent of its rural people's communes have their own electric power stations. In the Hsuehchang Special Administrative Region in that province, every one of the rural people's communes has at least one power station.

The movement to build rural power stations continues on an ever widening scale; standards of achievement are being constantly raised. Many counties and people's communes in Honan, for example, could, at first, only make indigenous generators of two or three kilowatts, but a few months later, they began to produce large generators, ranging from tens to hundreds of kilowatts. Methods of production become more and more modern too. More advanced techniques are being devised in some stations. There are reports of a medium-sized hydro-electric power station jointly built by several people's communes in Suining, Szechuan, being put on a semi-automated basis by indigenous methods.

Such is the general tendency of advance. These rural power stations, small though they are, signify a big step forward compared with the use of manual or animal traction power. As they are put gradually on a modern basis, they will play a still bigger role in the future. The continuous leap forward of China's socialist construction and the growth of the people's communes themselves are permanent factors stimulating the campaign of building rural power stations. This is an assurance that the progress of rural electrification will proceed at an accelerated speed.

## Socialist Co-operation

# "DRAGON CHAIN" TRANSPORT

by CHU CHI-LIN

THE "dragon chain" system of transport came into being as a result of the big leap forward in China's socialist construction. During the past year and more, it has demonstrated its great advantages and has become an important factor in speeding up transport, making it more efficient, and thus giving a further boost to production.

### Product of the Big Leap

The big leap forward of the national economy that began in 1958 put increasing demands on transport. A

particularly heavy load fell to the nation's railways. Rail transport efficiency had greatly increased over the past, but it still failed to meet the demands of the rapidly growing volume of the freight it was called upon to handle. It was then that the "dragon chain" system in transport was started and developed. The example of co-operation between Fuhsin Railway Station and Fuhsin Colliery, one of China's biggest in the northeast, is a good illustration of how the new transport system has come to stay.

Between January and October 1958 Fuhsin Colliery more than doubled its daily coal output. But since the

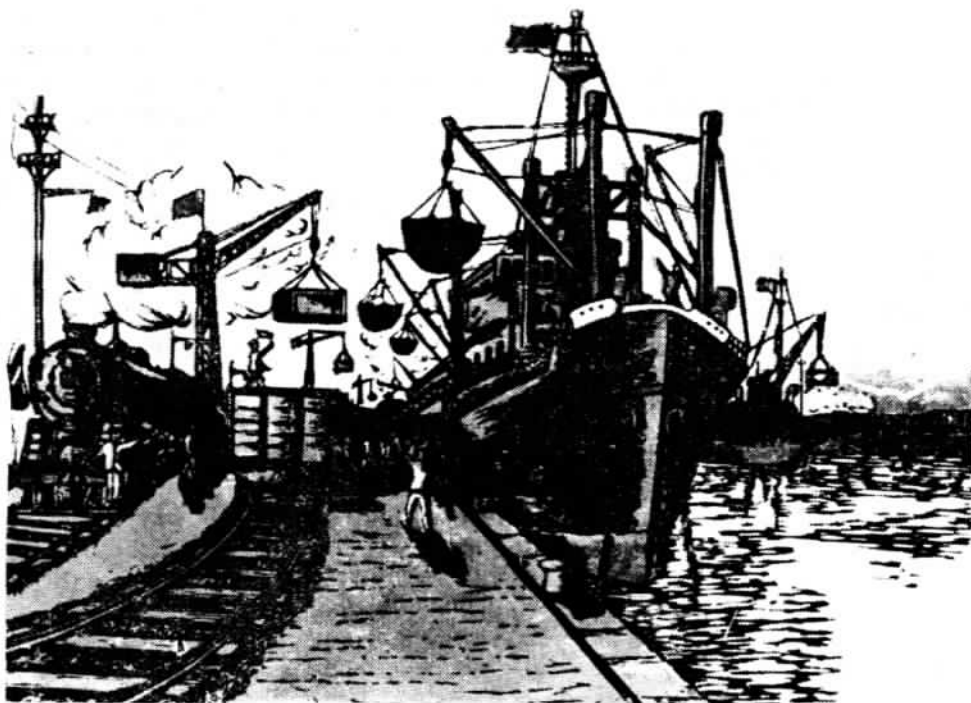
railway failed to get the additional coal moving out fast enough, coal began to pile up at the pit heads and dumps. Led by the local Communist Party committee, miners, railwaymen and Fuhsin administrators got together to thresh out this problem. A thorough discussion and airing of views was held. They found that the trouble lay in poor co-ordination of the work of the West Fuhsin Railway Station and of the colliery's transport department which operated its own branch line. Trains from the mine halted at the colliery exit to be checked by the station authorities, and coupled to railway administration locomotives. Trains coming to the mine, in their turn, stopped at the colliery entrance, were inspected by the colliery authorities and hauled in by its locomotives. Loss of time resulted from all this. The mine and railway administrations, separate entities, each had separate plans which did not always exactly dovetail.

Closer co-operation clearly demanded drastic reforms in existing rules and regulations to ensure unified planning, control and command, unified train schedules and use of equipment, etc. Socialist ownership provided the basis for the rapid introduction of such reforms. Still, something more was needed to ensure their smooth functioning: a socialist spirit of mutual help and co-operation. Years of political and ideological education conducted by the Party among workers and staff members, and the rectification campaign in particular, provided the foundation on which this spirit grew. The socialist morality of "take on the difficult jobs and leave the easier ones to others" has taken firm root among workers and administrators. They are motivated not by personal gain nor by the exclusive interests of their own enterprises, but by the interests of socialist construction in the country as a whole. Once they were agreed upon, the radical reforms were carried out. The passage of the coal from pithead to mainline railway went with exemplary smoothness and speed. Other useful ideas were advanced and within a very short time all the surplus dumps of coal were cleared away.

Fuhsin's lead in better co-ordination and higher efficiency in transport was quickly followed by the Iron and Steel Mill and the local railway station at Penki. Similarly impressive results were achieved.

### Popularization and Elevation

The significance of these successes was immediately grasped by the higher level leadership. To popularize them, on-the-spot conferences were called jointly in Fuhsin and Penki by the Ministries of Railways, Coal and Metallurgical Industries and the Liaoning Provincial People's Council. Soon an emulation campaign for better co-



A Land-Water Transport "Dragon Chain"

Woodcut in colour by Li Te-yuan

operation in transport was unfolded among major steel mills, collieries and railways throughout China.

Everywhere, transport became more efficient. The original models, the prototype "dragon chains," were improved on. Co-operation between railway and mine, between railway and factory in Fuhsin and Penki, was further developed into full-scale "dragon chain" co-operation closely linking production, supply, transport and marketing. Every link was closely joined to the next, from the loading of freight at the place of production, loading and reloading at railways, highways and ports, down to delivery to the consignee, the whole making a single continuous process. "Dragon chain" transport has greatly speeded up the turnover of goods and raised efficiency in land and water transport.

### Fruitful Results

Wherever "dragon chain" co-operation has been introduced the time trains have stood in stations or ships in port has been greatly reduced. With all parties concerned closely knit together, freights are handled much faster. The volume of freight handled by ports and stations increased by more than 50 per cent.

The use of such advanced experience in transport was equivalent to adding many ships and thousands of lorries and railway wagons to China's transport system. A new proof was created of the truth of the words of Karl Marx that co-operation not only increases the productive power of the individual, but creates a new power, namely, the collective power of the masses.

Right now "dragon chain" transport is moving in the direction of "networks intertwined with dragons." This means that with a main railway and water transport route as the trunkline, different types of "dragon chain" transport lines are organized and intertwined into a network



able to rapidly bring goods and materials from production centres to the places where they are needed and to consumers. This is a higher stage in the development of "dragon chain" transport.

### "Dragon Chain" Network

"Dragon chain" transport lines now include main railway and water transport lines connecting several provinces; railway transport within a province; circular transport lines organized and limited to a particular area and always using the same vehicles; "dragon chain" transport within mines and factories; and also "dragon chains" including loading, unloading and transport within a city district. These different kinds of "dragon lines" are closely linked with each other and are interlocked, stringing together mines, factories and enterprises, various means of transport and the various transportation departments. This results in a situation in which, the "bigger dragons" are comprised of "smaller dragons," "smaller dragons" help

"bigger dragons," main lines promote sublines, sublines help main lines, long distance transport promotes short distance transport, short distance transport helps long distance transport, like a covey of thousands of "dragons of co-operation" flying together.

"Dragon chain" transport is a product of the implementation of the Party's general line and of the big leap forward; it is the fruit of the large-scale mass movement in the departments of communications and transport and a new creation in the history of communications and transport. Only under the socialist system is it possible for the various departments, enterprises and units to regard one another as "members of the one and same family," and develop such relations of co-operation. The development of "dragon chain" co-operation in transport opens a way to further accelerate the turnover of goods and meet the mounting needs for transport resulting from the rapid growth of China's national economy.

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## U.S. Imperialism Must Not Ride Roughshod Over Others

*Following is the text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of September 1, 1960. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

THE Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.), stage-managed by the United States, opened on August 16 and came to an end on August 29. The entire course and results of the conference demonstrate that the United States is determined to tighten its grip on the Latin American countries and intensify its intervention against the Cuban revolution. In carrying out its policy of aggression against the Latin American countries, the ruling clique in the United States is using this so-called O.A.S. as a key tool.

With a majority under its control, the United States forced the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the O.A.S. to adopt the so-called "San Jose Declaration." That declaration gives "an energetic condemnation of intervention... by an extra-continental power in the affairs of the American republics" and shows its "disapproval and rejection" of "acceptance of any extra-continental threat by any American republic." Moreover, it also makes groundless charges of a so-called Soviet and Chinese "intention" to "break continental unity and to endanger the peace and security of the hemisphere." This is nothing new. The United States has always intervened in and exercised control over the Latin American countries under the pretext of combating the so-called "communist menace." Its current attempt to stir up a new anti-Soviet, anti-Chinese and anti-communist hysteria is merely designed to cover up its unpopular policy of aggression and manufacture excuses

for its future intervention in the internal affairs of Cuba and other Latin American countries.

### Thief Crying "Stop Thief"

This trick, as played by Washington of the thief crying "stop thief" is a most clumsy one. The crimes of the United States in interfering in the affairs of the Latin American countries and trampling on the sovereignty of these countries are indeed too numerous to be mentioned. Any sober-minded person can easily perceive who threatens the Latin American countries. Was it not the United States but some "extra-continental power" that subverted the democratic government in Guatemala? Was it not the United States but some "extra-continental power" that intervened a hundred times against the Cuban revolution? Was it not the United States but some "extra-continental power" that was intent on shoring up dictatorial regimes repudiated by their own people such as Trujillo's and Somoza's? And is it not the United States but some "extra-continental power" that has set up military bases all over Latin America and dispatched warships to flaunt its military strength in the Caribbean?

As for the so-called Soviet and Chinese "intention" to "break continental unity and to endanger the peace and security of the hemisphere" this is even more groundless. By brutally oppressing and avariciously plundering the Latin American peoples who are daily awakening, the United States has made clear to them that it is their most vicious enemy. How can there be any such thing as "unity" between U.S. imperialism and the people of the

various Latin American countries? And even if such "unity" was claimed to have ever existed, it was none other than U.S. imperialism itself that undermined such "unity" by exercising domination in Latin America; for it is precisely U.S. imperialist acts of aggression that has provoked the Latin American peoples to rise against it. Neither the Soviet Union nor China ever sent a single soldier to Latin America. They do not have military bases there either. Thus there can be no question of their impairing peace and security in Latin America. Apparently what U.S. imperialism hates most is the support of the people of the Soviet Union, China and other countries for the national and democratic movements of the Latin American peoples. True, the people of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries as well as fair-minded and peace-loving people the world over profoundly sympathize with and firmly support the struggle of the people of the Latin American countries to win and preserve their national independence, and especially do they support the struggle of the Cuban people to defend their revolution and oppose U.S. intervention. But what is wrong with that? If the U.S. ruling clique is not the enemy of the Cuban revolution, and is not the violator of the national independence of the Latin American countries, why should it regard the support of the people of the Soviet Union, China and other countries for the national and democratic revolutionary movements of the Latin American peoples as something so abhorrent? This arrogance of U.S. imperialism only points up the fact that it has appointed itself master of Latin America and considers the latter a choice dish for its own carving.

#### Expansion of "Monroe Doctrine"

The imperialist designs of the United States are also clearly exposed in other parts of the "San Jose Declaration." It talks a great deal about the "principles" of the "inter-American system," stating that all member states of the O.A.S. "are obligated to submit themselves to the discipline of inter-American system"; it reaffirms "faith in the regional system" and "confidence in the Organization of American States." Everyone knows that the so-called "inter-American system" is nothing but another name for complete U.S. control over the whole American continent; that its "discipline" means U.S. orders and that the O.A.S. is a U.S. tool through which it exercises its imperialist functions and powers. Of late, the ruling clique in the United States has repeatedly been publicizing its "Monroe Doctrine" and Eisenhower openly declared at a recent press conference that this notorious "doctrine" was to be "expanded." This indicates that the United States is seeking to reiterate the principle of "America for the Yankees" and tighten up its grip over the Latin American countries by more effective use of the Organization of American States. This criminal U.S. plan envisages first of all the strangling of the Cuban revolution. The "San Jose Declaration" adopted by the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the O.A.S. under U.S. pressure also invokes the principles of "non-intervention," "respect for human rights," opposition to "all forms of totalitarianism," etc. — all in preparation for further U.S. intervention in Cuba. The United States has consistently slandered Cuba, spreading lies about Cuba's "interference" in the internal affairs of other countries, Cuba's "dictatorship" discarding "parliamentary democracy," and then using

these fabrications as a pretext for its intervention in Cuba. The Foreign Ministers' Conference of the O.A.S. also decided to set up a committee to help solve "Cuban-U.S. differences" and supervise "problems emerging from the Caribbean Region." Obviously, the United States contemplates using this committee to fulfil its plan for further intervention against the Cuban revolution.

The United States is intent on strengthening its control over the Latin American countries; this naturally exposes the aggressive ambitions of U.S. imperialism and at the same time reflects the ever sharpening revolutionary situation in Latin America. The Cuban people, having won victory in their revolution, are in no way intimidated by U.S. intervention and threats but steadfastly advance their revolution. This has had a growing impact on the people of the other Latin American countries. The people of the various Latin American countries who are awakening with each passing day have come to see that the road of the Cuban people is also their road, that the cause of the Cuban people is the cause of all the Latin American peoples. A mighty and irresistible movement to firmly defend Cuba and oppose U.S. intervention has unfolded throughout Latin America.

#### Cuba Yes, Yankees No!

In the last few months, in Latin America practically not a day passes that does not witness some mass movement in support of the Cuban revolution and against U.S. intervention. "Cuba Yes, Yankees No!" has become the most popular slogan taken up by all Latin American peoples. It is exactly these national and democratic revolutionary struggles of the Latin American peoples mounting without precedent that makes U.S. imperialism feel nonplussed. The men in power in the United States make no secret of their anxiety. They openly declare that to hold back the national and democratic revolutionary tide in Latin America, the Cuban revolution must first be quenched. But at the same time, they also fear that in smothering the Cuban revolution, they will have to face the opposition of the Latin American peoples as a whole. That is why with all its efforts to intervene in Cuba having ended in failure, the ruling clique in the United States is eager to use the O.A.S. to organize collective intervention against Cuba, aiming firstly to isolate it. But the broad masses in Latin America have long since seen through the nature of this so-called O.A.S. Of late, progressive public opinion in the various Latin American countries has continuously exposed U.S. schemes of intervention in the Cuban revolution by means of the Organization of American States, and the people of various countries have one after the other held demonstrations against the use of O.A.S. as a tool for U.S. intervention in Cuba.

This strongly manifested will of the people of the various Latin American countries could not but exert a certain degree of pressure upon the conference. Therefore, it was not smooth sailing for the United States to carry out its designs during the O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference. In the first phase of the meeting, delegates from the various countries, going counter to the intent of the United States, rejected the latter's proposal to set up a "special committee" to "supervise free elections" in the Dominican Republic and send and station troops there.

This frustrated the U.S. plot to control the Dominican political situation and suppress its national and democratic struggles with a view to creating a precedent for armed intervention in Cuba. On the contrary, the conference adopted a resolution calling for diplomatic and economic sanctions against the Dominican dictatorial regime. This was something the U.S. overlords never expected. Even in the second phase of the meeting, a substantial number of countries still expressed their unwillingness to follow the U.S. lead in intervening in Cuba. It was only after the United States resorted to every kind of intimidation and blandishment that the "San Jose Declaration" was adopted by the conference.

### Mounting Opposition

Of course, this resolution runs completely counter to the will of the people of the Latin American countries, nor does it conform to the interests of all the Latin American countries. The small number of Latin American governments which followed the United States not only put themselves in the position of accomplices in U.S. intervention in Cuba, but created serious threats to their own national independence and national interests. There is no doubt that they will meet strong opposition from their own people. In so doing they obviously cannot expect any good to come of it.

The United States did some intriguing at the O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference. Its ruling clique may interpret the so-called "San Jose Declaration" as a big stick to wield in its further intervention in the Cuban revolution. But, the San Jose conference in reality created no change whatsoever in the situation which is extremely unfavourable to the United States. On the contrary, the ferocious features and aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism have been more fully exposed in all their nakedness before the Latin American peoples.

The Cuban people are firm and determined to defend their revolution. Fidel Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister, has long since declared that O.A.S. or no O.A.S., the Cuban revolution is a fact that cannot be effaced from the continent. Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa declared that Cuba repudiates the resolution of the O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference. The Latin American peoples are likewise firm and determined to defend Cuba and oppose U.S. intervention. The extremely despicable methods employed by U.S. imperialism at the O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference can only further arouse the indignation of the Latin American peoples and spur them to struggle with even greater force against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. The United States intended to isolate Cuba, but in the end only found itself in greater isolation in Latin America.

## Strengthen Unity, Support Each Other, Wage a Joint Struggle!

*Following is an abridged translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial of September 2.—Ed.*

**T**HE recently concluded 7-day Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Independent African States in Leopoldville shows that the African peoples fully support the Congo's just struggle to safeguard its independence and territorial integrity. The conference has made valuable contributions to the cause of unity and independence in Africa.

Africa lives today in a historical period when the liberation movements of the peoples of the colonies is surging ahead while the imperialist colonial system is collapsing. A number of new independent states has been born in Black Africa. Up to the present, there are 24 independent African states. By the end of this year their number will be 26. This shows that the people of the African countries will, through their struggles, greatly shorten the course from the colonial status to independence.

But, this by no means shows that imperialism will lightly give up its colonial interests and withdraw from its African colonies of its own accord. On the contrary, the struggle between the African peoples and the imperialist-colonialists has become more acute. The Congo

incident is proof enough that the imperialist-colonialists will never willingly allow the African peoples to attain genuine and complete national independence and that, in certain conditions, the imperialists will join forces to suppress the national independence movement in Africa. Events have shown that when the Congolese people rose and demanded that they build their own regular army and further develop their country's independence, the Belgian colonialists launched a desperate armed attack against the young Republic of Congo; and the imperialist forces led by the United States also colluded to suppress the Congolese people. Therefore, in the present favourable situation for the national independence movement in Africa, it is necessary for the African peoples to heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and support each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Only thus can they win and preserve their national independence till the imperialist forces are driven out of the whole of Africa.

The Leopoldville conference reflects the demand of the African peoples to give full support to the just struggle of their Congolese brothers. It shows that the unity of the African peoples cannot be shaken by the imperialist forces.

The seriousness of the Congolese situation lies precisely in the fact that while the old colonialists have not



yet been completely driven out, a more vicious and sinister new colonialist—U.S. imperialism—has wormed its way in. It is U.S. imperialism, the No. 1 accomplice of the French colonialists in their massacre of the Algerian people, that has, on this occasion, not only exerted its utmost efforts to protect and support the Belgian colonialists in their armed attacks on the Congolese people but has directly used the United Nations to carry out intervention and aggression against the Congo. What is more vicious is that, in the name of the United Nations, U.S. imperialism is actively carrying out in the Congo the criminal plan of “using Africans to fight Africans.” Its purpose is finally to replace the Belgian colonialists and establish a new colonial rule in the Congo.

The African peoples are naturally aware that the destiny of the Congolese people is closely linked with that of the people of other African countries. The serious threat to the Congolese people posed by the aggressive imperialist forces headed by the United States is also aimed at them. Their support to the struggle of the Congolese people is also support for their own cause of national independence. The heroic struggle of the Congolese people today is giving great support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist struggle of the world's people and especially of the African peoples. It will have an inestimable influence on the national independence movement in Africa. For this reason, the joint actions of suppression and intervention by imperialism headed by the United States in the Congo are in essence a frenzied counter-attack and of-

fensive against the growing national independence movement in Africa. Therefore, in face of the serious threat from the common enemy—imperialism headed by the United States, the urgent need of the African peoples is to become united as one man, pool all forces that can be pooled, give support to each other and wage a joint struggle so as to smash the counter-attack and offensive launched by international imperialism headed by the United States, and thus spur the national independence movement in Africa.

The Chinese people consider the struggle of the people of the Congo and other African countries against imperialism and colonialism as also a great support to them. The Chinese people will spare no effort to give resolute support to the struggle of the Congolese people and the peoples of other African countries for winning and preserving their national independence. China's Ambassador to the United Arab Republic Chen Chia-kang attended the recent Leopoldville conference as an observer. This was a demonstration that with the daily growing friendship between China and the African countries, mutual support between the Chinese and African peoples will be further promoted in their common struggle against imperialism. We are firmly convinced that though they will meet with many setbacks and difficulties in their onward march, the peoples of the Congo and other African countries, with the support of the peoples all over the world, will certainly win final victory in their struggle to win and safeguard their national independence.

## Profile

# Factory Veteran on the Farm Front

by HSIAO MING

**L**IKE other farm workshops these days, the Farm Tools Manufacturing and Repair Works of the Sino-Czechoslovak Friendship People's Commune in Peking's suburbs, is busy repairing and making new-type tools, but it is also tackling big jobs too—conveyors, bulldozers, trailers and electric grinders. To see its busy aisles today, it is difficult to imagine that when it started it had no proper furnaces, and lacked materials and technical staff. Its present flourishing state is closely bound up with old Chang Shun, a retired forge-hand in a railway works, but now its technical superintendent. His story is being widely publicized in these days of the great mass campaign to “Support agriculture!” It has inspired many.

### **Finds New Work After “Retirement”**

Chang Shun used to work in the Changhsintien Locomotive and Wagon Works. Now he is nearing his seventies. But ever since his “retirement” in 1954 when he returned to his native village, he has been helping the peasants to repair and make tools, passing on his technical knowledge to them, and training skilled workers for the co-op and now the commune. The peasants have the highest regard for him, for the way he has devoted himself and his skills to helping them.

More than 30 years ago, he took part in the famous “February 7” Strike of the Peking-Hankow railway workers. The memory of the old days of poverty, oppression and struggle against the warlords and the Kuomintang reactionaries is always with him. He knows what the working-class struggle is. He has lived it. For him the victory of the revolution means the realization of all the dreams and strivings of the people. After liberation, his enthusiasm found full scope for action. Whatever he was given to do he did brilliantly. He was soon elected a labour hero of his plant. Not long after, he celebrated his sixtieth birthday and, as laid down in the Labour Insurance Regulations, was due to retire. But he flatly refused to step down. It was only after a lot of persuasion that he finally agreed to retire in 1954 when he was 63.

Chang Shun went back to his birth place, Changchia-fen Village. But having nothing for his hands to do irked him, particularly when the village began humming with a big production campaign.

The agricultural co-operation movement surged through the land in 1956. Chang Shun's home village,

with several others, joined together to form the Red May Agricultural Producers' Co-operative. The peasants worked with a will to build their new co-op. One day soon after the Spring Festival, Chang Shun was watching the co-op members digging wells and canals for a water conservancy project; he suddenly noticed how awkward their tools were and how hard their work was as a result. The idea struck him: "Why not organize a blacksmith's workshop, train some apprentices, and make better tools for the co-op?"

He took this idea up with the Party committee. They thought it was fine—the co-op really needed a smithy—but they were doubtful if it was good to allow a retired worker to take on such hard work, particularly when he refused to take any payment for it. Moved by his earnest insistence, however, the co-op finally agreed.

### Setting Up the Co-op Workshop

Old Chang Shun was not deterred by lack of funds and equipment. He managed to get hold of some scrap metal, and borrowed hammer, bellows and other things needed in a forge. He used his own pension secretly to buy several hundred *jin* of charcoal. Two young chaps were assigned to help him. In five days, he had a shipshape little blacksmith's workshop set up in an old temple. Since then, the peasants haven't needed to go to the city to get their tools repaired. Within twelve months the workshop had repaired or made out of scrap metal more than 4,000 farm tools—hoes, picks, rakes, etc., many of improved design. The peasants said: "Now we've got a real 'god' in that little old temple. He does everything we need and saves us time, trouble and money." The little workshop boosted farm work like a charm.

In the big leap year of 1958 rich crops—biggest in local memory—stood ready to harvest. But everywhere there was a shortage of labour power. Seeing the sweet potatoes still lying in the fields when the cold spell was near, Chang Shun decided to make a labour-saving animal-

drawn potato digger. The Party committee encouraged him. But the first prototype was a failure. It cut the potatoes. The conservative minded made sarcastic remarks. Old Chang Shun decided to try again. He got together with some inventive co-op members, and this time they turned up a trump—a really efficient potato digger that enabled one man to do the work of 15. That was only a start. Later, Chang Shun succeeded in producing several kinds of sowers for wheat, corn and peanuts and a grass cutter. Small gear wheels were needed to make the sowers, but there was no machine tool available in the co-op to do this job. Like "ants eating at a bone," Chang Shun and his pals used files to make the gears.

### Serving the People's Commune

Then came the people's commune movement. The Red May, together with several neighbouring co-ops, formed the Changhsintien Sino-Czechoslovak Friendship People's Commune. Such a big enterprise clearly needed its own farm tools repair and manufacturing workshop and one was set up with the former Red May smithy as its core. It had to train its staff on the go, but the job was done. Chang Shun helped to train its basic cadres. His first apprentice Chen Pao-ho was a tower of strength too. They got powerful support from the leading cadres and workers of the neighbouring Changhsintien Locomotive and Wagon Works who all had a special place in their hearts for the commune's farm tools works. When any special difficulties cropped up, Chang Shun always knew he could get help from the wagon works and that meant the problem would be solved immediately.

With such staff and backing the commune's farm tools works has developed rapidly this past year. Now, it does casting and welding, and also boasts its own fitter, forger and lathe turner. It manufactures as well as repairs.

Chang Shun still refuses steadfastly to take a cent for the work he does for the peasants. "It's for socialism," he says. He enjoys universal esteem and affection. In 1958, he was chosen as Peking's model worker on the agricultural front, and last year, he was elected a member of the municipal People's Political Consultative Conference.

For these past six years old worker Chang Shun has taken the needs of his peasant brothers as his own. He takes the keenest interest in the people's commune activities and plans. As the farms advance from the primitive hoe to improved implements, to tractors, combines and modern technology, his enthusiasm grows. But he brushes aside praise deprecatingly. "It's the Communist Party and Chairman Mao who have made me so keen on this job," he says. "If I don't work more today, it might be late tomorrow! I'll work till communism comes." And nobody dares talk to him of retiring now!



Workers Helping Peasants to Make New Farm Implements

Woodcut by Wu Chiang-nien

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Stop West German War Plot

The West German militarist forces revived by U.S. imperialism apparently believe that they are now full fledged and can openly speed up preparations for an aggressive war, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 30). Referring to a memorandum recently released by the West German "Bundeswehr's" General Staff demanding expansion of military strength, universal compulsory military service and the equipment of West German troops with tactical atomic weapons, Commentator points out that this is a mad programme for war. The fact that West German Chancellor Adenauer and Defence Minister Strauss have voiced full agreement with these demands shows that the West German militarists under the wing of U.S. imperialism and in defiance of the strong opposition of the people the world over, are flagrantly determined to quicken their steps along the dangerous path of revanchism and aggression.

Everyone who does not forget easily can readily see that the Adenauer clique is following in the footsteps of Adolf Hitler, says Commentator. Hitler in the 30s step by step expanded Nazi German's military forces from building the Wehrmacht to acquiring the most modern weapons. When he believed he was strong enough, he launched aggressive war. With the support of the U.S., the Adenauer clique has now built up a most powerful military force within NATO and is, in fact, being armed with atomic weapons.

It is not difficult to imagine what the West German militarists in possession of atomic weapons would do, says Commentator. It is no secret that the Adenauer clique earnestly seeks to play the role of vanguard in attacks on the socialist countries. But Hitler began his adventurist actions by a march to the West, and who can guarantee that today when the socialist camp has become so powerful, the West German militarists, in the event of a war of aggression, would not use their atomic weapons against their present-day "allies"? Therefore, to those ruling circles in West European countries who have failed to learn the

lessons of the history of the two world wars and who follow the U.S. imperialist policy of rearming West Germany, the document released by the "Bundeswehr" should indeed be an ominous memorandum, Commentator emphasizes.

The West German militarists' preparations for an atomic war must be stopped, U.S. imperialism's criminal policy of stepping up West Germany's rearmament must be smashed, Commentator concludes.

*Da Gong Bao* in a commentary (September 1) warns against West Germany's criminal plan for preparing atomic war. It says that U.S. imperialism going all out to achieve its ambitious plan for world domination has been rearming West Germany and Japan, and intends to turn Bonn into a tool for carrying out its aggressive designs in Western Europe. The U.S. provides West Germany with atomic

weapons and missiles and assists the training of West German personnel in their use; it also supports West Germany's plan to produce its own atomic weapons. West Germany has, moreover, made demands for military bases in France, Italy and Spain. Fostered by U.S. imperialism, West Germany has become a dangerous hotbed of aggressive wars, threatening peace in Europe and the world, says the commentary. History, however, has shown that the spearhead of West German militarism is directed not only towards the East, but also the West. The strength of the socialist camp is now unmatched and, try as they may, the Adenauer group will never be able to do it any harm. On the other hand, at the London *Daily Mail* pointed out, West German missiles could attack not only Warsaw, but also Westminister.

The Commentary concludes by stressing that if U.S. imperialism and the West German militarists, who serve as its cat's-paw, should dare to initiate new military ventures, Hitler's fate awaits them.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### "All Men Are Created Equal."—U.S. Declaration Of Independence

"In Alabama a white student and a Negro one have been sentenced to three months at hard labour for trying to have dinner together in a hotel," reports the *London Economist*.

Presumably another Southern demonstration of equality before the law.

### New Allies for the "Free World"

The Pentagon pests, already busy cultivating the germs of West German and Japanese fascism and militarism, are now organizing a campaign to propagandize the advantages of chemical, bacteriological and radiological war. The U.S. refuses to sign the Geneva Convention banning chemical and germ warfare. Now it is proudly showing selected journalists around its hitherto secret 31,000 square kilometre gas and germ war testing ground in Dugway, Utah.





# THEATRE

## Vietnamese Art Troupe In Peking

President Ho Chi Minh's cultural envoy — the Vietnamese Art Troupe — is bringing to Peking audiences rare gifts of artistry and high aesthetic enjoyment.

The curtain rises on a Vietnamese village night scene. A new moon casts its light through the tropical leaves on Third Brother, a peasant resting after his labour in the fields. He has a dream in which the Dragon King gives him a bottle of sparkling magic water. On awakening he finds the bottle at his side. Uncorking he is astonished to hear a sweet melody emanating from the bottle. One drink of this water will assure everlasting youth to my wife and myself, he thinks. Hanging the bottle on a tree he picks up his hoe, and goes to work.

When his wife awakens, she finds that her husband has gone but there is an unfamiliar bottle hanging on the tree. She puts her hand into the bottle. The water is icy cold. She quickly withdraws it to find that her hand has completely changed. Now it is delicate and white whereas it had been coarse and dark. Enormously pleased, she bathes in the water and throws what is left on an onion plot. The onions shoot up instantly into giant size while Third Brother's homely wife is transformed into a rare beauty.

Third Brother is completely overwhelmed by her beauty. But misfortune follows on its heels. One day he injures a crow as it pecks at his maize. In revenge, the crow steals his wife's portrait and flies with it to the palace. The king immediately sends men to her village to take her as his imperial concubine. If she refuses, the whole village is threatened with massacre. But in the palace, she neither speaks nor laughs. She is dumb and the country's best physicians cannot cure her. Nor do the antics of the best clowns in the country succeed in coaxing a smile to her lips.

One day she hears the cries of a vendor. It is Third Brother selling his giant onions on the street. A flood of joy dispels her melancholy. Amazed, the king orders that the onion pedlar be summoned and changes clothes

with him. He even takes up Third Brother's shoulder pole with its two baskets of onions and imitates his cries. But he finds the beauty already in the embraces of her husband, now robed in royal garments. Enraged, the king moves to stop them. But he dies at the hands of the imperial guards who, in their consuming hatred of this wanton and cruel ruler, are happy to serve this new man clothed like a king. And this is the story of the Vietnamese *hat cheo* (or popular theatre) opera *Magic Water Bottle*.

The superb performances of the artists, their highly enjoyable music and singing, their simple yet attractive scenery all contribute to the distinctive Vietnamese flavour of this beautiful and imaginative story. All this revives for the audience the rich world of ancient oriental culture, and generates in the audience a response of unusual warmth and rapport.

The Vietnamese Company is endowed with talented singers. Tram Thuy Lan, as the wife of Third Brother standing lonely in the moonlight in the great palace, pours out her longing for her husband in a lyrical solo at once poignant and lovely. In acting, the Vietnamese artists attach great importance to the hands. The variety of gesture and the beautiful and delicate lines of the hands and wrists are expressions of the consummate art embodied in the *hat cheo* tradition. Considering how this ancient art suffered and nearly expired under French imperialist occupation, it is amazing and gratifying to witness its revival and renovation within so short a time after the revolution. This is truly a tribute to the policy of the Viet Nam Workers' Party on art.

The Vietnamese *hat cheo* opera dating back to the 14th century is an operatic style with a strong national flavour. The themes of its repertoire for the most part reflect the aspirations, thoughts and feelings of the working people—their love of truth,



Third brother and his wife in the "Magic Water Bottle"

Drawing by Yu Feng

resistance to violence and exposure and accusation of the dark forces of feudal society. It is essentially satiric in origin and derived from Vietnamese folk songs and dances and its language is based on the spoken language of northern Viet Nam.

During this visit to China, the Vietnamese artists have brought us six operas, two of which, *With Advantages for All* and *A Huge Stone*, are concerned with modern themes while the others are drawn from the traditional repertoire. Use of the traditional operatic form to depict contemporary life is a new venture in art of recent years. Operas on modern themes have already demonstrated their inspirational character in the land reform in Viet Nam as well as in the war against the French colonialists.

After giving four performances in Peking, the troupe will proceed to visit Wuhan, Shanghai, Canton and other cities where eager audiences look forward to seeing them.

## ART

### Peasant-Artist Kao Mao-hai

The past ten years has witnessed a vigorous and widespread popularization of art in China. Workers, peasants and soldiers are not mere viewers but are taking up the brush themselves.

This is the story of Kao Mao-hai, one from the growing ranks of amateur peasant-artists.

Child of a poor family, he started life begging and herding sheep. He was still in his teens when he joined

the people's revolutionary army. Invalidated out of the army in 1947, Kao returned to his native village in the already liberated area in Shansi. He was determined to do his best to remake the changing countryside just as he had done on the battlefields. Later, as a first step towards agricultural cooperation, mutual-aid teams were formed in the village. What vexed Kao was the fact that the village Party secretary wouldn't give him heavy farm work because he had been wounded in battle.

The cock crowed in the dim morning light. Kao Mao-hai put on his thickly padded coat. "I'm probably the earliest riser," he said to himself with satisfaction. Just beyond the village, he saw in the half dawn the silhouetted figure of a woman collecting manure. He was surprised to find it was old Auntie Li.

"Why so early," he called, "won't you feel tired?"

"Without fertilizer, the crops would be like hungry men with empty stomachs." Auntie Li said she was happy to help grow more crops for the country.

Kao Mao-hai was deeply moved. He recalled how his political instructor in the army had painted pictures to honour and praise outstanding heroes and model soldiers. It occurred to him that he would like to paint old Auntie Li in such a way that everyone could share the emotion he felt about the spirit in which she worked. This desire ripened into determination and soon he found himself making his own brushes. When he first started to paint his fingers trembled nervously. Though he worked up a fine sweat still the lines he drew didn't turn out the way he wanted them. Finally he copied a head from a popular manual and the legs from another. Just before daybreak, he added the colour.

The following evening, the audience for his first native-style lantern slide showing waited patiently at the threshing ground. When the figure of Auntie Li was projected on the wall, a spontaneous wave of laughter swept the viewers. Some said: "She has a big head like a devil and a small body!" Others added: "She blushes as red as Kuan Kung in Peking opera! Although the laughter and comments were good humoured and friendly, Kao Mao-hai himself

blushed under the lamplight like Kuan Kung. The village Party secretary came to his "rescue" and quieted the audience: "To paint to help boost production is a good thing. When he practises more, he will paint more skilfully." Encouraged by the secretary, Kao Mao-hai applied himself with a will. He would trace figures in the dirt with a twig while resting in the fields and paint before going to bed. In 1952 he was sent to a short-term art class set up by the county government.

The time came when Kao Mao-hai was ready to hold his second lantern slide showing on the subject of old Auntie Li. The news spread quickly through the whole village. This time even Auntie Li was satisfied. She said: "In the old days, people only wanted to draw great beauties. I never imagined an old woman like me would be painted in a picture!" The answer came back: "It's because you work selflessly for us all!" It was not strange that from that time the village lands were even better fertilized and Kao Mao-hai began to be referred to by the villagers as "the artist."

An art team of more than 20 people was formed and headed by Kao; they carried their sketch books wherever they went. They took up consistent political studies and subscribed to the *Shansi Daily* and other journals. This helped link their art even closer to the central tasks presented by the Party. Kao's team visited more than 80 villages showing their lantern slides and assisting the latter to set up art groups of their own.

With the big leap of 1958 and the establishment of the people's communes, new themes presented themselves everywhere. But Kao Mao-hai was dissatisfied with his compositions. He felt they did not live up to the times and destroyed them one after the other, always seeking more satisfactory solutions. The Party secretary reassured him: "There are many ways of painting as long as you don't make your pictures look like others' works!" These words embedded themselves deeply in Kao's consciousness. Once when he heard someone say: "Now our corn seeds are too big for the grinding-stone," he sensed that here in the bumper harvest made possible by the big leap, with the holes of the

old grinding-stone no longer adequate, lay a new theme. When he painted it the secretary remarked that while there was something new in it "still our ideal of mechanization is not fully reflected." Kao Mao-hai then experienced that genuine happiness of suddenly knowing exactly what and how he wanted to paint. He immediately began a work showing a huge crane loading corn onto a truck. In this painting was a vision of the future when the needs of the people's commune, expanding by virtue of its growing production would be met by full mechanization. Excited by this new conception, many peasants pronounced with satisfaction: "This is a good painting!"

Kao Mao-hai and his mates were very happy that the Party committee and its secretary more and more consciously gave direct leadership to their work helping them make their art serve the life of the village even more fully. As in many other villages in their commune, more and more new enthusiasts were drawn into amateur art activities. Exhibitions on various themes and subjects, bulletins, wall newspapers and mobile field exhibitions . . . were organized with their help. Last year Kao Mao-hai's team was entrusted with the execution of a new work; murals to be painted on the village walls within seven days. His 30-odd strong team with added volunteers whitewashed all the village walls and swept every big and small lane clean. Within three days, colourful pictures, poems and ballads decorated practically all the village walls. Bright red scissor-cuts made by the women of the village appeared on the windows. Like tens of thousands of villages throughout the country, these wall pictures, ballads and scissor-cuts embody in their brilliance and vitality, the people's new life and ideals and are the harbinger of things to come in our socialist countryside.

Peasant-artist Kao Mao-hai is now a member of the Shansi branch of the Union of Chinese Artists. In March this year he attended the National Conference of Rural Cultural Work as a specially invited delegate. In July he came to the capital to attend the Third National Congress of Literary and Art Workers. For him, a peasant, art represents along with his farm work another magnificent means of service to the socialist cause.

## Sino-Cuban Mutual Support

In their common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Chinese and Cuban peoples are daily strengthening their ties and mutual support.

In Peking, the National Committee of the Educational Workers' Trade Union of China and the National Association of Teachers of Normal and Other Similar Schools of Cuba issued a joint statement on September 3, strongly condemning both U.S. imperialist intervention in Cuba and its occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. Denouncing the so-called "San Jose Declaration" and other criminal U.S. schemes to strangle the Cuban revolution as well as aggressive U.S. plots in Japan, Southeast Asia, the Congo and the rest of the world, the statement points out that U.S. imperialism "is not only the most vicious enemy of the people of Cuba and Latin America and of the people of China and the other countries of Asia and Africa, but also the common enemy of all peace-loving peoples of the world." The signatories to the statement, it declares, will support each other in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and continue to exchange delegations and experience in education and trade union activities.

On the same day, members of the visiting Delegation of the Cuban Peace Movement led by Yolanda Perez were guests of honour at a banquet given by Chairman of the China Peace Committee Kuo Mo-jo. Greeting the welcome news of Premier Castro's announcement that Cuba would establish diplomatic relations with China, host and guests toasted the solidarity of the Chinese and Cuban peoples and the struggle for the defence of world peace and the downfall of U.S. imperialism.

Earlier, the Cuba-China Friendship Association in a message to Premier Chou En-lai thanked him for China's support to the Cuban revolution. Signed by the Association's President Baldomero Alvarez Rios, it states that Premier Chou's expression of support on August 15 is "an inspiration to the patriotism of the Cuban people who are firmly resolved to fight ferocious

imperialism and defend national sovereignty and independence. In the face of criminal aggression, the spontaneous offer of unconditional aid by the Chinese Government merits lasting thanks and makes ever closer the friendly and fraternal ties between our two peoples."

The Association has decided to sponsor celebrations in October to mark the National Day of the Chinese People's Republic.

### **Costa Rican Deputies in China**

A delegation of Costa Rican deputies left Peking for home on August 28 after a fifteen-day visit in China.

Before departure, the Costa Rican deputies were received by Premier Chou En-lai. They were also guests of honour at a banquet given by Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, during which host and guests spoke in warm support of the people's cause in both countries.

Chairman Chu Teh speaking at the banquet noted that the peoples of China and Costa Rica have long suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression and are both striving for their countries' prosperity, for the defence of world peace and opposing the policy of imperialist aggression. "China and Costa Rica are facing a common enemy. In the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the maintenance of national independence, we must unite and support each other. The Chinese people will always stand by the peoples of Latin America," he declared.

Chu Teh also pointed out: The Chinese people are exerting themselves to build their socialist homeland. They need an environment of long-term international peace. The Chinese people have always cherished an ardent love for peace and resolutely opposed aggressive wars. The Chinese People's Republic has never and will never commit aggression against others.

He warmly praised the Costa Rican delegation for defying U.S. imperialist

threats and pressure to come to China. Their coming, he said, was a demonstration of the sincere desire of the Costa Rican people for friendly relations with the Chinese people. Imperialism, he emphasized, cannot block the common aspirations of the two peoples for friendship.

Deputy Marcial Aquiluz spoke at the banquet in warm praise of what the delegation had seen in China. He said: "We have seen a lot, asked a lot and learnt a lot. We are convinced that one of the great revolutions of this century is going on here. We shall tell our people all about it."

Before leaving Peking, members of the Costa Rican delegation related to Chinese journalists how the U.S. imperialists, fearful lest the delegation's visit expose their lies about China, had openly applied pressure to keep the group from coming. However, they said, their present visit was only the beginning of friendly exchanges between China and Costa Rica and others would certainly follow.

### **Greeting Indonesian Workers' Congress**

Strong backing for the Indonesian people's patriotic fight against imperialism was voiced by a Chinese trade union representative at the recent Third National Congress of the All-Indonesian Central Organization of Trade Unions in Solo.

Addressing the closing session of the congress, Chang Hsiu-chu, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, emphasized that the Chinese workers and other sections of the population have always supported and will continue to support the Indonesian workers and people in their fight against U.S. imperialism and Dutch colonialism, for the liberation of West Irian, for preserving national independence and defending Asian and world peace. He recalled how in 1958, when the United States interfered in Indonesia's internal affairs and instigated a counter-revolutionary rebellion there, the Chinese people had exposed and denounced the criminal U.S. imperialist scheme and rendered moral and material support to the Indonesian people. Of late, he said, when Dutch colonialists abetted by U.S. imperialism dispatched reinforcements to West Irian, China once again condemned this gangster move and backed the



patriotic struggle of the Indonesian people.

### Plaudits for Chinese Classical Theatre in Canada

Canadian theatregoers are enjoying and showering praise on the Chinese Classical Theatre, New China's first theatre troupe ever to visit North America.

In Vancouver, some 17,500 people jammed its six performances, filling the theatre on each occasion to overflowing. In Winnipeg, the appear-

ance of the Chinese troupe was the talk of the town. In Calgary and Edmonton, oil cities along the trans-continental railway, its every performance was applauded by thousands of enthusiastic viewers. In all four cities, leading social and cultural figures flocked to its performances and receptions.

The Canadian press has been equally enthusiastic. The *Vancouver Sun* recorded that the Chinese theatre had "scored a really smash hit in its first North American appearances." *Prov-*

*ince*, largest Vancouver paper, described the performances as historic occasions in both the artistic and the political sense. The *Winnipeg Tribune* wrote that as ambassadors of goodwill the Chinese artists were as friendly and open-minded as they were free and happy. *Calgary Herald* declared that the Chinese artists had broken down all barriers — political, ideological and racial, while *The Albertan* noted: "The language of the arts is a universal one and no man-made curtains can prevent it from communicating."

The troupe is continuing its tour.

## 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

▲ **FOUR SCHOLARS** Ming Dynasty story of four scholars who pledge themselves to serve the people. They fight the corrupt officials of their times to help the poor and oppressed. Ma Lien-liang plays the leading role.

Sept. 7, 7:30 p.m. Musical Hall of Zhongshan Park

▲ **YAO CHI** and other operas by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. Tells of Liu Hsiu's ingratitude once he becomes ruler of the Eastern Han Empire to his supporter General Yao Chi.

Sept. 8, 7:30 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **FA MEN SI TEMPLE** In the period of the Ming Dynasty an attractive young girl Sun Yu-chiao falls in love with Fu Peng. They become involved in a murder case and Fu is falsely charged and thrown into prison. Thanks to her untiring efforts, the real criminal is brought to trial and all ends happily.

Sept. 9, 7:30 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MOLTEN STEEL** A new play produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. The theme revolves around the campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution among the workers of the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works.

Sept. 6-11, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **RED GUARDS OF LAKE HUNGHU** A modern opera produced by the Art Theatre of the Ministry of Railways. Depicting the valiant support of the people of Lake Hunghu to the revolution despite the white terror during the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

Sept. 8-9, 7:30 p.m. Laodong Theatre

### DANCE DRAMA

▲ **LEIFENG PAGODA** A Chinese ballet adapted from the legendary love story *The Tale of the White Snake*. The White Snake fairy falls in love with a scholar. A conniving recluse sets him against her and later imprisons her in the Leifeng Pagoda. Many years later she is rescued by her son and returns to the realm of the immortals. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Sept. 6, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### KWANGSI FOLK OPERA

▲ **THIRD SISTER LIU** A folk opera produced by the Folk Song and Dance

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 holds up to contempt the whole landlord class.

Sept. 6-8, 7:30 p.m. Wu Dao Kou Club  
Sept. 10-12, 7:30 p.m. Musical Hall of Zhongshan Park

### SONG AND DANCE

Bulgarian State Folk Song and Dance Troupe.

Sept. 7 & 8, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre  
Congoese Folk Song Orchestra

Sept. 8 & 9, 7:00 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

### THEATRE

▲ **FENGSHUI RIVER IN THE EAST WIND** Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. A new play concerned with the high-powered campaign of the peasants in Peking's suburban people's communes to provide the capital with plenty of fresh vegetables.

Sept. 6-12, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **ON THE FARM FRONT** and four other one-act plays produced by the China Youth Art Theatre tells how the people in the countryside battle drought and bring in the harvest.

Sept. 6, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **WOMEN GENERALS OF THE YANG FAMILY** An operatic feature in colour. An historical story from Sung Dynasty times, extolling the patriotism of the Yang family. After Yang Tsung-pao is killed in battle, his 100-year-old grandmother, She Tai-chun, takes command and with other women generals of the Yang family defeats the Western Hsia invaders.

Sept. 6-11, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Shengli

▲ **NIEH ERH** A feature film on the life and work of Nieh Erh, Chinese revolutionary composer.

(Shown at all major cinemas from Sept. 12-21)

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

Sept. 8-12, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

### VIET NAM FILM WEEK

▲ **EPISODES FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF HO CHI MINH** A documentary recounting of the historic revolutionary activities of Ho Chi Minh.

Sept. 6-7, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang

▲ **BAC HUNG HAI** A documentary film recording the Vietnamese people's construction of an irrigation system in Bac Hung Hai. Scenes of Viet Nam Workers' Party and government leaders and of peoples from fraternal countries working there are also featured.

Sept. 6-7, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang

▲ **THE SAME RIVER** A river separates two lovers, one of whom lives under the reactionary rule of south Viet Nam and the other in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. According to the Geneva agreements, the people on both banks should be able to mingle freely. But on the day set for the marriage of the young lovers the river is suddenly blockaded by the south Viet Nam authorities in their anti-popular, repressive drive. The struggle of the people on both banks reunite the young couple and the people pledge to fight until the unification of their motherland.

Sept. 6-7, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM** Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and showing its achievements since that time. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 1:30-6:00 p.m.

At Temple of Heaven

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE ART WORKS OF THE TUNHUANG MURALS** About 300 colour gouache copies of the Tunhuang murals from Northern Wei (386-534) to Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368). Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Palace Museum

▲ **HUNAN FOLK ARTS EXHIBITION** Includes pottery, porcelain, paper-cuts, needle-works, etc. from Hunan Province. Open daily from 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At Summer Palace

### SPORTS

▲ **NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS MEET** At the Workers' Stadium from Sept. 11-16. Contestants from all provinces and autonomous regions will compete in what promises to be a thrilling meet.

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