

PEKING REVIEW

43

October 25, 1960

What the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly Shows

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Growing Sino-Albanian Friendship

The Delegation of the Albania-China Friendship As-
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a barren hill region into a land of promise (p. 15).

*Theatre, Folk Arts and
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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CHINESE LITERATURE

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SUNRISE

·TSAO YU

This four-act play by Tsao Yu, a well-known contemporary Chinese playwright, was written in 1935.

It describes the bitter life of the Chinese people during the time between 1931 and 1935 under reactionary Kuomintang rule. There are various types of characters. Here is Chen Pai-lu, the heroine in the play who leads a parasitic life; capitalists who batten on speculations; cringing and spiteful bank secretaries; a "doctor" with a flair for an ostentatious display of foreign phrases; pale and feeble intellectuals; oppressed clerks; women forced to become prostitutes. . . . In this play, Tsao Yu made a damning exposure and indictment of the evil social system in the old China under reactionary Kuomintang rule and cried out to the people that that dark and rotten social system would certainly perish.

For more than 20 years, *Sunrise* has been widely acclaimed and frequently staged in all parts of the country.

Illustrated with photos of a production of the Peking People's Art Theatre.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报
(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 25, 1960 Vol. III No. 43

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ROUND THE WEEK

Into the Home Stretch

The steel and coal industries have plunged into a great drive to fulfil and overfulfil the last quarter quotas of the 1960 state production plan. Popularly known as the "100-day battle," this has become a mass movement embracing literally everyone in China's mills and mines — workers, technicians and administrative personnel included.

STEEL. Every day brings news of fresh successes. In September and also in the first part of this month, output of iron, steel and rolled steel has zoomed. Quality has improved and the number of types of products increased. Significant economies have been made in pig iron and coke consumption. The campaign for more production and economy has keyed up efforts gaining major victories on all fronts.

In Anshan, leading steel centre of the nation, emulation aided by demonstrations popularizing advanced techniques has helped to overcome snags and push up production. Thousands of concrete measures have been adopted to use equipment more efficiently, introduce new experience and production methods and improve management. To keep up with the continued sharp rise in steel output, production of ores, dressed ores and coke is also going up.

At the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works, central China's rising steel complex, similar demonstrations have helped to solve several key production problems and sharply raise steel production during the first week of October. Output on October 6 was 1.4 times more than the daily average in September.

From Chungking on the upper Yangtse comes news of a successful "catch up with the best" campaign. Workers there have jointly elected 15 pace-setting teams operating various types of furnaces, and all the other teams have set themselves the goal of catching up with them. Daily appraisal of achievements sums up advanced experience and gets it passed around immediately. As a result, more than 2,500 outstanding workers and

437 outstanding teams have emerged in less than two weeks. The average daily output of steel was upped by 24.67 per cent during the first 12 days of October compared with September.

Another index of the success of the campaign has been the savings in pig iron used per ton of steel produced. As a result of improvements in operational techniques, north China's Tangshan Steel Mill, for every ton of converter steel produced, used 58.21 kilogrammes less pig iron in September than in August. Average daily output went up by a wide margin in the same period.

COAL. Backing up steel in this "100-day battle," the coal industry is going all out to provide it with an "abundant food supply."

In collieries throughout the country, the miners held widespread discussions on the excellent economic situation of the nation and the role of the coal industry in the current industrial leap forward. These were linked up with a review of the successful experience of the past year and studies of proposals for new advances. As a result, from mine administrations down to the production teams in the pits, every individual miner knew the overall situation and had his own plan and specific measures to increase production and bring about economies.

In Hopi, one of the coalmines which initiated the national emulation campaign, all of the more than 2,000 production teams have joined the drive for increased output, better quality, greater efficiency and safety and reduced production costs. In September they overfulfilled the state plan and boosted average daily output by more than 9 per cent over that of August.

In Fushun in the northeast, as a result of popularization of the best working methods and other measures, production has continued to soar. Despite damage caused by a flood in August, average daily output in the first half of October was 15.3 per cent higher than that of the last ten-day period in September, though the latter



Winning Steel

Woodcut in colour by Pan Hsiang-hua

was already 23.1 per cent more than in the previous 20 days.

In north China, more than 100 outstanding miners of the Kailan Colliery went out on the rounds of various mines to pass on their advanced techniques of coal cutting and other operations. With high communist spirit, many of them volunteered to work in backward teams and help them catch up with those in the van.

Thousands of administrative workers and technicians have gone down to the mines to work side by side with the miners and help them solve key problems in production. How this has contributed to the campaign is demonstrated by the example of the Liaoyuan Mining Administration in Kirin Province. There the rise in average daily output of coal in September, as compared with August was 153 per cent!

Coal and steel have got off to a flying start in the current campaign.

Helping Hand from Wusih

All over the country, cityfolk are enthusiastically taking part in the "support agriculture" campaign. In answer to the call from the Communist Party, the movement is spreading not only to send material assistance to the villages, but also to volunteer to work in the countryside.

Typical of this new trend is Wusih, the industrial centre near Taihu Lake in southern Kiangsu. This is a medium-sized town, but more than 28,000 of its workers, cadres and other personnel have gone out to work in the rural communes. As soon as the Party's call went out, 80 per cent of its workers and staff volunteered for the villages, though not all, for one

reason or another, can of course actually go.

This was made possible primarily as a result of the extensive introduction of technical innovations, the adoption of more efficient ways of work and management and other rationalization measures.

By further mechanization of production, for instance, the Wusih Machine Tool Plant has been able to spare 385 workers and staff for farm work and continue to increase its output. The Shenxin Textile Mill introduced new management methods which, among other things, reduced the number of meetings and simplified the paper work. As a result, it was able to release 67 men and women for the farm front. Taking advantage of seasonal fluctuations in production, workers and employees in other light industrial plants also went out at intervals to help the farms.

More than 2,000 Wusih cadres, including many in leading posts, went to work at the grass-root levels in the countryside to take a direct hand in farm work. Besides transferring parts of their staffs wholesale to the rural areas, scientific, educational and cultural bodies also rotate staffs on short-term spells of work on the farms.

Wusih brain and brawn has given new strength to the farm front. While actively taking part in farm work a goodly number of cadres have assumed leading posts in rural Communist Party organizations or become deputy leaders of production brigades in the people's communes. Wusih technicians now form the technical backbone of commune-run irrigation stations, farm tool and other factories. Urban reinforcements have also organized valuable scientific studies and mobile

medical teams and strengthened spare-time education and cultural activities in the villages.

Work and Live Well

At a time when the whole nation is hard at work, when workers and peasants are throwing themselves heart and soul into the campaign for more production and econom-

omy, Party organizations at all levels are paying the greatest attention to the welfare of the people. Thus, the slogan goes, "As you tackle questions of increased production, tackle questions of improving livelihood!"

At the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Works, where the mass production movement is going strong, the Party committee has not forgotten to keep an eye on the daily needs of the workers and staff. To assure the workers good meals, special attention was given to the community dining halls. There too an emulation drive is going on between the cooks and other service workers to provide their customers with both better food and better service. The staffs here have been reinforced with new and capable cadres. As a result, all of the Works' 88 dining halls provide better dishes than before.

Pretty much the same thing is happening in the countryside. In Liaoning Province, northeast China, where winter comes early, the question of assuring commune members adequate heating has the top attention of the rural Party organizations. Busy preparations for the cold spell are everywhere underway. Following local custom, *kangs* (heated beds) are being repaired or new ones built by special teams making the rounds of the peasants' homes. To ensure that rooms are kept warm and meals are eaten in comfort, many rural community dining halls and nurseries have installed various kinds of indigenous "steams" (local variants of central-heating). Where peasants live at a distance from the centre of the village, special dining-rooms nearer their homes have been set up for use during the winter. Added to all this, a cam-

paign is afoot to improve the community dining halls through emulation and public appraisals.

The net result: Workers and peasants are living better and they are more enthusiastic than ever in production.

Big Catch in Chinghai

From Chinghai comes the good news of a record haul of 26,000 tons of fish during the first nine months of this year. This is twice the province's catch in 1959 and more than 100 times what it caught in 1949, the year of liberation!

This phenomenal growth of Chinghai's fishing industry is part of the big economic boom now on in this north-western hinterland province. Towering 4,000 metres above sea level, the Chinghai Plateau abounds in salt lakes and inland rivers. These are rich in fish. Yet, before liberation, because of crippling levies and other taxes, fishermen were few and far between and fishing methods were extremely backward. Like the province's other rich resources, its fisheries were untapped.

The Party and People's Government put a high priority on the development of fishery in building up the province. On Koko Nor, China's biggest salt water lake and the province's leading fishing centre, a number of wharfs, fishermen's villages and meteorological stations have been set up. They are connected by a lake-side motor road. Shipyards, fishing net and other factories, too, have been built near by. Similar settlements have been constructed on the banks of other lakes and rivers. This has made fishing possible the year round despite the highland's inclement winter weather.

This year, under the guidance of the provincial Communist Party committee, state fishery concerns and members of the people's communes went in for fishing on a large scale during the summer season. An emulation drive was launched. This, along with improved techniques and better equipment, helped the Chinghai people make the biggest haul in the province's history.

Several fish processing plants are now being built in the province. Already self-sufficient in fish, it is sending its succulent surpluses to Kansu and other provinces.

Two-Year Report from an Urban People's Commune

The Red Flag People's Commune in Chengchow, Honan Province, is one of the best-known urban communes in China. Formed in 1958, it was one of the pioneers among the city people's communes, most of which were set up in the early part of this year. Now it has brought out a most encouraging second birthday report that demonstrates in concrete terms the great advantages of this new form of social organization.

The Red Flag is today several times larger than it was in 1958. Its seven sections embrace a total of 150,000 workers, employees and residents. Its industries have blossomed out. In its early days, it made only 66 types of products; now it has over 100 plants turning out something like 1,700 types of products, ranging from garments and household goods to chemicals, metal castings and electrical machinery. A continuous campaign for technical revolution and technical innovations has increased labour productivity several-fold compared with last year, and cut production costs by 30 per cent.

As in other urban people's communes, Red Flag workshops and plants follow the policy of "serving the big factories, the people's livelihood and agricultural production."

Starting in most cases from scratch, they make do with all sorts of handy raw materials—often the left-overs and waste gas and liquids from the big state plants. Where modern machines are not available, they devise their own tools and use indigenous methods of production. In this way, for example, one section of the Red Flag People's Commune set up seven auxiliary plants producing paper bags, chemicals, wooden boxes and so on for a state agricultural chemicals plant. The latter formerly had to procure these things from other provinces; now the new arrangement assures it of a constant and reliable supply and at the same time makes huge savings in transport costs.

Turning their small size and flexibility to full account, these baby plants can switch production swiftly to various kinds of consumer goods. In the months of August and September alone, the Red Flag plants, using left-overs from state factories

and warehouses, added some 350 new products to their list. As these cater directly to the needs of commune members and city residents in general, they all enjoy a very good market.

Members of the Red Flag, following the guidance of the Party, are also doing their part in the nationwide campaign to aid agriculture. Between January and July this year, they turned out over 4,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and more than 2,000 water pumps, generators, steam engines and other farm machines and tools.

Along with the growth of production, the commune's welfare facilities have also expanded and its living standards have been raised. Many old houses have been repaired and a batch of new ones built. Living quarters have been made healthier with the planting of over 2.4 million saplings and trees. New collective welfare service and social amenities including more than 500 community dining halls, 170 nurseries and 370 public service centres have greatly lightened the housewives' burden of household chores.

Thus emancipated, women have gone in for public service and various professions in a big way. They comprise 85 per cent of the manpower working in the people's commune's enterprises. They fill over 90 per cent of its leading posts as factory directors, dining hall managers, nursery heads and Communist Party secretaries. By taking part in such social and productive work, these former housewives have speedily rid themselves of the habits of their old confined life, and become keenly alive to political and social affairs. Most have become literate and acquired some professional or vocational skill. In the past year and more, over 600 of them have joined the Communist Party and 1,700, the Communist Youth League.

There is naturally a growing demand for cultural activities. Literally every one who can is studying. The people's commune runs 58 spare-time schools and three technical schools. Every day after work hours and on Sundays, its 31 libraries with a collection of 150,000 volumes are packed with eager readers.

Such is the impressive record of the Red Flag People's Commune in Chengchow. It gives a glimpse of the trend in the more than 1,000 urban communes in all parts of the country.

What the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly Shows

The following editorial was published in "Renmin Ribao" on October 19. — Ed.

THE general debate of the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, which lasted more than 20 days, has ended. There are now enough facts for making an analysis of this session and for drawing the necessary conclusions.

The 15th U.N. General Assembly session was held in a very favourable international situation characterized by the prevalence of the East wind over the West wind. The socialist camp is stronger than ever before. The national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are surging to an unprecedented height. On the other hand, the scheme of the U.S. imperialists — "peace in appearance and war preparations in reality" — has been completely exposed by their own flagrant crimes of sending their "U-2" aircraft to invade the Soviet Union and wrecking the Paris Conference of heads of governments. Chairman Khrushchov of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the heads of Governments of the various socialist countries — Albania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, and the heads of Governments of many Asian and African states and the head of the Cuban Government went to the session with a desire for peace and for relaxing international tension. The course of the session from its opening on September 20 to the conclusion of the general debate on October 17 has shown that incorrigible U.S. imperialism is still putting up a desperate struggle and continues to pursue its policies of aggression and war which are hostile to peace and to the people of the world.

Writing 11 years ago in his article "Cast Away Illusions and Get Ready for Struggle," Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "When we say that 'imperialism is ferocious,' we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their cleavers, that they will never become buddhas till their doom." The correctness of this thesis has once again been borne out vividly by the doings of U.S. imperialism at the current U.N. General Assembly session.

The following is a record of the series of shameful events which took place at the current U.N. General Assembly session under the control of the United States:

On September 20, the U.N. General Assembly refused to admit the delegation of the Lumumba government, the lawful Government of the Congo, to attendance at the session.

On October 5, the President of the U.N. General Assembly announced that, because of the lack of two-thirds majority support, the words "the Chairman of the

Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union" and "the President of the United States" were deleted from the proposal made by Indonesia and four other nations for the resumption of contact between the heads of the two Governments. Nehru declared at that time that the revision of the proposal completely distorted its original meaning and he, as a sponsor of the five-nation proposal, withdrew it at the session.

On October 8, the session rejected the Soviet proposal for placing the question of the representation of China on its agenda and passed, 42 to 34 with 22 abstentions, the U.S. proposal for refusing to discuss the question of the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations.

On October 10, the session resolved, 49 to 13 with 35 abstentions, to put on the agenda the so-called "Tibet question" which is an interference in China's internal affairs. It also resolved, 54 to 12 with 31 abstentions, to put the so-called "Hungarian question" on the agenda.

On October 11, the session turned down the Soviet proposal for discussing the disarmament question at the General Assembly session itself and passed, 62 to 12 with 24 abstentions, the U.S. proposal for referring the question of disarmament to the Assembly's Political Committee for discussion.

On October 13, the General Assembly voted down, 54 to 10 with 33 abstentions, the Soviet proposal to discuss at the session the "threat to universal peace created by the United States' aggressive actions against the Soviet Union," thereby once again shielding the criminal U.S. acts of sending its "U-2" and "RB-47" aircraft to encroach on the Soviet territorial air.

Only on October 13 did the current U.N. General Assembly session resolve that the Soviet proposal for a declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples be discussed at the General Assembly. The United States, British and other colonialist powers were forced to agree to place this question on the agenda after the delegates of the socialist countries and of the Asian and African countries exposed the crimes of the colonialists. But they have let it be known that, when the question is brought up for discussion at the Assembly, they will slander the Soviet Union as "colonialist" and smear the Eastern European socialist countries. They vainly hope in this way to cover up their own colonialist crimes.

In the course of the General Assembly session, the leading figures of the U.S. Government, Eisenhower, Nixon, Herter and Wadsworth, have come out one after another with statements that the United States would continue to use the United Nations for aggression against

the Congo, that it opposes the Soviet-proposed declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, that it rejects Comrade Khrushchov's idea of convening an emergency meeting of the General Assembly next March-April to discuss the disarmament question, and that it rejects the Soviet proposal on reorganizing the U.N. General Secretariat. Although Eisenhower came to New York twice, he brazenly refused to meet Khrushchov. During this period, U.S. politicians and propaganda machines launched a frantic anti-Soviet, anti-Chinese and anti-communist campaign unprecedented in its scale and venom. Nixon even called openly for aggravating the "cold war" and preparing for a "hot war" and blustered that it was time for the United States "to launch a new effort, an all-out offensive."

Particularly revolting is the fact that the U.S. authorities, resorting to despicable means, hurled monstrous insults at the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Khrushchov and the Cuban delegation headed by Castro. The U.S. authorities imposed unreasonable restrictions on the Soviet, Albanian, Hungarian and Cuban delegations, limiting their movements to an area of 22.3 square miles around the U.N. building. The U.S. imperialists, moreover, organized anti-Soviet, anti-Hungarian and anti-communist demonstrations by gangsters and the counter-revolutionary riff-raff from the Eastern European countries now in exile in the United States. All these mean and contemptible actions taken by U.S. imperialism will go down as a most disgusting page in the history of international relations. The Chinese people are extremely indignant at the outrageous, frenzied insults flung by U.S. imperialism and its stooges at the socialist countries, at heroic Cuba and at the heads of their Governments.

THE current session of the U.N. General Assembly has once again exposed the most ferocious features of U.S. imperialism, laying bare the fact that U.S. imperialism persists in its hostile policy towards the socialist camp and rejects peaceful coexistence; that it sticks to its neo-colonialist policy and seeks to continue to plunder and enslave the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; and that it clings to arms expansion and war preparation and rejects disarmament. The U.N. General Assembly remains a tool manipulated by U.S. imperialism, a voting machine for its pursuit of its policies of aggression and war.

Now U.S. imperialism and its followers are bragging about their so-called "victories" in the U.N. General Assembly. But they have rejoiced too soon. The majority of the U.N. voting machine does not represent the mainstream of our age. The development of history is not determined by the U.N. voting machine. A majority in the United Nations can by no means save imperialism from its inevitable doom. Furthermore, even this U.S. voting machine in the U.N. General Assembly is becoming less and less efficient. This was shown particularly clearly in the debate and voting on the question of restoring China's seat in the United Nations. The enthusiastic welcome accorded to Castro, representative of the Cuban people who have dared to wage heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism, by tens of thousands of New Yorkers in the teeth of U.S. official obstructions, indicates the

direction in which the sympathies of the people are moving. Further consolidation and growth of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, further awakening of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, further victories of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, and further expansion of the world peace movement will assuredly and ultimately end the days of U.S. imperialism's domination of the United Nations. Just as Comrade Khrushchov has pointed out: "A majority of votes in the United Nations is still held by countries of the imperialist, colonialist bloc. But this situation might change: today we are in a minority, but tomorrow, as we foretold to you, you will be in a minority. Hence, you must not abuse a temporary majority in the United Nations in order to impose decisions on the minority because, I repeat, this is not a parliament. We are discussing here not the domestic problems of one country or another, we are discussing international problems, with due respect for the sovereignty and non-intervention in the affairs of other states. This must be borne in mind, this must be the point of departure. Then a correct solution of the problem will be reached."

WITH the United States now controlling the U.N. voting machine, what practical issues can be solved? Will China cease to exist in the world as a result of the United Nations refusing to restore its lawful seat there or will the Chinese people be so frightened by this that they will beg for mercy from U.S. imperialism? Is it possible to split Tibet from China because the United Nations has included the so-called Tibet question in its agenda? Can the great Hungarian People's Republic be subverted as a result of the inclusion of the so-called Hungarian question in its agenda by the United Nations? Can the flames of the wrath of the Congolese people in their fight for independence be extinguished as a result of the adoption of a resolution at the United Nations further approving the U.S. use of the United Nations for aggression against the Congo and for her enslavement? Can the international prestige of the great Soviet Union be impaired because the United Nations has rejected the series of proposals it put forward for the upholding of world peace? All this is absolutely impossible. In the past, the United Nations had adopted many nonsensical resolutions under the manipulation of the United States. But the world situation has not developed in the direction desired by U.S. imperialism. The actual situation in the world today is that immediately outside the gate of the United Nations, a global-scale storm against U.S. imperialism and its followers is roaring with ever greater force.

The proceedings of the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly provide much food for thought. In the situation where the balance of world forces has undergone a tremendous change, U.S. imperialism is still not reconciled to its defeat and doom. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed and will never change. U.S. imperialism will never become kind-hearted. The people all over the world should in no way place their hopes for their liberation and for world peace on the United Nations which is dominated by U.S. imperialism. To work for the realization of general disarmament, to strive for peaceful coexistence among countries with different

social systems, to win and preserve national independence and to strive for lasting peace in the world, it is necessary to rely upon the strength of the people to struggle resolutely against the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism; no unrealistic illusions whatsoever should be cherished about U.S. imperialism and the United Nations under its control.

The proceedings of the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly have taught a very useful lesson to all people of the world who are struggling against imperialism and for world peace, to the peoples of various countries who oppose oppression by the reactionaries and are waging revolutionary struggle, to the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are determined to win freedom and independence and to the peoples of the socialist countries who stand in the forefront of the struggle for the safeguarding of world peace.

Mr. Asanuma Will Not Have Shed His Blood in Vain

Following is an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on October 20. — Ed.

INEJIRO Asanuma, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, was murdered by a fascist thug in Tokyo on October 12 while delivering a speech in the election campaign. His death was a great loss to the patriotic and democratic forces of Japan. The Japanese Socialist Party has decided to hold a funeral service for him today. To protest against the murder of Mr. Asanuma by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the National Council Against the Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," made up of more than 140 Japanese political parties and organizations, has also decided to launch the 23rd nationwide united action against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance today, ahead of schedule. In this nationwide united action, the Japanese people, besides continuing to oppose the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and demand the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. military alliance, will firmly demand the resignation en bloc of the Hayato Ikeda government, which is responsible for the assassination of Inejiro Asanuma. The Chinese people express their deep grief over the death of Mr. Asanuma and convey their sincere sympathy to his family. They are extremely indignant over the bloody, outrageous murder of Mr. Asanuma by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. They resolutely support the just struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and for severe punishment of the real culprits in his murder.

Mr. Asanuma was an outstanding patriotic statesman of Japan. He was an active fighter in the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and always stood at the forefront of the movement against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. He repeatedly pointed out that the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" is an

"The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that it is necessary to deal with them seriously." This remark was made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung two years ago. At that time, it inspired the Chinese people to resolutely oppose the grave armed provocations by U.S. imperialism against China. Today, U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, has gone so far as to bully the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all peoples of the world in such a way at the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. In the face of this grim fact, people throughout the world must deal with U.S. imperialism seriously, further unite and rally around the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, form a broad mighty united front against U.S. imperialism, resolutely defeat the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and struggle to the end for world peace, national independence, democratic liberties and the cause of socialism.

aggressive military alliance and that the Japanese people must fight for its abrogation. A few minutes before his murder, he was still strongly condemning the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and demanding complete independence for Japan. Speaking with great emotion and high indignation, he told the audience: "The problem of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is the most important issue facing Japan. As a result of the revision of the Security Treaty forcibly carried out by the Government, Japan, which has suffered enough from the stationing of foreign troops for 15 years, will have to allow her territory to be used by the U.S. forces for another ten years. This is an extraordinary situation unprecedented in the history of Japan." He stressed: "In order to become a completely independent country, Japan should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the return to Japan of all its territories under U.S. occupation. Japan should become a neutral country for the sake of freeing itself from U.S. occupation." Mr. Asanuma's words shortly before his death reflected the firm, strong will of the broad masses of the Japanese people to defend their national independence and uphold their national dignity.

Mr. Asanuma was also a friend held in esteem by the Chinese people. He consistently opposed the reactionary Japanese Government's policy of toeing the U.S. line, hostility to China, creating "two Chinas" and obstructing the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, and he made untiring efforts to further the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. In 1957 and 1959, Mr. Asanuma twice led delegations of the Socialist Party on visits to China, leaving a deep impression on the Chinese people; he made important contributions to the strengthening of friendly co-operation between the Chinese and Japanese peoples in their com-

Support for the Japanese People's 23rd United Action

Demonstrating solidarity with the Japanese people, many Chinese people's organizations have sent cables of support for the Japanese people's 23rd nationwide united action to protest against the connivance of U.S. and Japanese reactionaries at the assassination of Inejiro Asanuma by a fascist gangster and to oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, said in his cable to the Japanese National Peace Committee, and through it to the National Council Against the Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty": "The unflagging spirit demonstrated by the Japanese people in their great, patriotic and just struggle and the splendid victories they have scored have dealt telling blows to the war schemes and aggressive plans of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, greatly inspired and strengthened the confidence and courage of the people of various countries in their opposition to their common enemy which is U.S. imperialism, and thereby made a tremendous contribution to the defence of peace in Asia and the world."

Referring to the murder of Mr. Asanuma, Kuo Mo-jo said: "One man has fallen, but tens of millions of others will stand up. We believe that Mr. Asanuma still lives, and that he will, with still greater determination, stand in the forefront of the 23rd united action and the struggle for peace."

In the cable, Kuo Mo-jo reiterated the Chinese people's resolute support to the Japanese people in their opposition to U.S. imperialist aggression, the Japan-U.S.

military alliance treaty and the revival of Japanese militarism; in their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality; and in their efforts to promote the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, also sent a cable of support to the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. He pointed out that in assassinating Mr. Asanuma, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries tried by this vile and terrorist method to intimidate the progressive and democratic forces of Japan and to suppress the Japanese people's struggles. This is a provocation not only against the Japanese people but also against the peoples of the countries in Asia, Africa and the world. "But we are convinced," Liao Cheng-chih said, "that no terrorist methods by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries can ever cow the heroic Japanese people; they can only make them see all the more clearly the nature of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and rally still more closely for struggle."

In a cable to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions paid tribute to the resolute will of the Japanese workers and people in launching their 23rd united action. The cable expressed firm conviction that the Japanese workers and people will certainly achieve final victory in their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

Cables of support were also sent by many other people's organizations.

mon struggle. Right up to the time of his murder, he continued to vigorously declare: "There is only one China, and Taiwan is part of it. It is necessary for Japan to normalize her diplomatic relations with China as soon as possible." These statements of Mr. Asanuma represent the strong desire of the Japanese people for friendship with China and make the Chinese people always respect his memory as a faithful friend.

Mr. Asanuma was not only devoted to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship, but also made positive contributions to the defence of the peace in the Far East and the world and to the development of the unity of the peoples of the Asian and African countries. He advocated the establishment of a Far Eastern collective security system on the basis of a mutual non-aggression pact among Japan, China, the Soviet Union and the United States, to replace the Japan-U.S. military alliance. He gave all-out support to Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's proposal to conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among the countries in Asia and around the Pacific and to turn the area into one free of nuclear weapons. Mr. Asanuma time and again pointed out, despite the intimidation and threats of U.S. imperialism, that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese peoples," and that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Asian peoples." He also held that the basic question for the preservation of peace in the Far

East is, first of all, the withdrawal by the United States of its troops from its bases in Okinawa and other parts of Japan, from China's Taiwan, and from south Korea and the Philippines. Although the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Douglas MacArthur II, had demanded in a most truculent manner that he withdraw his charges against U.S. imperialism, Mr. Asanuma rejected this unreasonable demand and maintained his just stand.

IT was at the very moment when Mr. Asanuma was crying aloud for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan that he was assassinated on the platform from which he exposed and dealt blows to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. All this was by no means accidental. It was a grave danger signal for a fresh onslaught on the Japanese people by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and part and parcel of the plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to strike blows at the Socialist and Communist Parties and the other patriotic and democratic forces of Japan on the eve of the Japanese general elections.

In the past year and a half, the Japanese people, led jointly by the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and other patriotic and democratic forces of Japan, have successively launched 22 nationwide united actions against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, thereby hitting hard at the war plans of the U.S. and Japanese reaction-

aries and their programme for reviving Japanese militarism. This is why the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have resorted to every means to attack the Japanese patriotic and democratic forces and the Japanese people in their attempt to disrupt the Japanese people's patriotic movement against U.S. imperialism. The Ikeda government which succeeded the notorious Nobusuke Kishi began as early as last September to clamour for a "trial" in the middle of October of participants in the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. At the end of September, the Tokyo police authorities prosecuted the Secretary-General of the National Council Against the Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and three cadres of the Socialist Party, including Diet Member Toshio Tanaka, in an attempt to hold back the Japanese people's patriotic, just struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The Police Board of the Ikeda government, on October 11, took the further step of calling a national conference of police chiefs to map out plans for intensified suppression of the democratic forces by the police in various places on the eve of the general elections. Nobuo Kashiwamura, Director of the Ikeda government's Police Board, openly clamoured for "effective suppression" of the democratic forces during the election campaign.

At the same time, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, to implement the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, are stepping up their efforts to push through their policy of reviving Japanese militarism and making Japan an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Asia. Although formed only three months ago, the Ikeda government has already decided to increase Japan's direct military expenditure for the next year to more than 200,000 million yen. It is also plotting to set up, after the Japanese general elections, a headquarters for joint operations with the U.S. forces; it is intensifying the nuclear war preparations on the part of the Japanese forces, stepping up its plot to revise the Japanese Constitution and the "Police Duties Law" and making vigorous preparations to increase the strength of the police force and modernize its equipment. In pursuance of the same goals, the Ikeda government, under cover of fine words, has begun an attack on the right to live of the Japanese working people by adopting a series of reactionary measures, including the raising of prices and reducing of wages, which are designed to shift the crippling burden of military expenditure onto the shoulders of the Japanese people. This, inevitably, is further sharpening the contradiction between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Japanese people.

SINCE the end of World War II, there has always been a struggle between the Japanese people and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries as to which of the two roads Japan is to follow: independence or subservience to the United States, peace or war, democracy or military dictatorship, standing neutral or joining the U.S. aggressive blocs and becoming an accomplice of the United States in its efforts to start a new war. The fight between these two roads is an irreconcilable struggle between the broad masses of the Japanese people and U.S. imperialism and its agents, a struggle deciding the fate of Japan. In his patriotic, just struggle, Mr. Asanuma never overstepped the

bounds of the present Japanese Constitution. Nevertheless, he became a bitter enemy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries because he gave expression to the desire of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. That explains why, immediately after his murder, the U.P.I. news agency of the United States openly described him as "long a thorn in the side of the Japanese Government." This is a most obvious self-exposure of the U.S. reactionaries. Mr. Asanuma is the first patriotic Japanese statesman to fall under the cleavers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries after the war. But he was not the only one whom the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries wanted to kill. His assassin has confessed that, directed by the fascist ringleaders who had the connivance of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, he was also prepared to assassinate Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Japanese Communist Party, and Takeshi Kobayashi, Chairman of the Japan Teachers' Union. This confession throws additional light on the frantic scheming of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for the sanguinary slaughter of the Japanese people. It has not only exposed the savage brutality of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, but also taught the Japanese people a profound lesson, showing them still more clearly that the struggle between the two roads can never be ended as long as the contradiction between the Japanese people and U.S. imperialism and its agents remains unsolved. The dagger with which the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries stabbed Mr. Asanuma is directed not only against the Japanese Socialist Party and other patriotic and democratic forces of Japan but also against the entire Japanese people.

THE blood of Mr. Asanuma will not have been shed in vain. Such a dirty act by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries can only add to the wrath of the tens of millions of Japanese and awaken a greater number of the people. In the past few days, they have held a series of protest demonstrations in various places; four million Japanese workers in 800 places carried out large-scale strikes on October 15, protesting against the murder of Inejiro Asanuma and demanding the scrapping of the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the immediate resignation of the Ikeda cabinet in acknowledgement of its guilt. The struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is again rising in a new upsurge not long after the overthrow of Nobusuke Kishi. The great Japanese people, who have a tradition of national independence, a sense of national self-respect and peaceful aspirations, will certainly smash all terrorist plots and continue to march victoriously onward holding aloft the banner of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. As Premier Chou En-lai has pointed out, "The struggle of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and for promoting the normalization of relations between China and Japan will certainly win ultimate victory, and that the unfulfilled task of Mr. Asanuma will certainly be brought to fruition with the victory of the Japanese people's struggle." The Chinese people pledge to stand for ever by the Japanese people and carry through to the end the struggle against the policies of aggression and war of their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and in defence of the peace in Asia and the world.

Fraternal Friendship Between China And Albania

AFTER a tour through China, the Delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association headed by its President A. Kellezi, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, was back in Peking and again received a warm welcome. On October 20, Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, received him and other members of the Delegation. They had a cordial talk.

On the previous evening, Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier, gave a banquet in honour of the Delegation. Here, Premier Chou and Vice-Chairman Kellezi proposed toasts to the further success of the heroic Albanian people in opposing imperialism, defending world peace and building socialism; to the further prosperity of the People's Republic of China; to the everlasting, unbreakable friendship between the peoples of China and Albania; to the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union; to the solidarity of the peoples of the whole world and to victory in the struggle to uphold the truth of Marxism-Leninism and oppose modern revisionism.

Speaking at a reception given by Albanian Ambassador Mihal Prifti on October 19, Vice-Chairman Kellezi warmly praised China's achievements. China's industry is developing with giant strides; its agriculture is advancing towards modernization, he said. The Chinese Communist Party with its correct Marxist-Leninist line has rallied together the entire Chinese people. The scale of construction is so great that what is now done in one day is equal to what took several years in the past. We have seen for ourselves and admire the three red banners—the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, Vice-Chairman Kellezi said.

Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Li Fu-chun and Li Hsien-nien, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premiers, were among the Party and government leaders attending the reception.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Kellezi recalled that Comrade Enver Hoxha had once said that the profound economic and social changes that have taken place in the fraternal People's Republic of China in the past eleven years stem from the firmness of the Chinese Communist Party in correctly and creatively carrying through

Marxist-Leninist principles, from the close ties between the Party and the masses of the working people, and from the warm love and respect of the entire Chinese people for the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great son of the people and the Party. The continuous and tremendous achievements scored by the talented Chinese people in their successful building of socialism are also the result of the correct, principled and unswerving struggles waged by the Chinese Communist Party in defending the purity of Marxist-Leninist principles, and the result of the struggles it has waged against modern revisionism and all other detrimental, anti-Marxist manifestations.

Vice-Chairman Kellezi said that U.S. imperialism is tottering in the storm of the people's worldwide anti-imperialist struggle. Imperialism is near its end. However, the modern revisionists, especially the Yugoslav revisionists headed by Tito, are still doing their utmost to work for imperialism in an attempt to save it from its inevitable doom. The Albanian people and their Party hold that revisionism is the main danger today, he said. Therefore, in the struggle against revisionism, not an inch should be yielded to it. The struggle against U.S. imperialism and the struggle against revisionism are closely linked, he said.

In conclusion, Vice-Chairman Kellezi expressed his conviction that his Delegation's visit to China will certainly further strengthen the friendship between the Albanian people and the people of great China. Just like your people and your Party, he said, our people and our Party will also guard this friendship like the apple of our eye.

VICE-PREMIER Li Fu-chun in his speech at the reception said that during their visit, the Albanian comrades have given a high appraisal of China's achievements in building socialism, the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, and also of the peaceful foreign policy pursued by China. This, coming from the fraternal Albanian people, is a very great support and inspiration for the Chinese people, the Vice-Premier declared.

The staunch and courageous Albanian people, under the brilliant leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Hoxha, have bravely overcome all difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance with a tenacious fighting spirit and boundless revolutionary enthusiasm and have successfully fulfilled ahead of schedule and overfulfilled the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan of economic and cultural development,

said Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun. The Chinese people have always looked on the achievements of the Albanian people as their own, and as belonging to the whole socialist camp, and they immensely rejoice over them. The Vice-Premier wished the Albanian people still greater success in fulfilling their Third Five-Year Plan.

Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun stressed that the Albanian people are a heroic people that has been tested in protracted revolutionary struggles. The Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Hoxha is a Party with high Marxist-Leninist principles. The Albanian people have consistently held high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and carried out an unswerving struggle to preserve world peace and carry forward the cause of socialism and communism. The Albanian people have made and will continue to make great contributions to

the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, consolidate the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and defend world peace. The Chinese people will for ever stand closely with the fraternal Albanian people, supporting and encouraging each other and fighting to the end for still greater successes in our common cause.

The Vice-Premier pointed out that the invincible Marxist-Leninist ideology and the principle of proletarian internationalism form the solid basis of the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the peoples of China and Albania. The fraternal friendship of the peoples of China and Albania is everlasting and unbreakable. Your friendly visit has added an indelible new page in the consolidation and development of the friendship between our two peoples, Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun concluded.

New Development of China-Mali Friendship

ON October 17, Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent separate messages to Prime Minister Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali, informing him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the Republic of Mali as an independent sovereign state and its desire for early establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Earlier, on September 22 and October 14, Premier Chou En-lai had received two messages from Prime Minister Modibo Keita informing him of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali as an independent sovereign state and its decision to recognize the People's Republic of China, and expressing the wish that diplomatic relations be established between the two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai, in his message, heartily thanked the Mali Government for recognizing the People's Republic of China, and conveyed warm congratulations on the mutual recognition of the two countries. He expressed the wish that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will enter into a new stage, and that the Government and people of the Republic of Mali will gain new victories in their struggle against imperialism and for the safeguarding of their national independence. "I also hope," the Premier said, "that diplomatic relations between our two countries will be established at an early date. I profoundly believe that the friendly relations between our two countries will certainly develop and become more consolidated with each day."

Foreign Minister Chen Yi declared in his message that the Chinese Government has decided to recognize the Republic of Mali as an independent sovereign state, wishes to establish diplomatic relations with it on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial

integrity and proposes to begin negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations through proper diplomatic channels.

Mutual Recognition Hailed

Chinese public opinion has enthusiastically hailed this event. *Renmin Ribao* declared in its editorial of October 18: "The mutual recognition of China and the Republic of Mali not only marks a new development of the friendship between the Chinese and Mali peoples and opens up broad perspectives for relations of friendly co-operation between the Governments of the two countries; it also shows that the friendly relations between China and the newly independent African states are growing rapidly. This deserves our warm congratulations."

The Republic of Mali is a young African state, the editorial pointed out. Since its proclamation of independence on September 22, the Republic of Mali has adopted a series of measures to safeguard and consolidate its national independence; it is making unremitting efforts to eradicate imperialist and colonialist influences. In the past, its armed forces and police were all controlled by French colonialist officers. Now the Mali Government has begun to purify the ranks of its police force and gradually purge French officers from its armed forces. The Mali Government, meanwhile, is gradually changing over from its relation of financial and economic dependence on imperialism.

In foreign affairs, the editorial continued, the Republic of Mali has made it clear that it is ready to establish and develop relations of friendly co-operation with all other countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence. It is opposed to imperialist war and supports the struggles of the African peoples against colonialism and for national

independence; in particular, it backs the Algerian people in their struggle and supports the legal Government of the Congo while severely condemning imperialist aggression and intervention against the Congo. In his speech at the recent U.N. General Assembly session, the head of the Mali delegation Mamadou Au sternly refuted the nonsensical allegation by Western delegates that the imperialists have "civilized" the colonies. He stressed that to win independence, one must rely on the tenacious and hard struggle of the people, and that the colonialists will never be "magnanimous."

"The fact that the newly born Republic of Mali dares to struggle against imperialism and colonialism and extend sympathy and support to the struggle of the oppressed peoples to win and uphold their independence and sovereignty not only conforms to the national interests of the Mali people, but also benefits the cause of the people of the world in opposing the imperialist policies of war and aggression and in the preservation of world peace," the editorial stressed. "The just stand taken by the Republic of Mali has been welcomed by the African countries and peoples as well as by all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, and has won their admiration."

The Chinese Government and people, the editorial said, have always deeply sympathized with and given

support to the Mali people's struggle for freedom from colonial control and for their national independence, and have rejoiced at every achievement scored by the Mali people on their path of independent development. The Chinese and Mali peoples at all times show mutual concern and support each other in their common struggle against imperialism. In his message to Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Modibo Keita expressed the wish that the People's Republic of China will "defeat all imperialist manoeuvres." The Chinese people, on their part, heartily wish that the Mali Government and people will continue to gain fresh victories in their future struggle against imperialism and for the safeguarding of their national independence.

During the past few years, the editorial recalled, the Chinese people have had the honour of receiving a number of visiting Mali friends. These guests not only brought with them the profound friendly feelings of the Mali people, but also took back to West Africa the sympathy and support of the 650 million Chinese people for the African national independence movement. "We are convinced," *Renmin Ribao* concluded, "that with the mutual recognition and with the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, their ties of friendly co-operation will develop continuously and the friendship between the two peoples will also grow with each passing day."

Aid to Agriculture

China's Chemical Fertilizer Industry Leaps Forward

by KAO KUANG-CHIEN

TO a considerable degree agricultural development is determined by the supply of fertilizer. This is shown in the priority given for its rational use by the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. Among the eight measures considered indispensable to a good crop, fertilization is preceded in importance only by the steps under the heading of soil (deep ploughing, soil amelioration, etc.). A Chinese rural proverb has it that "water determines whether there is a harvest, but fertilizer determines the amount that can be harvested."

China has adopted the policy of simultaneous development of organic fertilizers (mainly farmyard manure) and inorganic fertilizers (chemicals). On the one hand, we are vigorously going in for raising pigs, planting green manure crops, collecting night soil and barnyard manure. Pig manure is a good fertilizer and green manure, rich in nutrients for crops, is obtained from an inexpensive

source. On the other hand, efforts are being made to develop the chemical fertilizer industry in a big way and boost its output at top speed. As chemical fertilizers are more effective in enriching soil fertility and easy to transport, a policy for their energetic development has been adopted during the First and Second Five-Year Plans.

China's chemical fertilizer industry was extremely backward before liberation. There were less than a handful of factories making a tiny amount of only one product—ammonium sulphate. No other varieties of fertilizer were manufactured. Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, however, many large and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants have been built or reconstructed. Compared with 1949, last year's output of chemical fertilizers increased more than 40-fold, with an average annual growth of over 40 per cent. Since

the big leap forward in 1958, huge numbers of small chemical fertilizer plants using modern or indigenous methods of production have been built in addition to the larger ones.

China is now able to turn out dozens of chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium bicarbonate, calcium cyanamide, calcium superphosphate, phosphorous fertilizers including calcium and magnesium, Thomas meal, potassium and calcium mixed fertilizers and micro fertilizers.

But, as the chemical fertilizer industry inherited from old China rested on such a weak foundation and the demand in the rural areas is so great, fertilizer output today still lags behind need.

Recent Production Score

A mass movement to accelerate the construction of chemical fertilizer plants and manufacture more chemical fertilizers to support agriculture was launched this year. Thanks to this campaign and other favourable factors, output registered tremendous gains. In the first half of this year, China more than doubled her production of chemical fertilizers compared with the same period last year. The increases of nitrogenous, phosphorous and potassium fertilizers were 75, 192 and 241 per cent respectively. By creating higher rates of increase in the latter two types of fertilizer, there has been a more balanced distribution in the manufacture of these three major varieties. Enormous improvements have also been registered in quality.

Compared with the first six months of 1959, chemical fertilizer plants under chemical industrial departments in Shantung Province raised their output fivefold in the comparable period this year. By the middle of July, Chekiang Province had already produced more chemical fertilizers than it had turned out in the whole of 1959. By August 10, the output of chemical fertilizers in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region had already exceeded the annual plan.

One of the important reasons for the big jump in current output is the fact that production in many plants got under way ahead of schedule. Aware of the significance of their work to agriculture, workers and employees on capital construction left no stone unturned to complete new chemical fertilizer plants at the earliest possible moment. As a result, productive capacity of plants starting production in the first half of this year was about four times what it was in the same period last year.

The accelerated rate in the construction of fertilizer plants spells a great gain for agriculture. If, for instance, a synthetic ammonia plant with an annual output of 50,000 tons is commissioned one day ahead of schedule, more than 600 additional tons of ammonium sulphate is available. When applied to 60,000 *mu* of farmland, two to three thousand tons of additional grain are likely to be harvested.

In the construction of the Canton Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant, special shock teams were organized to speed

up the progress of the project. While capital construction was still in progress, installation of equipment and training of workers proceeded simultaneously. Production started at individual workshops even before the overall completion of this large modern enterprise.

Emphasis on Small Plants

Another important factor contributing to the rapid growth of chemical fertilizers this year has been the execution of the policy of simultaneously developing big, medium and small plants with emphasis on the small.

Small factories enjoy certain advantages that make their extensive development desirable. It generally takes only three or four months to build a small chemical fertilizer factory capable of producing 800 tons of synthetic ammonia annually. To build one with an annual productive capacity of 50,000 tons usually requires two or three years. Besides the fact that the initial investment is small, small factories can be built with large quantities of non-metal materials thus saving metal. Moreover, their equipment, being less complicated, can be manufactured by medium and small engineering plants. Consequently, it is within the ability of counties or even some people's communes to build small chemical fertilizer factories of this type.

Large-scale building of small synthetic ammonia plants with an annual output of several hundred tons can enormously raise production of chemical fertilizers within a short period of time. This also helps to bring about a more rational distribution of chemical fertilizer plants throughout the country. Therefore, while large chemical fertilizer plants are being built, special attention is paid to medium and small, especially small, plants. For instance, Anhwei Province alone built a dozen or so small chemical fertilizer plants in less than six months.

Indigenous Chemical Fertilizers

The people's communes, both rural and urban, are becoming a major force in the chemical fertilizer industry. Most of their factories or workshops of this kind utilize indigenous methods of production and locally available resources. Their products, too, are mainly consumed in the locality. Because of their vast numbers, large output and diversified products suited to local soil and crops, they are playing an important role in boosting farm production.

In Chekiang Province such fertilizer accounted for about 90 per cent of the chemical fertilizers made this year. Output of indigenous chemical fertilizers exceeded one-third of the total produced in Shantung Province between January and June of this year. Plants and workshops manufacturing chemical fertilizers in an indigenous way have been universally set up by rural and urban people's communes in Szechuan and Kiangsu Provinces.

A great many old, indigenous blast furnaces are now being used to make phosphorous fertilizer including calcium and magnesium and they produce over two-fifths of the national output of phosphorous fertilizers. In various places large quantities of chemical fertilizers are also

made from potash alum, sea water, industrial waste materials, etc.

Small, indigenous factories manufacturing chemical fertilizers are steadily improving the quality of their products and reducing their cost of production. For instance, the effective content of phosphorus in Shantung-made phosphorous fertilizers has shown significant increases. In the Wenteng Fertilizer Plant of that same province, multi-utilization cut down production costs of phosphorous fertilizer, including calcium and magnesium, by one half.

During the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, not a few indigenous chemical fertilizer factories gradually introduced mechanization. The 130 indigenous-style factories in Pengan, Szechuan, mobilized workers and staff to reform tools through simultaneous study, trial manufacture and popularization; and have initially semi-mechanized their ten major production processes. As a result, labour productivity rose by 41 per cent and output soared.

Workers' participation in production management, leading cadres of industrial enterprises going to workshops or production teams, living, working and consulting with the workers, all constitute additional factors contributing to the growing output of chemical fertilizers this year. Other contributing factors include the close cooperation of workers, technicians and cadres during the technical revolution movement to improve equipment, tools and manufacturing processes; extensive adoption of new techniques; and the tapping of productive potentials. In the first half of this year, workers and employees of the Kirin Fertilizer Works submitted over 17,000 rationaliza-

tion proposals and brought about 160 major technical innovations. Due to this movement, output of its synthetic ammonia rose by nearly two-thirds in the first six months of this year compared with the same period last year. During the first half of 1960, the Nanking Phosphorous Fertilizer Plant replaced with full or semi-mechanization most of its manually operated processes. As a result, its output of calcium superphosphate more than doubled that of the same period last year.

Aid to Agriculture

Workers and staff of the chemical fertilizer industry, grasping the significance of making agriculture the foundation for the growth of the national economy, are keen on giving support to agriculture. Producing more chemical fertilizer for the farm front is a concrete expression of the workers' support to the peasants and of urban aid to the countryside.

The continuous leap forward in China's chemical fertilizer industry is benefited by a number of extremely favourable conditions. They are: the high-speed growth of the iron and steel and engineering industries, the setting up and consolidation of rural and urban people's communes, the rising political consciousness and technical level of workers and staff of the chemical fertilizer industry, the deep-going movement for technical innovations and revolution, and above all, the guidance of the Communist Party's general line and the policies known as walking on two legs. Therefore, the chemical fertilizer industry can confidently be expected to play an increasingly important role in agricultural production.

Report from Kweichow

New Life in a Hill Region

by JEN HAI

CHANGSHI People's Commune is situated in the hilly region in the northwest of Kweichow Province. Today, with its mountains green with pine and tea gardens, its valleys interlaced by canals, its squared-off paddyfields, and luxuriant orchards on its hill slopes, it is "a land of milk and honey." Yet, when the People's Liberation Army first came here ten years ago, one of the first things it found necessary was to bring food to the starving local people so debilitated they could not get about. In this past decade, revolutionary changes have taken place here. Then, 85 per cent of Changshi's land was in the hands of landlords and rich peasants. More than 70 per cent of all that the working people produced was extorted from them in the form of rent and taxes. For the most part, even in a year of good harvests, the peasants were reduced to living on

wild plants, bark or anything else on which a hungry man could lay his hands. Salt was so rare and so expensive in Changshi that only the "better off" could afford to have a lick of the "hanging salt," a small lump of salt hung above the table, while in the poorer homes a stone often hung in its place to appease the children. About a third of the population in Changshi had no proper clothing or blankets. Many used bits of palm fibre or tattered dog skins to make their clothes or straw to cover themselves on the cold nights. On the eve of liberation, this place, already apparently stripped bare, was ransacked by the fleeing Kuomintang soldiery.

Today, a decade later, following the distribution of land in the land reform, the movement for co-operative farming, the big leap in production and the establishment of the people's communes in 1958, the terraced fields of

Changshi extend over 880 hills, crowned with 140,000 *mu* of woodlands. Irrigation works water more than 53,000 *mu* of land. There are several factories and many schools. Highways link its valleys and villages with the cities. Changshi couldn't grow enough grain to feed itself. Now it grows enough grain and to spare for its people. Twills and printed calicoes are now worn in Changshi. Electricity and agricultural machinery too have come to Changshi. Production has soared. The average income of its members rose substantially. Asked what brought about these tremendous changes in Changshi, Hsueh Chu-ming, first secretary of the Communist Party committee of the Changshi People's Commune, has this to say: "In the last ten years, we've done three things to transform this mountain region, namely, bring water to the fields, improve the quality of the soil and reclaim the mountain wastelands. Our method is simple; start from nothing and work hard!" Simple and to the point, his words breathe the indomitable spirit of Changshi's people. They believe that man has to "wrest favours from nature" if he's to get ahead and they've gone to it with a will.

Water from the Abyss

Changshi was arid; crops languished from lack of water. For two years after liberation, it was the recipient of relief grain from the state. Then, in 1952, it experienced the worst drought in years. The parched earth cracked. "Are we going to ask the state for relief again this year?" Hsueh asked himself. At a meeting of Party members, Youth League members and activists, Hsueh declared: "We must find water for Changshi. Our people must have good rice." The next day, Hsueh Chu-ming and other Party members, along with some Youth Leaguers set out in search of sources of water. The search finally narrowed down to a place that was the subject of endless Changshi tales and speculations, superstitions and legends.

High on the side of one of the Changshi mountains there was a seemingly bottomless pit. A stream of water flowed from its side and down into the abyss. At its rim one could hear the thunderous crash and reverberation of the water as it fell. Legends peopled this abyss with every variety of monster lying in wait for the unwary. No one had ever been down it and no one knew where the stream issued out of it. Hsueh Chu-ming first went down alone and others followed suit. No monsters but a solution of their difficulties awaited them there. They worked out a plan of tunnelling a channel to divert the stream from its underground course, out to the side of the mountain, and thence by channels to the Changshi fields.

Soon an army of several hundreds was on the site and the project was launched. It was a difficult job working on these sheer cliffs and precipices. But the new spirit of the peasants, born of the revolution, worked wonders. When timber was called for, young people went into the mountains and hauled timber back to the site; when lime was needed, it was prepared in kilns the people had set up themselves. In five months, they built a 70-metre-long tunnel carrying the stream from the abyss out to the mountainside, into a canal cut



Cutting a Water Channel Along the Mountainsides

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Cha Teh-chi

in the high cliffs and so to the thirsty fields. The water brought new life to 5,000 *mu* of paddyfields and new hope and confidence to the people of Changshi. They now regarded drought as an enemy whose measure they had taken. It was not invincible. Since then year in and year out they have added water conservancy works and now have four large, eight medium-sized and 1,400 small canals and reservoirs that fan out over the whole area and water more than 53,000 *mu* of farmlands. At the present moment two new hydro-electric power stations are under construction. They will give more light and power to Changshi.

Transforming the Barren Land

When Secretary Hsueh Chu-ming first came to Changshi and noted that some ten thousand *mu* of land lay barren, he was moved to inquire into the reasons for it. But the usual answer he got was that "it was

always that way." One day, in passing through that area he remarked two well-grown maize plants near a peasant house. The thought came to mind: "If these two plants can grow on this land, there's no reason why others shouldn't." He tasted the soil on which the two plants grew and also the soil elsewhere in the barren region and found that the former tasted sharp and the latter sour. Several experienced old peasants were invited to probe the significance of his discovery. They came to the conclusion that the soil on the barren tracts of land was highly acid while that near the house had become neutralized when lime from the wall fell on the ground. Also they conjectured someone must have dropped two grains of maize there while feeding his horse, and that explained this "oasis" in an otherwise agricultural desert. Based on this conclusion, experiments were carried out to ameliorate the soil, with quite successful results. The following year witnessed a mass movement to improve the soil in the district, with many kilns being built to prepare lime for that purpose. In 1959, grain output on this formerly wasteland attained an average of 457 jin a mu. This year the rumblings of a fleet of *Dongfanghong* (The East Is Red) tractors are a portent of the further technical transformation of agriculture in Changshi.

Bolder Plans

Although Changshi has been transformed from a grain-poor to a grain-surplus area, its people reckon they have "just begun to fight." Under the leadership of the local Party organization, they have drawn up and are implementing a production and construction programme for the simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupations and fishery centring around grain production. Plans are also being carried out to cover the higher slopes of the mountains with timber trees, lay out stands of trees providing other industrial raw materials on the lower mountain-sides and plant orchards on the gentler slopes and suitable valley land.

The first timber stand was planted on a mountain 2,000 metres above sea level with a gradient of 60°. Thirteen youngsters, all teenage girls and boys, went as a team to the mountains in the spring of 1956. They blazed their own trail. Carrying their food and equipment on their backs, they lived in dugouts until they had cleared away the undergrowth and planted their trees far and wide on the mountain. Today, a two-storey building—a school of forestry—stands near those old dugouts. Here the young people live, work and study. Systematically the other mountains of Changshi are being covered with vegetation that, besides timber, will yield fruit, varnish, tung oil, and other valuable raw materials for industry. The Changshi People's Commune now earns a considerable income on its forest produce and will get much more in the years to come.

Changshi now also has 14 livestock and poultry farms. The first one was started with a fund of 2,000 yuan, which the commune members earned by helping the local supply and marketing co-operative construct its buildings. There was not much experience of large-scale herding in Changshi but after meeting and overcoming

all sorts of difficulties, the youngsters put in charge here have become experts at animal husbandry and livestock breeding and are capable vets.

The achievement of the Changshi People's Commune lies not only in farming, afforestation and animal husbandry. It has also had notable success in realizing the Party's policy of simultaneously developing industry and agriculture. There has been a mushroom growth of industrial plants making machinery, sulphur, refining sugar, and so on. Coalmining, paper and mat-making are also part of its diversified activities. There are brick kilns, and the new power stations will provide added power for more enterprises. With the completion of an increasing number of reservoirs, fishery too has expanded.

As production grows, new educational institutions and scientific undertakings have been started. Today the commune has 44 primary schools, five spare-time middle schools, a spare-time college, an agricultural science research institute, 90 research stations and several hundred research groups.

One of the old Changshi legends tells about a swift, golden horse that is hidden in a subterranean stable and which brings prosperity to whosoever can harness it. For decades, may be centuries past, people dreamt of that golden steed. Time passed, but no one was ever known to overtake him or to free themselves from poverty and want. Now, they say, the golden horse has finally been found in the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. Riding that golden horse to prosperity Changshi's people are racing ahead to a still brighter future.

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THEATRICAL ARTS

Revival of Tibetan Opera

"I was a serf. My work was to perform in Tibetan operas. Now I am 60 years old. I lived 59 years in feudal serfdom with its myriad evils. My life was one of endless suffering. But a new life began for me in March last year." So writes the veteran Tibetan actor Drashi Dongdrub in an article about himself and the revival of Tibetan opera, which appeared in a recent issue of *Wenyi Bao* (literary gazette) published in Peking. It was titled *Withered Flowers Revive in Gentle Breezes and Warm Sunshine*.

Tibetan opera has a long history, a distinctive local flavour and a striking national style of its own, writes Drashi Dongdrub, but it languished under the old reactionary rule. The *kasha* (the former local government of Tibet) banned all operas that benefited the people. *Princess Wen Cheng* is one such example. This opera sang eloquent praises of the Han princess who, as the spouse of the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo, did so much to cement close ties between the two nationalities. It was long a popular item on the traditional repertoire, but it was banned by the reactionaries. So too was *The Girl Longsa*. This tells the story of a serf girl in the town of Gyangtze who, in a struggle against oppression, finally kills her brutal master. This opera was naturally much liked by the serfs. They looked on the girl Longsa as their heroine. Just as naturally the serf-owners hated it. Anyone caught breaking the ban on its performance was thrown into jail. "They could put the serfs in chains," Drashi Dongdrub writes, "but it was more than they could do to lock up or to ban the ideas cherished by the people. 'Illegal' performances of *The Girl Longsa* were given, encouraging the serfs in their struggle."

The serf-owners did their best to confine Tibetan opera to their own courts. They tried to make its performers observe strict conventions both with regard to content and in the techniques of performance. The slightest revision of the operas or variations in acting were forbidden. New operas were not allowed. Thus deprived of its living contacts with the people,

"Tibetan opera withered like a plant uprooted." As a result, by the time of the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, 11 of the 12 Tibetan opera troupes which Drashi Dongdrub had known had gone out of existence. The only troupe remaining was the one to which he belonged, the Gyormolung Theatrical Troupe. Even this was on the verge of being snuffed out.

Tibetan opera was no more than a pastime for the serf-owners. Actors were numbered among the million serfs of Tibet. Drashi Dongdrub recalls the cursings and floggings that were the results of aristocratic displeasure with serf-actors. In the past, "only death could put an end to this life of misery," he writes.

Serf-actors were compelled to give performances as a form of corvée. Every autumn, they had to perform for the *kasha*, at big monasteries and for the nobles.

"Our group of actors, old and young, tramped from place to place with neither parched barley in our bags nor money in our pockets. We begged our way and when we failed to get alms, we starved. As soon as a performance was over, we made haste to return home. Delay might incur the punishment due a runaway slave—torture in a dungeon." As serfs, they also had to pay an annual poll tax to their masters. This money had to be scraped together by begging or working at odd jobs.

Reviewing the tremendous changes that have come to Tibet since the quelling of the rebellion in 1959 and the start of the subsequent democratic reforms, the veteran actor describes the great attention paid to Tibetan opera and the concern shown for the actors by the Communist Party and the People's Government. "Arrangement for better living conditions were quickly made for us; the Tibetan Opera Troupe was established and a group of young actors was quickly trained. I became head of the troupe. Shortly afterwards I was elected a member of the local committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference." The whole troupe was overjoyed at this honour and attention to people who were once the "lowest of the low."

Members of the new troupe immediately threw themselves into the movement for democratic reform. They

eagerly studied the Communist Party policies and with a clearer understanding of the way ahead put new enthusiasm into their work—to create new operas for the people as well as to reform the traditional repertoire. With the help of Han comrades, they have already completed a new opera on a contemporary theme: *Deep Gratitude to the People's Liberation Army!* Among the first of the traditional operas they have restored are *Princess Wen Cheng* and *The Girl Longsa*.

"Now we ride in our own buses when we go performing in the countryside and for the army units. Everywhere we go, we are assured of a warm welcome. We feel deeply moved and deeply elated, because now we are serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and contributing our efforts to the revolutionary cause," writes Drashi Dongdrub. Recently he came to Peking to attend the third national congress of writers and artists. Here he spoke of Tibetan art developments and compared notes with artists all over the country who knew the great reality of the policy of "Let a hundred flowers blossom." "How else, except under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and in our big family of fraternal nationalities, could Tibetan art and literature make such big strides and prosper so greatly!" he says.

FOLK ARTS

Chinghai Clay Figurines

Chinghai clay figurines, a synthesis of Chinghai's traditional art of making Buddhist idols, the Tibetan folk art of "butter images," and the advanced techniques of "Clay Figurine Chang," famous artists of Tientsin, are new flowers in China's flourishing folk art. Developed since the big leap forward in 1958, they have attracted public interest through their warm, fresh, contemporary subjects, their lifelike images, expressive lines and rich colours, as well as for their distinctive national and folk flavour.

While drawing on local folk art tradition, the artists have assimilated "Clay Figurine Chang's" remarkable skill in giving expression to the innermost feelings, that is, catching the spirit of the objects modelled. The

subjects of new works such as Tsashinyima's *The Shepherd's Flute*, *Butter Tea*, *Carrying Water on Back*, and *Presenting "Hata"* are all derived from customs and manners of Tibetan life. With great artistry they speak eloquently of the new life of the Tibetans in Chinghai, their love of labour, and their joy in the Communist Party's policy of national unity. *Feeding a Piglet*, also by Tsashinyima, is highly interesting, not only for its re-creation of the image of a young Tibetan girl in all her loveliness, but also for its meaningful theme. The new herdsmen's people's communes have introduced so many new experiences and sensations that for the first time in thousands of years, a shepherdess in this part of China is learning to raise pigs. Chubby babies in the newly established nurseries and playful children in the communes' kindergartens are all subjects for the artists of the new Chinghai clay figurines.

Taming the Dragons and Tigers by Wei Ching is a paean in praise of the dauntless spirit of the working people in the big leap forward. *Advance from Victory to Victory* by the same artist shows a spirited young Tibetan on a galloping horse reporting the good tidings of a bumper crop to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. His flying colours and flowing garments heighten the trenchant impression of vitality and exalted spirits that this whole work conveys.

In 1958, the provincial authorities in Chinghai sent Tsashinyima, an artist highly skilled in "butter images," and several other talented young Tibetans to Tientsin to study under Chang Min, the fourth generation of "Clay Figurine Chang," a title bestowed by the people on Chang Ming-shan in the last century and held by the family ever since.



The Shepherd's Flute

Clay Figurine by Tsashinyima



Taming the Dragons and Tigers

Clay Figurine by Wei Ching

Chang Min proved to be a devoted teacher. And his students proved to be worthy. Instead of imitating the master, they have developed a new style of their own. Their way of handling costume for instance, is adapted from "butter image" modeling. Employment of colour is also quite different from that of their teacher. The method of contrast is used extensively but without giving the impression of abruptness. Tibetan designs executed in rich colours are customarily used against a background of brilliant colour. This adds to the magnificence of the clay figures and also imparts to them national style and local flavour.

SHORT NOTES

Embroideries and Figured Silks. More than 300 pieces of embroidery and figured silk fabrics of the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching Dynasties (10th to 20th century) are now on show at the Palace Museum in Peking. These include representative works of Chu Keh-jou and Shen Tsu-fan, weavers of the Sung Dynasty renowned for their superb craftsmanship in re-creating in silk the flowers, birds and landscapes painted by outstanding painters of those days. The current exhibition contains Shen's famous design of *Winter Plums and Sparrows*. The Ming section contains representative works of the weaver Lin Hung, the great innovator. His work is

distinguished by the immense variety of his figures, his rich colouring and the fine texture of his fabrics. It is remarkable too how he managed to weave so that there is no "wrong side" to his fabrics. The figures on both sides of the material are equally clear. The products of the Ching period are marked by the great variety and the distinctiveness of local styles. Most of the embroideries belong to this period.

Workers' Art School. The workers' spare-time art school in Lushun-Talien has trained more than 20,000 workers, technicians and teachers since it was established in 1958. Over half of its students have been industrial workers.

The school gives six-month courses in music, fine arts, drama, ballad and play writing. It also has a post-graduate course in which 300 students are studying the writing and production of songs, dances and plays for factory club performances. Tuition is free. After completing their courses here those with outstanding talent are recommended to study in full-time art institutes; here too, of course, tuition is at the state's expense. This year, more than 50 students have been recommended for such advanced training.

This is one of the many workers' spare-time art schools in China which supplement the work of the full-time art institutes and also discover and foster talent for them.

New Animated Films. Shanghai Animated Film Studio has produced China's first animated cartoon film in the style of traditional Chinese water colour painting. *Tadpoles in Search of Their Mother* is a delightful little fantasy in which the tadpoles made famous by the late great painter Chi Pai-shih go to find their frog mother in a pond landscape inhabited by fish, chickens, lotus flowers, duckweed and other small creatures also based on the painter's work. The effect is typically Chinese and charming.

In earlier efforts the studio produced several successful short animated films about animals and flowers using the traditional monochrome of Chinese ink painting. Other innovations have included films using scissor-cuts and quite recently a film in which objects and actors have been made of folded-paper.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Fraternal Co-operation

Sino-Korean. A protocol on scientific and technical co-operation between China and Korea was signed on October 18 in Peking.

Under its terms, China will send technicians to Korea to aid her in light industry, chemical industry, the machine-building and other industries, and receive Korean technicians to study and gain practice in Chinese enterprises in the metallurgical, machine-building and chemical industries, light industry and other industries. China will also provide Korea with technological data. The protocol stipulates that Korea will provide China with technological data on agriculture and the building industry, supply her with good seed strains and receive Chinese technicians to study Korean chemical enterprises.

Sino-Albanian. The Sino-Albanian Joint Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation has signed a protocol on its 5th meeting in Tirana.

According to the new protocol, China will extend scientific and technical assistance to Albania including the providing of data, seeds and saplings and sending specialists in the fields of agriculture, light industry and handicrafts. Albania will supply China with various agricultural data, selected seeds of new and high quality crops and saplings of fruit trees as well as data on public health.

Solidarity of Chinese and Japanese Coal Miners

A joint statement issued by the National Committee of the Chinese Coal Miners' Trade Union and the visiting delegation of the Coal Miners' Trade Union of Japan in Peking on October 15 strongly condemns the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for conniving at the assassination of Inejiro Asanuma, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, by a fascist thug.

Both parties unanimously declare, the statement stresses, that the struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, must be strengthened and carried to the end so as to drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan, Taiwan and the West Pacific.

In the statement, the Japanese delegation states that it has been deeply impressed and immensely moved by the great achievements in socialist construction scored by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and holding aloft the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. The delegation has also acquired a profound understanding of the fact that the Chinese people ardently love peace and resolutely oppose imperialist aggression; and that they are actively supporting the patriotic, just struggle of the Japanese workers and people against U.S. imperialism and in opposition to the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," as well as the struggle of the Japanese Coal Miners' Trade Union against "industrial rationalization" and the dismissal of workers — a struggle centred around the fight waged by the workers of the Miike Coal Mine.

With regard to Sino-Japanese relations, the statement cites an array of facts and points out that the Ikeda government of Japan continues to be hostile to China, trail behind the United States in the plot to create "two Chinas" and obstruct the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. The Japanese delegation deems it necessary to work vigorously, in accordance with the three political principles and three trade principles put forward by the Chinese Government, to promote economic exchanges between Japan and China and realize at an early date the normalization of Japanese-Chinese relations.

Both parties, the statement declares, unanimously support the peoples of Algeria, the Congo, Cuba, Laos and various other countries in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The statement concludes that the workers and peoples of China and Japan must strengthen their unity,

mutual support and friendly contacts, and exert joint efforts to oppose U.S. imperialism and to secure enduring world peace and human progress.

Mexican Cultural Delegation

The visiting Mexican Cultural Delegation headed by Emilio Portes Gil, former Provisional President of Mexico, has left Peking for a tour of other Chinese cities.

While they were in Peking, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Emilio Portes Gil, and had a cordial talk with him. Premier Chou En-lai also received the leader and members of the Mexican delegation.

At a farewell banquet in honour of the delegation in Peking, Chu Tu-nan, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, expressed his conviction that the present visit of China's Mexican friends will certainly play an important role in promoting the friendship and cultural contacts between the peoples of the two countries. Emilio Portes Gil in his reply warmly praised the achievements of the Chinese people. He said that for many years he and his colleagues had entertained feelings of respect and admiration for Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai and that now in their personal contacts with them during the present visit they had understood still better that these leaders have the full support of the 650 million Chinese people. They are also acclaimed and enjoy the support of the people throughout the world, he declared.

Brazilian Parliamentary Delegation

An 18-member Brazilian Parliamentary Delegation headed by Senator Gaspar Velloso, Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Senate, concluded its visit to China and left Peking for home on October 18.

While they were in Peking, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress received the members of the delegation and had a friendly talk with them. They were also warmly welcomed at a banquet given in their honour by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the

China-Latin America Friendship Association.

Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Institute, Chu Tu-nan, President of the Association, and Senator Gaspar Velloso, who spoke at the banquet, unanimously expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of China and Brazil and the other Latin American countries will grow with each passing day.

Cuban Youth Welcomed

To welcome the youth delegation from heroic Cuba more than 1,000 people held a rally in Tsinghua University, Peking, on October 20. The meeting demonstrated that the more than 130 million youth of China will for ever be the faithful friends of Cuban youth in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Thunderous applause greeted the Cuban guests as they entered the auditorium, and the entire meeting burst into the song, *We Support You, Cuban Brothers!* which the young people had composed themselves. Chang Chao, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation, made a speech. The Cuban revolution, he said, has again shown us that sabre-rattling U.S. imperialism is merely a paper tiger which appears to be strong but is actually weak. It is the Cuban people, united in their persevering struggle for justice, who are really strong. As long as the Cuban people continue to strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and carry on their unremitting struggle, victory will certainly be theirs, Chang Chao concluded.

Gorardo Figueras, Foreign Relations Secretary of the Cuban July 26 Movement, spoke for the Cuban Youth Delegation. U.S. imperialism, he said, is the chief enemy of the Cuban people; it is also the common enemy of the Chinese people and Chinese revolution and all the peace-loving and progressive peoples and governments throughout the world. We regard the imperialist policy of the United States and its allies, he continued, as the main cause of the backwardness and poverty of the people all over the world, and the constant menace of a new world war.

In the afternoon of the same day, Premier Chou En-lai received all the members of the Cuban Youth Delegation.

Support Kenya Day

In response to the call for a "Support Kenya Day," the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and the All-China Youth Federation have sent cables to the Kenya African National Union extending greetings to the people of Kenya who are conducting a heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

The Chinese people strongly condemn the imperialists' colonial domination and aggressive plots against Kenya and their persecution of Kenyan patriots, declared the cable of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. They demand the immediate unconditional release of Jomo Kenyatta. The 650 million Chinese people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the just struggle of the Kenyan people. They wish to strengthen their solidarity with the Kenyan people and advance hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism, the cable said.

Guest from the Congo

Antoine Regobert Mandungo, Vice-President of the Congo-China Association and Editor of the weekly *Emancipation*, has concluded his visit to China. As guest of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, he visited Peking and Shanghai to see China's socialist construction in the fields of industry and agriculture, education and culture.

In an interview with Hsinhua correspondent before his departure, Antoine Regobert Mandungo said: "The present task of the people of the Congo is to drive out the United Nations forces." He sternly condemned the imperialists led by the U.S. for utilizing the U.N. in an attempt to control the Congo. "Imperialism will never easily give up its colonial rule and it constantly resorts to arms to deal with our struggles," he declared. "We have to oppose armed imperialism with armed struggles." The people of the Congo are unanimously behind

the Lumumba government and against U.S. imperialism, and those who have been bought by imperialism are a negligible minority in the country, Antoine Mandungo said.

He praised the achievements of New China, and said that these achievements have been made under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung through long years of hard struggles against imperialism and domestic reactionaries.

The Congolese guest strongly denounced the U.S. slander that the 650 million Chinese people are "warlike," just because they will not bow to its aggression.

Chinese Show at Tunis Fair

China is taking part in the International Fair in Tunis for the third time. Covering an area of 2,160 square metres, the Chinese pavilion has on display more than 2,000 industrial and agricultural exhibits showing the great achievements of the Chinese people holding aloft the three red banners — the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune.

Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba visited the Chinese pavilion. He told the head of the Chinese delegation at the exhibition that relations between Tunisia and China are being strengthened. He wrote in the visitors' book: "Great achievements and tremendous efforts."

The Minister of State of the Algerian Provisional Government, Said Mohamadi, was another distinguished visitor to the Chinese pavilion. He gave a careful reading to the description of the growth of the people's communes. Expressing his appreciation in the visitors' book, he wrote: "We hope all the oppressed people will follow the path laid out by the Chinese leaders to speed the attainment of their economic and social independence and that they will get inspiration from the principles set out by China to wipe out the remnants of colonialism and imperialism. . . . I wish to express to the Chinese leaders and the Chinese people my sentiments of respect and admiration for their hard work, their love of peace and their lofty consideration for small and weak nations."

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Parsons' Trip to Laos

Denouncing the recent trip of J.G. Parsons, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, to Laos, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (October 17) says that his trip and the three "proposals" he put forward to the Phouma government were a grave step taken by the U.S. in intensifying its open and direct intervention in the internal affairs of Laos.

Quoting a U.P.I. Vientiane dispatch of October 14, Commentator notes that Parsons made the following three "proposals" as a condition for resumption of U.S. military "aid" to Laos: first, suspension of the current talks between the Laotian Government and the Neo Lao Haksat Party; second, formal recognition of the traitorous Nosavan clique and the "government" it has set up in southern Laos; and third, removal of the Laotian capital from Vientiane to Luang Prabang.

These three "proposals," says Commentator, fully expose the real purpose of Parsons' trip to Vientiane. The aims and tasks of the current talks between the Royal Laotian Government and the Neo Lao Haksat Party, as set forth by the patriotic progressive forces of Laos and the entire Laotian people, are: strictly and completely to carry out the Geneva and Vientiane agreements and the supplementary provisions made by both sides through consultations, so as to meet the present situation in Laos, restore national harmony which has been undermined and realize peace and unity in Laos. The Laotian patriotic progressive forces and the entire Laotian people are now hoping eagerly for the success of the current talks. Nevertheless, Parsons went to try and force the Phouma government to "suspend" the negotiations. This is obviously flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of Laos, deliberate sabotage of the Geneva agreements and of the Laotian policy of peace, neutrality and national harmony, and an attempt to push the country anew into civil war and subject it to control by U.S. imperialism, Commentator points out.

In the second place, the Laotian patriotic progressive forces and the

entire Laotian people have long since been aware that the Nosavan clique is the faithful running dog of U.S. imperialism. From the very first day of the coup d'etat, they have been alive to the danger of the U.S. using the Nosavan clique to stage a revolt and plot a comeback of the traitorous reactionary forces. All this has been borne out by developments since the coup d'etat. Now, as Parsons has openly asked the Phouma government to recognize "formally" the Nosavan rebel clique and the "government" it has set up in southern Laos, the ferocious features of U.S. imperialism have become more clearly revealed than ever before.

Commentator stresses that the U.S. demand for the removal of the Laotian capital from Vientiane to Luang Prabang is undoubtedly directed against the Vientiane people, who have a revolutionary tradition and have shown great patriotism, and is aimed to facilitate the comeback of the reactionary Laotian traitors.

It has been proved on many occasions since the 1954 Indo-China armistice, Commentator declares, that the root cause of the constantly unstable situation in Laos is the sabotage in every conceivable way of the Geneva agreements and the Laotian policy of peace, neutrality and national harmony by U.S. imperialism and its stooges. The making of any com-



Mr. Parsons' Three "Proposals"
By Jack Chen

promise with them or appeasing them in any way serve only to worsen the Laotian situation and threaten the peace and security of Indo-China, says Commentator.

As a participant in the Geneva Conference and a close neighbour of Laos, China has a profound sympathy for the Laotian people's movement to win and safeguard their national independence, and expresses warm support for the policy of peace, neutrality and national harmony announced by the Royal Laotian Government. The Chinese people strongly condemn the U.S. for its criminal move to intensify its intervention in Laotian internal affairs. They urge all other Geneva Conference participants and all the peace-loving nations and people to make joint efforts to stay the hand of the U.S. interventionists. The Chinese Government and people have always held that the Laotian question should be solved by the Laotian people themselves on the basis of the Geneva and Vientiane agreements and that no foreign countries should be allowed to interfere. We heartily wish success to the current talks between the Royal Laotian Government and the Neo Lao Haksat Party; the Chinese people remain for ever, in the future as in the past, a reliable friend of the Laotian people, supporting unreservedly their just struggle for national harmony, peace and neutrality, Commentator concludes.

"Embargo" Can't Halt Cuban Revolution

The U.S. Government's imposition of an all-out "embargo" on Cuba is characterized by *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (October 22) as another new plot of U.S. imperialism which, persisting in its hostility to the Cuban people, is trying futilely to strangle the Cuban revolution by economic blockade. This is another manifestation that U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its past failures but is stepping up its efforts to use every method—military and economic, open and secret, in a vain attempt to destroy revolutionary Cuba, Commentator points out.

The course of events has consistently gone contrary to the wishes of U.S. imperialism, Commentator states; by means of its all-out "embargo," it

reckons on creating insuperable economic difficulties for Cuba and even ruining the Cuban people. But the Cuban people who have stood up will never submit to U.S. imperialist pressure. An "embargo" certainly cannot halt the continued advance of the Cuban revolution. From their own experience, says Commentator, the Cuban Revolutionary Government and people well understand that to rely on their own efforts and firmly carry forward the revolution is the most reliable means to deal in a thoroughgoing way with economic pressure from U.S. imperialism, to overcome economic difficulties and develop the national economy.

From the very first days of the victory in the Cuban revolution, U.S. imperialism has never ceased to brandish

its "economic big stick" against Cuba, Commentator continues. In spite of this, the Cuban revolution, far from coming to a standstill, has forged ahead. The Cuban economy, too, has not stagnated or gone bankrupt but is flourishing on an unprecedented scale. The Cuban Revolutionary Government and people have replied with a tit-for-tat struggle to every act of aggression, intervention and sabotage by U.S. imperialism.

Today, Cuba's situation and its economy are quite different from what they used to be in the days immediately after the victory of the revolution, Commentator points out. The Cuban revolution is making further progress as a result of the nationalization of big enterprises and private Cuban banks. Cuba has basically completed its land

reform, and is beginning to build its own national industries; it has the necessary resources and basic industries to develop its national economy. Meanwhile, the Cuban Revolutionary Government has developed and established trade relations with various countries, particularly the socialist countries. Cuban trade before the revolution relied completely on the U.S. market; now a change has begun to take place in this situation. All these domestic and international factors are favourable to the reconstruction and the building up of Cuba's economy. We are firmly convinced, concludes Commentator, that the Cuban people will certainly smash the U.S. imperialist economic "blockade," and develop their economy even more rapidly and in a more healthy way.

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

▲ **THE PRIME MINISTER MAKES PEACE WITH THE GENERAL** A famous Peking opera set in the period of the Warring States. When the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Chao sees that a quarrel between himself and a general who envies him will play into the hands of the enemy state of Chin, he ends the quarrel for the sake of the common cause. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 29, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **BEACON ON THE GRASSLANDS** An opera on a modern theme. A story of the revolutionary movement in Inner Mongolia against the rule of the Japanese invaders and their local puppets in 1940. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 30, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **STORM AT CHINTIEN VILLAGE** A historical opera centring around the Taiping Revolution. It describes how the peasants in Chintien Village, Kwangsi, rise and take up arms against the corrupt Manchu rulers. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Oct. 30 & 31, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **BATTLE OF KUANTU** An opera adapted from China's great classical novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, tells of Tsao Tso's defeat of Yuan Shao at Kuantu. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 31, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MISSION TO THE ENEMY'S REAR** A thrilling tale of underground revolutionary activities of the Communist Party in an enemy-occupied city during the Japanese invasion. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Company.

Oct. 26, 7:15 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **XIAO HU LEI** Adapted from the play of the same title written by the Ching Dynasty playwright Kung Shang-jen. This production of the Peking Shaohsing Opera Troupe is about a young girl skilled in playing the *xiao hu lei*, a stringed musical instrument. The emperor sends a subordinate to seize the precious instrument, but after a series of adventures in which

the plucky girl defies the emperor, she succeeds in winning back her beloved *xiao hu lei*.

Oct. 29-31, 7:00 p.m. Chang An Theatre

CONCERTS

A Soviet Artists' Troupe will visit Peking and will give seven performances of vocal solos and duets, violin solos, excerpts from Soviet ballets, folk dances, etc.

Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1, 3-6, 7:30 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

A song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army will visit Peking and give several performances. Watch for dates and places!

THEATRE

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG!** A play set in the early period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. It describes the inner-Party struggle against the capitulationists' policy. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 25 & 26, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **NAVAL BATTLE OF THE 1894 SINO-JAPANESE WAR** This new play produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s Navy is a vivid portrayal of the lofty patriotism and heroism displayed by the Chinese people during that war as well as an exposure of the aggressive nature of imperialism and the corruption and treachery of the Manchu rulers.

Oct. 25-29, 7:15 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

▲ **A THOUSAND MILES OF LOVELY LAND** Adapted from Yang Shuo's popular novel of the same title. It centres around the exploits of a detachment of Chinese railway workers who volunteered to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Korean people, braving snowstorms and enemy bombings to keep open supply lines to the front. Produced by the China Railway Workers' Troupe.

Oct. 25-29, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **ON THE EVE OF SHANGHAI'S LIBERATION** It describes how on the eve of Shanghai's liberation the underground revolutionaries of Shanghai give powerful support to the People's Liberation Army. With the guidance of the Party and close co-operation between the Army and the people Shanghai is saved from enemy destruction. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Oct. 29-31, 7:30 p.m. Shiyun Theatre

FILMS

▲ **IN THE NAME OF REVOLUTION** A feature film based on the stage play by the Soviet playwright Shatrov. Produced by the Peking Film Studio. It shows Lenin's care and concern for the young generation in the hard days of 1918.

Oct. 26-29, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema Oct. 26-31, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **NIEH ERH** A coloured feature film on the life and work of Nieh Erh, Chinese revolutionary composer. Produced by the Haiyen Film Studio.

Oct. 26-31, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **OUR VILLAGE LADS AND LASSES** A story of how the young people of a village win through in a battle to bring water from a distant spring to irrigate their fields. A colour film produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Oct. 26-29, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **NEW STORY OF AN OLD SOLDIER** An ex-serviceman tackles a new job setting up a state farm on the wastelands of northeast China. Produced by the Haiyen Film Studio, in colour.

Oct. 26-29, Xin Zhong Guo

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **SECOND CHINESE WORKERS' ART EXHIBITION** More than 600 works. Traditional Chinese paintings, oil paintings, graphic art, posters, etc. Open daily from 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At Working People's Cultural Palace

▲ **G.D.R. GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** by artists from 15th to 20th century. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon; 1:00-6:00 p.m. till Oct. 27.

At Zhongshan Park

▲ **CONTEMPORARY G.D.R. GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon; 1:00-6:00 p.m. till Oct. 27.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

FLOWER SHOW

Chrysanthemum and dahlia show now open at Beihai Park. Many varieties displayed.

Vocal

Instrumental

Popular

Folk Songs

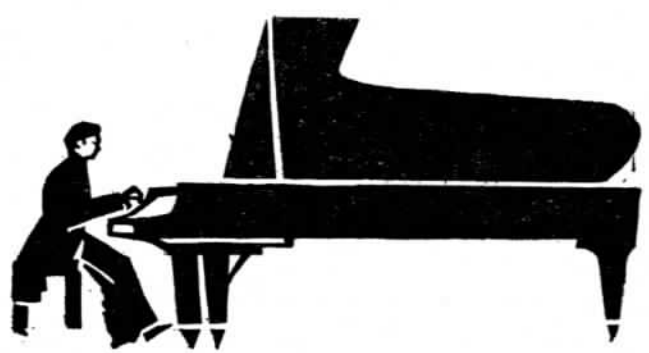
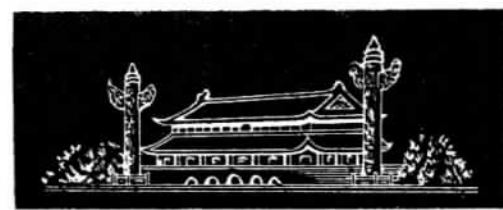
Sbaohsing Opera

Peking Opera

Kunqu Opera, etc.



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