

# PEKING REVIEW

24

June 14, 1960

## China Supports New Soviet Disarmament Proposals

W.F.T.U. General Council Session

### Premier Chou En-lai:

Concentrate Strength of Working Class and Progressive Mankind  
to Defeat Aggressive Forces Headed by U.S. Imperialism

### Liu Ning-I:

Working Class Must Wage Firm Struggle Against Revisionism,  
Workers' Movement Should Stand in the Anti-Imperialist Front

### Liu Chang-sheng:

The Question of War and Peace

*Renmin Ribao*: Working Class of the World Unite  
and March Forward in the Struggle Against Imperialism

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Premier Chou En-lai Fetes Outstanding Cultural Workers

The national conference of outstanding groups and workers in education and culture, public health, physical culture and sports, and journalism closed last Saturday, June 11, after 11 days of meetings and discussion. During the conference, the delegates reviewed past achievements, exchanged experiences and decided on measures for attaining further success in the days to come. They also heard reports from Party and government leaders on the home and international situation.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet on the evening of June 5 in honour of the six thousand and more delegates who had come from all parts of the country. Congratulating them on their splendid achievements, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, the Premier said that the conference was meeting at a time when conditions both at home and throughout the world were extremely favourable.

Internationally, the Premier said, the present situation is unprecedentedly favourable to the struggle for world peace, national independence, democratic freedoms and socialism. The criminal act committed by U.S. imperialism in intruding into the territorial air of the U.S.S.R. and wrecking the conference of the heads of government of the four powers has enabled people all over the world to see more clearly the true nature of U.S. imperialism and to strengthen their determination in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and war policy. The just struggle waged by the U.S.S.R. against aggression and for the defence of peace has won the support of all those who love peace and uphold justice throughout the world.

The Premier pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have established military bases all over the world in their attempt to encircle the socialist camp and prepare for launching a new world war. These military bases not only hold the possibility of bringing

the calamity of war upon the local people, he declared, but first and foremost subject them to suppression and plunder by the United States. Consequently, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen up one after another in storms of struggle against imperialism — first of all against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Syngman Rhee has been overthrown, Menderes has been overthrown, and Kishi is tottering. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are now encircled by the people of the whole world, and the nooses around their necks are being increasingly tightened. A united front in opposition to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is being formed and is expanding. The Premier reminded his hearers of the words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have done every kind of evil deeds and all the oppressed people of the whole world will never forgive them."

Turning to the internal situation, Premier Chou En-lai declared that it is excellent. The people of the whole country, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, are holding aloft the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, and are making a continued big leap forward on all fronts. He pointed out that along with the big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, the whole country is now engaged in setting up urban people's communes, carrying out the mass campaign for technical innovations and the technical revolution, and conducting the cultural revolution. These movements, which go hand in hand and stimulate each other, provide first-rate conditions for the all-round big leap forward in the nation's socialist construction.

On the cultural and educational fronts, the Premier pointed out, the situation is also excellent. In the past decade, particularly since the great leap forward of 1958, China has made big achievements in these fields. The cultural backwardness resulting from long years of exploitation and oppression under the reactionary rule of

imperialism and the Kuomintang is being rapidly changed. An army of proletarian intellectuals has begun to be formed and is growing in number. An upsurge has appeared in the ideological remoulding movement centred on the study of Marxism-Leninism and the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, likewise in the cultural revolution centred on the wiping out of illiteracy and the revolution in education.

With such favourable conditions for China's socialist revolution and construction, the Premier urged that all workers in the cultural and educational fields, together with the people of the whole country under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, should resolutely implement the Party's general line for the building of socialism, thoroughly carry through the educational revolution and bring the cultural revolution to a new high tide. The Premier also urged them to work tirelessly to build China rapidly into a powerful socialist country and achieve in the future the lofty ideal of communism.

### **Economic Situation—Excellent**

Earlier, on June 4, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien reported to the conference on the current economic situation in the country. The picture he gave was more than encouraging.

Industry got off to a good start right from the beginning of the year. Gross output for the first quarter outstripped that of the last quarter of 1959. The increase in output value from January to mid-May exceeded the planned figure for the period. Output of major products — such as steel, pig iron, coal, crude oil and timber — registered big increases. This high-speed rate of growth for the first five months has laid a solid foundation for the realization of a continued leap forward in industry this year.

Agriculture is keeping up a good pace too. An additional 110 million *mu* of land has been sown to summer crops this year. Not a few areas have been hit by serious drought or other natural calamities since last spring. But the people's communes, with great resources at their command, have succeeded in fighting off these natural calamities and reducing damage to the minimum. The summer harvest has begun, and reports

from many areas show that rich crops have been gathered in. The crop situation for the whole country is good; there is no doubt that the harvest this summer will give bigger yields than the last.

Capital construction, too, has been carried out on a larger scale and at a higher speed than last year. Investments in capital construction for the first five and a half months registered a 50 per cent increase over the same period of last year. More than 200 large and medium-sized enterprises have either been completed or partially completed and put into operation. In regard to small enterprises using modern or indigenous methods of production, more than 7,000 were built and commissioned. In addition to these, rural and urban communes all over the country have set up tens of thousands of small industrial enterprises — reinforcements for the nation's expanding industry.

Similar achievements have been recorded in communications and transport, in trade, culture and education. Figures alone, however, do not tell the whole story. There has been a considerable heightening of the people's political understanding, characterized by their selfless devotion to the cause of socialism. Mass movements are developing on a scale hitherto unknown, with an increasing number of people taking part and producing results which sometimes surpass the most optimistic estimates. The movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, for instance, has produced results of far-reaching importance. In the first four months of this year, labour productivity in industry registered an 80 per cent increase over that of the same period of last year, giving a big boost to industrial production. Of great significance is the fact that through this movement China has found a new way to bring about the technical transformation of its national economy that gives greater, faster, better and more economical results. The movement has also blazed a trail that helps popularize, elevate and develop science and technology in a big way.

The conference was inspired too by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's account of the technical transformation of China's agriculture and the establishment of people's communes in the cities. The growth of urban people's

communes has brought a tremendous change of historic significance to the cities. By mid-May, more than a thousand urban people's communes have been set up in various parts of the country. They embrace more than 42 million people — 60 per cent of China's urban population — and have freed six million women from household drudgery. This is of no small significance in helping women along the road of thorough emancipation.

The Vice-Premier dealt with many other aspects of national life. The accounts he gave add up to a bright and promising picture and leave little doubt that the 1960 national economic plan adopted last April by the National People's Congress will be fulfilled and overfulfilled.

### **Small Engineering Plants Win Their Spurs**

One of the most interesting aspects of China's socialist industrialization is the role the small industrial plant is playing. This is well exemplified in the engineering industry where more and more small modern plants are appearing to expand the industrial structure.

Many big engineering plants are helping to father small modern plants in the rural areas. The Huaihai Engineering Works in Shansi Province, for example, has helped neighbouring counties and people's communes to build and run 65 such small engineering plants. The Chengtu Measuring and Cutting Tool Works has helped set up 11 such rural plants in less than two months. These plants are already manufacturing not only simple farm machines and irrigation equipment but also machine tools. In this way they are playing an important part not only in helping immediate farm production but in giving fresh impetus to the technical transformation of agriculture.

In many places, these plants account for a good portion of engineering potential. Soochow, Kiangsu Province, formerly had just a few plants manufacturing simple engineering products and some machine parts and it had to get the raw materials they needed from other places. Now it has 87 small and modern engineering plants which are turning out over a thousand products. It has also developed its own local sources of supply of coke, pig iron and rolled steel.

The spread and growth of such small, modern plants is also improving the geographical distribution of the industry. Provinces and autonomous regions like Kweichow, Chinghai, Sinkiang and Ningsia that either made no machines of their own at all, or only the simplest, have now become producers of complete sets of fairly large engineering products. This has given a further consequent boost to their local industries and the welfare of their inhabitants.

But it is not only in the formerly backward areas and those without engineering works that the small plant is showing its worth. Some of the leading engineering centres in the country and larger towns are learning how valuable the small plants can be.

Small, modern plants are reinforcing the industry's weak links. By shouldering the main role in making small electric motors, instruments, meters and bearings, they have helped to speed up and strengthen production in larger plants needing such parts to make complete sets of equipment. In Peking, large numbers of small neighbourhood plants started as repair shops have been expanded and modernized into small engineering shops which have actually become the main producers of certain auxiliary parts for power station equipment, mining machinery, machine tools, etc. In the Hsicheng District alone, 39 plants have taken on the job of producing auxiliary parts for larger factories.

Small, modern engineering plants have definitely won their spurs in the industrial field. They are playing an important role in the high-speed development of the national economy.

### Commune Industries Grow

Commune-run industries are growing apace all over the country: in cities on the eastern seaboard, in far-off border zones and in the national minority areas. They are changing the face of many cities and expanding so rapidly that they are already becoming an important sector of local industry.

In Kunming, in the Southwest, the urban communes have set up more than 300 industrial enterprises and 900 production groups since 1958. Nearly a hundred of these are flourishing concerns employing more than a hundred workers. Their equipment

is modest but they are steadily increasing output. Last year, the total output value of these Kunming commune industries was six times as much as in 1958; it made up 11 per cent of the city's total industrial output. This year they plan to more than double their output value.

A growing auxiliary force on the industrial front, they serve big state-owned industries in many ways. Besides doing processing work, they make forgings, bolts, rivets and machine parts for the large factories, and so enable the latter to devote themselves to more complex work. They are also doing a great deal to meet the growing needs of the people in mass consumption goods, making large quantities of such articles as ready-made clothes, shoes, leather, stationery and cooking utensils.

As in urban communes elsewhere in the country, their members are mostly former housewives eager to do productive jobs. Many of them have become very skilled hands in their new line of work. One Li Feng-ming, for instance, was formerly a housewife who hardly ever knew the word "technique." After joining a commune, she has become a skilled technician making chemicals and is now manager of a chemical works. She is only one example of the thousands of Kunming women who have stepped out into a broader, fuller and richer life through the doors opened to them by the communes.

### Lhasa Welcomes Jolmo Lungma Heroes

The first group of Chinese mountaineers who conquered Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak, returned to Lhasa on June 7. The tremendous welcome given them by the leaders of the Communist Party and government and by the people of the city was such as has seldom been witnessed in the past.

The Tibetan people have a great affection for Jolmo Lungma. There are many legends and folk tales about



A Commune-run Chemical Works

Woodcut in colour by Li Huan-min

the mountain, the climb to whose summit the Tibetans have always regarded as a feat calling for matchless courage, skill and perseverance. Before the climbers set out, Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region in Tibet, told them some of these legends and recounted many historical facts that proved useful in the climb.

The triumphant return of the mountaineers to Lhasa brought the whole city out in warm welcome. Panchen Erdeni looked particularly happy as he busily took snapshots of the Jolmo Lungma heroes. "People like to take my picture," he said. "Now it is my turn to photograph the heroes who have climbed to the world's summit." At the welcome party, Panchen Erdeni praised the climbers' achievements, particularly mentioning the fact that Chinese mountaineers have had only five years' experience behind them. "The successful climb to the summit of Jolmo Lungma at the first attempt," he said, "is another indication of the lofty spirit of our countrymen who are bringing about a great leap forward in all aspects of the national economy."

# Chinese Government Supports New Soviet Disarmament Proposals

*The following statement was issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on June 6, 1960.—Ed.*

ON June 2, 1960, the Government of the Soviet Union put forward new proposals for general and complete disarmament. These proposals are a development of the proposals for general and complete disarmament advanced by the Soviet Government on September 18, 1959, and have incorporated some of the propositions presented by the Western countries in the disarmament negotiations; they constitute another effort by the Soviet Government in striving for the realization of disarmament. The Government of the People's Republic of China supports these proposals of the Soviet Government.

History has proved that imperialism is unwilling to reduce its armaments and, in particular, is absolutely unwilling to carry out general and complete disarmament. Prior to the Second World War, the Soviet Government already made many disarmament proposals, but they were all rejected by the imperialist countries. Since the conclusion of the Second World War, the Soviet Government has repeatedly made further disarmament proposals and, in the search for agreement on the disarmament question, has continuously taken over opinions of the Western countries regarding disarmament. Nevertheless, each time the Soviet Government accepted certain proposals of the Western countries, the latter retreated from their original position and again raised new obstacles. Owing to this attitude of the Western countries, talks on the disarmament question have been going on for more than ten years without yielding any result to date. U.S. imperialism, in particular, pays lip service to disarmament, while in actual fact keeps expanding armaments and

extending military bases abroad. In so doing, it menaces the socialist countries and, even more important, intends to suppress the movements of the Asian, African, Latin American and even European peoples to win and safeguard national independence and democratic freedoms and suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people in its own country. Now, the Eisenhower Government of the United States, after wrecking the four-power conference of government heads, is taking further advantage of the tension which it has single-handedly created to step up arms expansion, war preparations and the revival of West German and Japanese militarism. It is fully warranted for Chairman N.S. Khrushchov of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union to emphasize, in his message to the heads of government of all countries, that the Soviet Government has serious doubts as to whether the Western countries desire disarmament.

We consider the new disarmament proposals of the Soviet Government to be a test for the imperialist countries. Rejecting these proposals will further expose the "peace" fraud of the imperialist countries headed by the United States. These new disarmament proposals of the Soviet Government should constitute a call for the peace-loving people of the world to struggle to oppose the arms expansion and war preparations of the imperialists headed by the United States, to oppose the revival of West German and Japanese militarism, and to win and safeguard national independence and democratic freedoms. Only with the people of all countries of the world waging unremitting struggles and isolating the imperialists with the United States at their head to the greatest extent, will it be possible to compel the imperialist countries to sit down to disarmament talks in earnest, to put off and even block imperialism's plan for starting a new world war, and to ensure world peace.

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## Intensify the People's Struggle to Defend World Peace

*Following is an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on June 7, 1960.—Ed.*

ON June 2 the Soviet Government put forward new proposals on disarmament to the governments of the various countries. This represents a fresh effort on the part of the Soviet Union to consolidate world peace and safeguard international security. The Chinese Govern-

ment and people support this effort of the Soviet Government.

As is well known, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal on general disarmament to the United Nations General Assembly on September 18, 1959. This proposal won the warm support of the broad masses of people in various countries. Under the pressure of world public opinion, the Western countries headed by the United

States had to agree to the resumption of the disarmament talks. But in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee which started talks on March 15, 1960, they have all along clung to an obstinate stand, insisting on substituting control without disarmament for disarmament with control and doing their utmost to avoid and obstruct discussion of the Soviet disarmament proposals. Because the United States and its Western partners deliberately created obstacles, the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee failed to achieve any result in the first stage of the talks. Now on the eve of the resumption of the meeting of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, the Soviet Union has put forward new disarmament proposals which accept certain views of the Western countries. Thus, the Western countries are further deprived of their old pretexts for avoiding general disarmament. People are fully justified in demanding that at the resumed meetings of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, the Western countries conduct serious negotiations on the disarmament question on the basis of the new Soviet proposals. Just as the Chinese Government pointed out in its statement, the new disarmament proposals of the Soviet Government are a test for the imperialist countries. Rejecting these proposals will further expose the "peace" fraud of the imperialist countries headed by the United States.

**H**ISTORICAL facts show that the imperialist countries headed by the United States are unwilling to reduce their armaments and, in particular, are absolutely unwilling to carry out general and complete disarmament. Before the Second World War, the Soviet Union put forward proposals for disarmament as early as 1922, and proposed general and complete disarmament in 1928. At the international disarmament conference in Geneva in 1932 it suggested the adoption of an international pact on disarmament. But all these proposals were turned down by the imperialist countries. The victor countries of the First World War, the United States, Britain and France, intensified the arms drive on the one hand, and on the other, they connived at the rearming of Hitlerite Germany, thus enabling that country to rise again within a few years and launch another war of aggression. After the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union again made unremitting efforts for universal disarmament, putting forward one disarmament proposal after another. But the imperialist countries headed by the United States invariably used all sorts of pretexts to oppose and reject these proposals. Many and various are the tricks the Western countries have used to obstruct disarmament. Each time the Soviet Union accepted certain propositions in the Western countries' proposals in order to bring the views of the two sides close to each other, the Western countries invariably backed down, immediately retreated from their original position and put up new obstacles. Therefore, the disarmament talks in the past ten years and more were simply like a hide-and-seek. For every step you advanced, they retreated two steps so that no agreement could be reached in any circumstances. The United States has played the leading role in the persistent moves of the Western countries to obstruct disarmament in these years, while the other Western countries have toed the U.S. line. Therefore, it is no wonder that the

Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee has thus far failed to achieve any result.

As a result of the recent flagrant provocations carried out by the United States against the Soviet Union and its reckless sabotage of the four-power conference of government heads, the people the world over have seen all the more clearly who wants war and who wants peace. After its sabotage of the conference, the United States exerted all its efforts to fan war hysteria and aggravate international tension, and intensified its activities for arms drive and war preparations. U.S. Army Secretary Brucker has announced publicly that the United States would "strengthen" its "defences" over the "whole world." In a broadcast speech on May 25, U.S. President Eisenhower blatantly declared: "We must keep up our strength, and hold it steady for the long pull." The fact that the United States has continued to step up its war preparations in the past fortnight fully proves that the wrecking of the four-power conference of government heads by the United States was a premeditated step in its plan for aggression and war preparations. In the face of the war schemes of the United States, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has naturally no alternative but to sharpen its vigilance still further and be prepared at any time to hit back relentlessly at the provocateurs and aggressors.

The imperialist countries headed by the United States have resorted to every device to obstruct disarmament because they do not want to give up the policies of aggression and war. Since the Second World War, with the revolutionary movements of the people of the world rising in an unprecedented upsurge, the imperialist countries have had to rely all the more on military force to maintain their rule. U.S. imperialism, the biggest and the most rapacious imperialism in the world, bases its plan for world hegemony entirely on arms expansion and war preparations. In the past ten years and more, U.S. imperialism, under the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist signboard, has done its utmost to expand its armaments, build military bases everywhere and rig up aggressive military blocs. All this has been done primarily for the purpose of suppressing the people's revolutionary movements in the Asian, African, Latin American and even European countries, and to place these countries under its control so as to plunder and exploit them. In order to maintain their rule and exploitation of the labouring people of their own countries, their oppression and plunder of other countries, their colonialist rule over the people of the colonies and semi-colonies, their bases for aggression and war all over the world and their so-called "deterrent," the imperialist countries headed by the United States will never agree to general and complete disarmament. For the imperialist monopoly capitalist group, which lives on the blood of the labouring people, understands that if general and complete disarmament is really carried out, its cannibalistic rule cannot be maintained even for a single day.

**T**HE postwar history of the struggle for disarmament shows most clearly that the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change, and that so long as imperialism exists, the people of all countries can in no way relax their vigilance against the danger of war. At present, as a result of the change in the balance of world forces and

the unprecedented might of the world's forces of peace, the possibility of preventing a world war does exist. But it can in no wise be said that "now war can be eliminated for ever" or that "there exists at present the practical possibility of altogether eliminating any war from the life of modern society," and still less that "mankind has already entered an epoch of everlasting peace." To spread any unrealistic illusion about peace would only benumb the masses of people; it would be favourable to the imperialist schemes of preparing for a new war and unfavourable to the cause of world peace.

The different attitudes of the socialist and the imperialist countries on the question of disarmament reflect the different foreign policies of the two social systems. Imperialism always uses force as a tool of its foreign policy. Contrary to this, the socialist countries have consistently advocated the solution of international questions through peaceful consultation and peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems. But confronted by the imperialist bloc headed by U.S. imperialism which is armed to the teeth and filled with wild ambitions, it is entirely necessary for the socialist countries to maintain a high degree of vigilance and strengthen their armed forces in order to defend their socialist homelands and world peace. Of course, we always advocate reduction of armaments to relax international tension so long as this is possible. The Chinese people have consistently supported the efforts made by the Soviet Union in the past for realizing disarmament. The Chinese Government has also declared that China always unhesitatingly undertakes all international obligations to which it has committed itself. But any international agreement on disarmament or any other international agreements will naturally have no binding force on China without the formal participation of the People's Republic of China and the signature of its representative.

**T**HE new proposals of the Soviet Union on disarmament should be a new clarion call to the people of the world for strengthening the struggle for peace. The struggle of the people of various countries for disarmament is a struggle to expose and oppose the frenzied arms expansion and war preparations of imperialism, especially of U.S. imperialism. This struggle is bringing into action the forces of peace in the world on an ever broader scale and is dealing a powerful blow to U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression. The people of the socialist countries have always stood at the very forefront of this struggle. In the United States and other capitalist countries there are more and more people who can no longer bear the heavy burden of military expenditure imposed on them and strongly oppose the war policy of U.S. imperialism. In the countries which are tied to the war chariot of the United States more and more people have come to realize the dangerous situation into which the United States has dragged their countries, and have come out against their governments' "pulling the chestnuts out of the fire" for the United States. It would be in the interests of the people of all countries if general disarmament can be realized. But war is inseparable from the nature of imperialism, and the war policy of U.S. imperialism has not changed. Therefore the people of all countries must intensify their struggle, unceasingly expose

U.S. imperialist activities for arms expansion and war preparations and deal blows to all its schemes to obstruct disarmament and undermine peace. The statement of our Government points out: "Only with the people of all countries of the world waging unremitting struggles and isolating the imperialists with the United States at their head to the greatest extent, will it be possible to compel the imperialist countries to sit down to disarmament talks in earnest, to put off and even block imperialism's plan for starting a new world war, and to ensure world peace." The people of all countries should be further mobilized to unfold, on a still greater scale, a struggle against U.S. armaments expansion and war preparations and for the defence of world peace.

## A Short History of Modern Chinese Literature

by TING YI

The story of the birth and growth of modern Chinese literature from the May Fourth Movement in 1919 to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The May Fourth Movement marked the start of the new democratic revolution in China, as well as the beginning of a completely new literature; a proletarian literature dedicated to the struggle against imperialism and feudalism.

The three decades which followed the May Fourth Movement saw the emergence of such outstanding writers as Lu Hsun — the leading figure of the new culture — Kuo Mo-jo, Mao Tun and a host of others. A great number of new literary works were produced — some of permanent interest and value, others that played a briefer role in the events of their day. This book describes the writers and their more important works in these years and the main struggle that was waged on the literary front between those who supported the revolution and those who fought against it.

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# Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet In Honour of W.F.T.U. Delegates

*The following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at a banquet given on June 6, 1960, in honour of the trade union delegates of various countries attending the W.F.T.U. General Council meeting in Peking.—Ed.*

**Comrade Novella, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions,  
Trade Union Delegates of Various Countries,  
Comrades and Friends,**

On the occasion of the holding in our capital of the 11th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express warm welcome to you, the representatives of hundreds of millions of our working-class brothers throughout the world. I am confident that this meeting will play a positive role in strengthening the international solidarity of the working class and giving impetus to the struggle of the working class of all countries against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of world peace. I wish the meeting every success.

**Our epoch is one in which the forces of peace prevail over the forces of war, the forces of the people prevail over the forces of reaction, and the forces of socialism prevail over the forces of imperialism. The fundamental task facing the working class of the world and progressive mankind is to make full use of the present excellent situation to concentrate all energies to defeat the forces of war and aggression headed by U.S. imperialism, to continue to carry forward the cause of the peoples of various countries for world peace, national independence, democratic freedoms and socialism and attain the noble aims of lasting peace and human progress.**

To stop aggressive war and safeguard world peace is the eager and universal desire of the working class and the broad masses of the people in all countries. Countless experiences have told us that in order to realize this desire of the people, reliance must be placed on the people themselves rising to fight imperialism. Peace can never be obtained by begging the imperialists for it. The aggressive, war-like nature of imperialism will never change, but imperialist activities for war and aggression can be smashed so long as the people of the world wage persistent and unremitting struggles against them. Since the Second World War, the imperialist colonialist forces have been compelled to withdraw from many areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The U.S. imperialist "positions of strength" and "brink of war" policies have been continuously frustrated; the "peace" fraud of U.S. imperialism has also been exposed again and again. The criminal encroachment on the Soviet Union and sabotage of the four-power conference of government heads by U.S. imperialism has thoroughly laid bare its vicious, sly face, thus arousing the universal indignation of the peace-loving people of the world, and isolating itself as never be-

fore. A storm of opposition to U.S. imperialism is rising and spreading. Struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have broken out even in south Korea, Turkey and Japan which it has kept under the tightest control. A general strike, the largest since the war, was staged by the Japanese workers on June 4; it marked a new upsurge in the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against the United States. All this proves that the people are the decisive factor. Confronted with powerful people's struggles, the imperialists headed by the United States can be triumphed over. The imperialists will, of course, never be reconciled to their failure. They will carry on disruptive activities as long as they survive. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "Disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again, till their doom—that is the logic of imperialism and all reactionaries in the world. They will certainly not go against this logic."

The unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the unity of the working class of all countries constitute the surest guarantee for the cause of world peace, the cause of the emancipation of the working class and the cause of the liberation of all oppressed nations. Relying on this great unity, we will be able to unite all the forces which can be united with to form the broadest united front and isolate the imperialists and their lackeys to the greatest extent so as to finally triumph over imperialism. Precisely because of this, imperialism fears such unity most of all and tries to wreck it by every means. **The most vicious, sinister tactics used by imperialism to undermine the unity of the working class of the world are to employ the modern revisionists to engage specifically in activities designed to split the working class. The modern revisionists try their utmost to spread illusions about peace within the ranks of the working class and obscure the dividing line between the enemy and ourselves, in an attempt to do away with the revolutionary struggle of the working class and perpetuate the reactionary rule of the imperialists. In this respect, the modern revisionists have played a role which the imperialists and their other lackeys are unable to play. Therefore, the working class of the world faces a serious militant task, that is, to continue to thoroughly expose the renegade face of the modern revisionists, thoroughly wash away the poisonous ideas spread by them and completely smash all their disruptive activities designed to split the working class. Only thus can the international unity of the working class be upheld and strengthened, and the revolutionary spirit of the working class brought into full play. Only thus can we deal mortal blows at the imperialists and their lackeys.**

The Chinese working class and all the Chinese people who are engaged in arduous and gigantic socialist construction need peace and need friends. The Chinese people will for ever remain loyal to the cause of the emancipation of the working class of the world and the

cause of the liberation of all oppressed nations, and will always stand at the forefront in the struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and defend world peace. The Chinese people firmly support the efforts made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in opposing imperialist aggression and safeguarding world peace. The Chinese people firmly support the national and democratic movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the struggle of the peoples in the capitalist countries for democratic freedoms and socialism. The Chinese people share the destiny and life-breath of all the enslaved and oppressed peoples and have always looked upon their struggles as our own struggles, and

their victories as our own victories. The Chinese people, together with the peoples of all other countries, will forever stand on the same front, encourage and support one another, and fight against our common enemy to the very end.

Comrades and friends, I propose a toast

To the great unity of the people of the whole world,  
To the victory of the cause of the emancipation of the working class of the whole world,

To world peace, and

To the health of the trade union representatives of various countries!

### At the W.F.T.U. General Council Meeting

# Working Class Must Wage Firm Struggle Against Revisionism, Workers' Movement Should Stand in the Anti-Imperialist Front

by LIU NING-I

*Following is a summary of a speech made by Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, at the 11th Session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions on June 7, 1960.—Ed.*

LIU NING-I began his speech by extending, on behalf of the Chinese workers and the Chinese people, a warm welcome to the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions which was holding its 11th session in Peking, the capital of China.

He said, we are meeting at a time when the storms of the struggles of the people of the world against imperialism and its lackeys are gathering and bursting everywhere. At such a time, it is of particularly great significance that the representatives of our brother and sister workers all over the world meet together and discuss the burning question facing the world working class, the question concerning the actions to be taken in our fight. We Chinese workers and Chinese people are eagerly expecting that the call to be issued by this meeting will further mobilize and inspire the working class in all countries and rally all other working people as well as all other forces that can be united with, so as to launch even more extensive struggles against imperialism and its lackeys on the fronts of the struggles for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism.

We Chinese workers and people have always stood at the forefront in the fight against aggressive wars and in defence of world peace, and regarded this fight as the most important task in our international activities, Liu Ning-I said. Recently, in the eyes of the people of the world, U.S. imperialism has once more committed a crime by carrying out aggression against the Soviet Union, wrecking the four-power conference of government heads,

and aggravating international tension. Like the workers and peoples in other countries in the world, the Chinese workers and Chinese people are extremely indignant at this new crime of U.S. imperialism. More than 56 million people throughout China held meetings and staged demonstrations to express the firm will of the 650 million Chinese people to oppose U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and war and to safeguard world peace. We fully support the Soviet Union's solemn and just stand in exposing the crime of the United States and we fully support its just struggle against U.S. aggression.

LIU Ning-I continued, the criminal action of the United States in committing aggression against the Soviet Union and wrecking the four-power conference of government heads has exposed completely that U.S. imperialism is using peace gestures as a camouflage for its aggression and war preparations. Eisenhower, the chieftain of the U.S. imperialist bandits, has shown by his own action that he is by no means an "envoy of peace," but the No. 1 representative of the most ferocious aggressors and war forces in disguise. This fact has taught the people of the world a valuable lesson. Ample facts have long ago proved that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of peace. To expand armaments and prepare war on a large scale, to stubbornly reject disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, to build military bases all over the world and organize all sorts of aggressive military blocs, to revive militarism in West Germany and Japan, to rudely interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, to support the reactionaries in various countries in their brutal suppression of the national and democratic movements and the workers' movement, to ceaselessly carry on sabotage, subversion and war provocations against

the socialist countries, etc. All these are evil deeds which have been carried out and are still being carried out with increased vigour by U.S. imperialism. The serious threat to world peace comes from the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war. However, when U.S. imperialism pretends to look "peaceful and amiable" and makes gestures for peace, some people seem to think that it may become kind-hearted all of a sudden and present us with peace on a platter. **The Tito clique, fostered by U.S. imperialism, takes great pains to whitewash its master, spread absurd stories that imperialism has changed its nature, and help U.S. imperialism dupe the people of the world. This has confused some people, some of them are deceived while others entertain illusions about U.S. imperialism. The world workers' movement and the trade union organizations in all the countries cannot ignore this phenomenon. Our W.F.T.U. is a trade union organization which truly represents the interests of the working class. Our duty is to make every possible effort to tell the truth to the masses of workers and other people, expose the U.S. imperialist schemes of "fake peace and actual preparations for war," and expose the modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique as a tool of U.S. imperialism, so as to enable the workers and the people to understand that one cannot entertain any unrealistic illusions about U.S. imperialism, and should never believe the honeyed words of the imperialists.**

U.S. imperialism is the arch enemy of world peace and it will never change its aggressive and predatory nature, Liu Ning-I pointed out. War can be prevented and world peace preserved only by uniting all peace-loving forces of the world to wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The entire history of the workers' movement and of the struggles of the people throughout the world in the postwar period proves that to safeguard world peace we must rely mainly on the resolute struggles of the working class and the masses of people of all countries. The force of the masses of the people is the decisive factor in defending peace. **The victory of the struggle for peace can be assured only if the force of the peoples in the socialist countries, the force of the liberation movement of the people of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the revolutionary force of the people in the capitalist countries are continuously augmented; it can be assured only by relying on the force of this overwhelming majority of humanity, and by mobilizing and encouraging them to carry out struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.**

**W**E Chinese workers and Chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the struggles of the people of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialist oppression and for national liberation and democracy and we have always sympathized with and supported the struggles of the people of the capitalist countries against the oppression of monopoly capital and for democracy and socialism. We are keenly aware that imperialism and its lackeys are the common enemy of the working class and the people of all countries. Their struggles are inseparably linked up with our own struggles. Their victories are a support to us just as our victories are a support to them. We and they are standing on the same front and need to unite with and support each other.

Liu Ning-I said, where there is imperialist oppression there is bound to be struggles waged by the people to resist such oppression. Today, the revolutionary storms of the national and democratic movement are rising in Asia, Africa and Latin America. With the support of the socialist camp and the world workers' movement, this movement has become an irresistible historical tide. The people of Cuba have set a glorious example for all Latin American peoples. The example set by the Algerian people too inspires all the peoples of Africa. Of late we also see that the people of south Korea and Turkey which are under the tight control of the United States and its hirelings have waged large-scale heroic struggles against imperialism and its lackeys. In Japan, the struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the revival of Japanese militarism waged by the broad masses of workers and people is developing with might and main. They have carried out 17 rounds of nationwide united action, with mounting strength each time, forming a broad revolutionary movement of the masses unprecedented in the history of Japan. This has dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Kishi clique, and isolated them as never before. In France and Italy, even in the United States and Britain, the struggle of the working class and other working people against the oppression and exploitation of monopoly capital and in defence of the vital interests and democratic rights of the working people is developing. The people's struggles waged on all these fronts converge into a tremendous torrent in opposition to imperialism and its lackeys. These fronts will constantly broaden, and the force of the people on these fronts will steadily grow. The imperialist forces of war are suffering telling blows from the people in their rear. The rule of imperialism is weakening day by day and its days are numbered.

**L**IU NING-I pointed out that out of an ulterior motive, the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, are cooking up a pretext to cover up their crime of ruthlessly suppressing the national and democratic movements and other struggles waged by the people. They say that the world workers' movement, the socialist countries in particular, do not want peace and "peaceful coexistence," since they sympathize with and support these struggles of the people. **On this question, the Tito clique, too, has come out to help U.S. imperialism, setting the struggle for world peace against the national and democratic movements which oppose imperialist oppression and other struggles waged by the people; and distorting peaceful coexistence between the two systems of socialism and capitalism into "genuine co-operation" between the oppressed and the oppressor. This is a lie to deceive the people. Everybody knows that the struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed is a life-and-death struggle in which one or the other must win. World peace and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems can be benefited only by waging resolute struggles against imperialist oppression. The world working class and the world workers' movement have always opposed the imperialist policies of plunder and oppression. It is entirely necessary and proper for us to sympathize with and support the struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples against imperialism and its lackeys. In the**

final analysis, such struggles are beneficial to the cause of the peoples of the world for defending peace, and constitute an integral part of their struggles to defend peace.

Liu Ning-I further pointed out, in this struggle, the international workers' movement should see to it that its own activities are favourable, not unfavourable to the struggle; it should teach the workers and people to raise their vigilance against imperialism and not disseminate illusions about imperialism among them. For instance, on the question of "aid to underdeveloped countries" we must have a clear-cut class stand, strictly distinguishing the two kinds of aid to foreign countries which are of a completely different nature, namely: the aid to foreign countries from the socialist countries and the foreign "aid" from the imperialist countries. As has been pointed out by many delegates in their speeches, the so-called "aid" of the imperialists to the economically backward countries is in fact a kind of export of capital, aiming to intensify aggression, exploitation and domination over the recipient countries, to squeeze from them maximum profits, and to foster the comprador bourgeoisie. It has never meant to bring any blessing to the people of these countries receiving such "aid." To confuse the so-called "aid" of the imperialists, namely the export of capital, with the sincere and friendly assistance from the socialist countries without any conditions attached, to prettify the so-called "aid" of imperialism, and to advocate that such "aid" should be welcomed by the economically backward countries, is in fact to help imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism to peddle colonialism so that these countries cannot but become dependent on imperialism both politically and economically. No trade union organizations truly representing the working-class interests should ever allow this.

Liu Ning-I continued, what imperialism fears most is the unity of the working class and the people of the world. In the struggle to defend world peace, we must form the broadest united front, and unite all forces that can be united with, excluding the enemy. Precisely for this reason, we welcome and support every effort made by any state, political party, organization, movement or individual to safeguard world peace and oppose aggressive wars. But, our workers' movement of the world is a militant proletarian movement. We must stand on the battle front of the peoples of the world in their struggles against imperialism and its lackeys and, starting from this front, promote struggles, develop the international united front, unite all the forces that can be united with, and isolate imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular to the greatest possible extent. Only thus can we give full play to the militant role of the working class in the struggle for world peace. Only thus can we educate the masses of workers and the people, and gradually raise the level of their consciousness from one of defending immediate interests to one of winning long-term, fundamental interests. And only thus can we achieve the goal of a broad unity, deal powerful blows to the imperialist forces of war, effectively prevent the danger of war and defend world peace.

Liu Ning-I said, in order to check the danger of war and safeguard world peace, we stand for negotiations between the socialist and imperialist countries and, through such negotiations to settle international dis-

putes and reach agreement on general disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons or even conclude pacts of mutual non-aggression between nations. We support the persistent and unswerving efforts the Soviet Union has made in this respect. On June 2, the Soviet Government put forward new proposals on general and complete disarmament. This is still another effort on the part of the Soviet Government for the realization of disarmament. The Chinese Government has issued a statement in support of these proposals of the Soviet Government. (See p. 6.—Ed.) We fully back the statement of our Government. We know that the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. They will not readily agree to hold negotiations unless they are at their wit's end; and even when they are forced to sit down and hold negotiations, they will not readily reach agreement with us. Granted they are forced to conclude an agreement, they will tear it to pieces in perfidy. This has been attested by innumerable historical facts. **No negotiations, in any case, can replace the struggle of the working class and the masses of the peoples in different countries.** Speaking of holding negotiations, whether for the sake of reaching an agreement helpful to peace, or for the sake of maintaining such an agreement, it is necessary to rely on the determined struggle of the working class and the masses of the peoples of all countries.

**T**HE unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the unity of the world working class and the world workers' movement are the surest guarantee for the victory of the cause of the working class, Liu Ning-I said. It is the sacred duty common to the working class of the world to strengthen this great unity. The Chinese workers and people have always shown concern for this unity and protected it as they would the apple of their eye. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has always regarded it as its international obligation to strengthen the unity and co-operation between itself and the trade unions of other socialist countries, to strengthen the unity and co-operation between itself and the trade unions of the countries of the capitalist world, to strive for and develop this unity and co-operation within the world workers' movement, and consolidate and enhance the strength of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

We note with great joy the unprecedented growth of the unity and solidarity of the world working class and the world workers' movement, Liu Ning-I continued. In recent years, whether in the struggle for peace, or for national liberation and democracy, or for safeguarding the vital interests of the working class and for socialism, the masses of workers and the trade union organizations in different countries have extensively developed contacts, relations and united actions. As a banner of the unity of the world workers' movement, the World Federation of Trade Unions has made great contributions and will make further contributions in promoting the unity and solidarity of the working class.

Liu Ning-I said, there are still divisions within the ranks of the world working class and among the trade union organizations of different nations, and this is forced upon us by imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. Imperialism and the reactionaries in various

countries have been trying for a long time to disrupt the unity of the working class by using scabs and right-wing socialists. Now, to such old tools new tools have been added, namely, the modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique who have degenerated into renegades of the working class. **Under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism the modern revisionists are specializing in activities to disrupt and undermine the unity of the working class, and are playing a role which could not otherwise be played by the right-wing socialists. These tools, be they new or old, have a common feature, that is, by advocating non-distinction between ourselves and the enemy, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between the oppressed and the oppressors, they try to sap the revolutionary spirit of the working class, benumb its revolutionary will, and morally disarm it. To heal this division and to achieve the unity and solidarity of the working class, we must draw a clear line of demarcation between ourselves and the tools of the imperialists, old and new, and wage a resolute struggle against their splitting and wrecking activities. Unity comes about if we strive for it through struggle, and it disappears if we strive for it**

**through compromise. This is the truth attested by the entire history of the world workers' movement.**

Liu Ning-I said, the present situation is very favourable to the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of peace, has done all possible evil deeds, completely lost the support of the people and landed itself in unprecedented isolation. We are living in a great era in which the people of the whole world are waging struggles against imperialism and its lackeys. This great era is characterized by the fact that the East wind prevails over the West wind. We have full confidence in the future of the cause of striving for world peace and human progress. We firmly believe that so long as the force of the socialist countries, the force of the oppressed nations striving for national liberation and democracy, the force of the revolutionary proletariat in the capitalist countries and the peace-loving forces all over the world continue to grow, and so long as these forces are combined in sustained struggles against the imperialist forces of war headed by the United States, the working class and the people of the world will certainly be able to effectively prevent imperialist war and safeguard world peace.

## On the Question of War and Peace

by LIU CHANG-SHENG

*Following is a summary of a speech delivered by Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions and Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions at the General Council Meeting of the W.F.T.U. on June 8. — Ed.*

**L**IU CHANG-SHENG said that the question of war and peace is one with which everyone is concerned and he wished to express some views on this question. With regard to the question of war and peace, he said, we have always stood for safeguarding world peace, for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, for the relaxation of international tension and for disarmament. But on this question there still exist some problems involving basic principles that must be clarified, otherwise people would go astray in regard to the question of safeguarding peace.

As to what attitude we should adopt towards war, Liu Chang-sheng said, we must first of all make a distinction as to its nature. A war between imperialist countries in a scramble for colonies is an unjust war. An imperialist war to suppress the colonial people and the people at home and to commit aggression against other countries is also an unjust war. On the other hand, a revolutionary war waged by the colonial peoples and by the oppressed peoples of the imperialist countries for their own liberation is a just war. Since the imperialists use armed force to suppress the oppressed peoples and nations, the oppressed peoples and nations cannot but take up arms themselves. We must stand for and uphold just revolutionary wars, and oppose and stop unjust wars. It is wrong to talk indiscriminately about whether or not war should be supported or whether or not it should be opposed, without making a specific analysis of its nature.

Liu Chang-sheng continued: The question of whether or not war can be averted, in our opinion, refers mainly to a world war. As to whether a world war can be averted, it should be pointed out that, on the one hand, under the conditions of the steady growth of the forces of the socialist countries, the forces of the liberation movements in the colonies and semi-colonies and the forces of the revolutionary movements and peace movements of the peoples of the countries the world over, and the united struggle of these forces, there exists the possibility of stopping the imperialists from unleashing a new world war. But, on the other hand, so long as there is imperialism, the root cause of war remains, the breeding ground of war remains, and the war maniacs remain, and that is why there still exists the danger of imperialism launching a new world war. If we only talk about the possibility of stopping the imperialists from launching a world war, but not about the danger of imperialism launching a world war, and are not on the alert against the military adventures of the war maniacs, we will only lull ourselves and the people. This will only help imperialism in its arms expansion and war preparations and, once it launches a war, the peoples of various countries, taken off guard, may be thrown into a state of alarm and confusion and even suffer unduly heavy losses. It is entirely wrong to believe that war can be eliminated for ever while imperialism still exists. The spreading of such illusions about imperialism among the peoples of all lands will lead to evil consequences of a serious nature and, in fact, we can already see such consequences at present.

Liu Chang-sheng said that as to imperialist wars of suppression against colonies and semi-colonies, national liberation wars of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples

against imperialism, wars of suppression against the people by the exploiting classes and people's revolutionary wars in the capitalist countries, wars of such nature have always existed in history, and have never stopped in the capitalist world since the Second World War. The wars in Indo-China, in Algeria, over the issue of the Suez Canal and in Cuba are all such wars. In the future, as long as imperialism and the exploiting system are still in existence, such wars of different nature will still be unavoidable. The belief that wars of the above-mentioned types can be avoided is entirely wrong and contrary to fact. Such views will deprive the oppressed peoples of their fighting spirit and in the face of armed suppression by the enemy, prevent them from arming themselves to actively fight the enemy, who is armed to the teeth, and to liberate themselves. This will, in effect, keep the oppressed peoples for ever in the state of enslavement.

Liu Chang-sheng went on: We stand for peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist countries. Since World War II, we socialist countries have spared no effort in striving for peaceful coexistence and have unswervingly pursued various policies of peace, but the imperialist countries headed by the United States have all along clung to their cold war policy, persisted in arms expansion and war preparations and created tension. We should make it clear to the people that they should not be intimidated by the cold war waged by imperialism, that they should resolutely oppose its cold war policy, expose its ugly face and wage a head-on struggle against it. Only thus can the cold war be prevented from developing into a hot one.

Liu Chang-sheng further stated: We must take into full account the fact that because internal crises are worsening day by day in the imperialist countries and because they want to intensify their oppression and rule over the people at home and in the colonial countries, the imperialists will, for a long time to come, keep up their cold war policy, impose cold war on the people of the world and continue to maintain their massive military forces and the entire state machine. To safeguard world peace and oppose imperialism will, therefore, be a long-drawn-out struggle for the peoples of various countries.

Liu Chang-sheng said: We support the disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union. It is of course inconceivable that imperialism will accept proposals for general and complete disarmament. The purpose of putting forward such proposals is to arouse the people throughout the world to unite and oppose the imperialist scheme for arms drive and war preparations, to unmask the aggressive and bellicose nature of imperialism before the peoples of the world in order to isolate the imperialist bloc headed by the United States to the greatest extent, so that they will not dare unleash a war lightly. But there are people who believe that such proposals can be realized when imperialism still exists and that the "danger of war can be eliminated" by relying on such proposals. This is an unrealistic illusion. As to the view that after disarmament, imperialism would use the funds earmarked for war purposes for "the welfare of the labouring masses" and for "assisting underdeveloped countries" and that this would "bring general progress to people as a whole without exception" — this is

downright whitewashing and embellishing imperialism, and indeed this is helping imperialism headed by the United States to dupe the people throughout the world.

Liu Chang-sheng pointed out that only when socialist revolution is victorious throughout the world, can there be a world free from war, a world without arms. Such a world is inconceivable while imperialism still exists. This is not a question of whether we want it or not; the question is that the imperialists will never lay down their arms of their own accord. They will not lay down their arms because they want to suppress the people of their own countries; they will not lay down their arms because they want to suppress the colonies; they will not lay down their arms because they want to carry on expansion and aggression against other countries. History has confirmed and will continue to confirm this.

**W**E hold that the utmost efforts must be made to reach agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons and to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war in the world, Liu Chang-sheng said. The mastery of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union has now deprived U.S. imperialism of its atomic monopoly. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries should continue to develop their lead in the sphere of atomic energy and at the same time the people throughout the world should wage a more extensive struggle against imperialism and against nuclear weapons. Only in these circumstances can such agreement be reached. But even if agreement is reached, imperialism can still tear it to pieces. And even if in their own interests the imperialists dare not unleash a large-scale nuclear war, they still can wage war with the so-called conventional weapons. Therefore, in all circumstances people throughout the world should maintain sharp vigilance against imperialism and should not adopt a naive attitude towards U.S. and other imperialism.

Liu Chang-sheng pointed out: To win world peace, the struggle of the world's peoples and diplomatic negotiations carried out by the socialist countries should go hand in hand. It should not be supposed that since diplomatic negotiations are needed, the struggle of the peoples can thus be dispensed with. On the contrary, diplomatic negotiations must be backed up by the united struggle of the world's peoples. **To win world peace, we should mainly rely on the struggles waged by the peoples of various countries. We should increase the might of the socialist countries, continuously develop the strength of the liberation movements in colonial and dependent countries, continuously expand the revolutionary forces of the people within the imperialist countries, and continuously expose the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and the modern revisionists who are in the service of imperialism. At the same time, we should make full use of our tactics and exploit the contradictions between the imperialist countries and the various monopoly capital groups within the imperialist countries.** We hold that as long as we make the above-mentioned efforts and rally all the forces that can be united around the anti-imperialist struggle to form a broad united front, we can certainly defeat the bellicose forces of imperialism and win the great victory in the defence of world peace.

# Working Class of the World Unite and March Forward in the Struggle Against Imperialism

Following is a translation of the editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on June 10, 1960.—Ed.

**I**N the past few days the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions has been holding its 11th session in our capital. At this happy get-together delegates from various countries, representing millions upon millions of working-class brothers all over the world, discussed the burning question for the world working class today, the question concerning the actions to be taken in their fight. The meeting, after animated discussions, unanimously adopted a General Resolution on the Current International Developments and the Present Activities and Tasks of the Trade Union Movement, a Resolution on the Contribution of the Trade Unions to the Fight Against Colonialism, and others. The meeting ended in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity. It will undoubtedly further strengthen the unity of the working class of all lands and further inspire them in their fight against imperialism—first of all the struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war—and for the preservation of world peace. It will give fresh inspiration to the people of the colonial countries to strive for national independence and to the workers of all lands to fight in defence of their vital interests. We extend our warm greetings to the success of the meeting!

The meeting took place at a time when the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is growing daily in strength, when large-scale national and democratic movements are sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America and the united strength of the working class, the labouring people and all peace-loving people in the capitalist countries is becoming stronger with each passing day. In addition, with the bringing to light of the crimes of U.S. imperialism in sending espionage aircraft into the Soviet Union and wrecking the four-power conference of the heads of government, the double-dealing tactics of U.S. imperialism and its gangster-chief Eisenhower—that is, their "fake lessening of tension, real war preparations; fake peace and real aggression"—have been completely exposed. This enables the working class of all lands and the people throughout the world to see more clearly that imperialism can hardly change its nature and that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world.

The current international situation is extremely favourable for the working class and people of the whole world. It is a characteristic of our times that the forces of peace are prevailing over those of war, the forces of

the people over those of reaction and the forces of socialism over those of imperialism. The working class and people of all countries should take advantage of this excellent situation and concentrate all their strength on defeating the forces of aggression and war headed by U.S. imperialism and they should continue to push forward the cause of the people of all countries in defence of world peace, for national independence, democratic freedoms and socialism.

**T**HE world workers' movement has always been a militant, revolutionary movement; the world working class has always stood in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and for the defence of world peace and of all progressive and revolutionary movements. The General Resolution on the Current International Developments and the Present Tasks and Activities of the Trade Union Movement adopted by the meeting condemned U.S. imperialist aggression and provocation, called on the working class and people of all countries to strengthen unity, to defeat imperialism, first of all the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, to wipe out colonialism and defend world peace through indefatigable and ever more powerful struggles. In their speeches at the meeting delegates from various countries exposed and condemned the aggressive imperialist bloc headed by the United States; these speeches fully reflected the resolve and determination of the working class of all lands to fight against imperialism. Achadijat, head of the International Department of the All-Indonesia Central Workers' Federation; said: "The world working class is today facing a common enemy—imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialists. We Indonesians consider U.S. imperialism the most dangerous enemy." Ali Sultan Issa, a delegate from Zanzibar, said: Only when the working class is completely liberated from the system that gives rise to war—the imperialist system—can there be real peace. As long as the imperialist system exists there is always a danger of world war, there is always fighting between oppressed and oppressors, the "protected" and the "protectors." Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Vice-President of the W.F.T.U. and President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, said: "We must not harbour the illusion that U.S. imperialism will voluntarily change its ideas..." "It is our duty to spare no effort in mobilizing the working class and the masses of the people to expose imperialism." All these speeches show that the working class should raise high its distinctive banner and only thus can it play its vanguard role in the cause of lasting peace and human progress.

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## W.F.T.U. General Council Meeting in Peking

**T**HE 11th Session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Peking between June 5 and 9 called upon the working class of the world to carry on an untiring, ever-stronger and more united struggle to defeat imperialism, in the first place the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression, wipe out colonialism and defend world peace.

The session heard on the first item on its agenda a report by Marcel Bras in the name of General Secretary Louis Saillant and on behalf of the W.F.T.U. Executive Committee—International Developments and the Present Activities and Tasks of the Trade Union Movement. This was followed by a report on the second item on its agenda from Ibrahim Zakaria—Contribution of the Trade Unions to the Struggle Against Colonialism. President Agostino Novella made the opening and closing addresses. Trade union leaders and representatives from nearly 60 countries in all parts of the world entered the discussions. They unanimously adopted

resolutions on both the first and second items on the agenda (see page 17). They also voted unanimously for resolutions on the situation in Korea, solidarity with the Cuban people, the situation in Japan and on Algeria. Declarations were adopted on the situation in south Viet Nam, on the executions and arrests of Iranian workers and patriots, and on the continued violation of trade union and democratic rights in Greece. A message was sent to the workers of Spain and a telegram to the Government of the Congo. These documents gave full expression to the great solidarity of the working class of the world and its dedication to militant struggle.

On the night of the closing session, more than 10,000 Peking workers assembled in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the meeting's successful conclusion. They greeted the W.F.T.U. delegates with a prolonged standing ovation of several minutes and repeatedly applauded the speakers from many lands who expressed confidence in final working-class victory.

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The world working class has always resolutely supported the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries in their struggle against colonialism and their fight for national independence and democratic freedoms. This is because their class brothers and the broad masses of the people in these countries are ruthlessly exploited and even frenziedly slaughtered by the colonialists. At present, the struggles against colonialism being waged by the people of the various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing with vehement force and have violently shaken the foundation of the world colonialist system. It will not be long before colonialism is completely wiped out. During the session, trade union delegates from colonial and semi-colonial countries and areas declared that the people of these countries must wage resolute struggles against the colonialists under whose rule they are. Blaise, the trade union delegate from the Ivory Coast, said that Africa today has become the last foothold of imperialism and colonialism, and that the struggles of the African peoples are the final, decisive battles against imperialism and colonialism.

actionaries in various countries fear this unity most and try to wreck it by every possible means. The imperialists have never stopped using scabs and right-wing socialists to split the unity of the working class. In recent years, they have found a more suitable tool—the modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique—to play this shameless role. The modern revisionists are trying to split the international workers' movement under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism. They spread within the ranks of the working class illusions and blur the demarcation line between the enemy and ourselves in an attempt to liquidate the revolutionary struggles of the working class and maintain imperialist rule for ever. All this shows that modern revisionism is the most dangerous enemy of the international workers' movement at the present time. It is an important task of the world working class, therefore, to continuously expose and smash the modern revisionists' schemes to wreck the unity of the working class. The delegate from Zanzibar spoke truly when he said that if the international workers' movement is to achieve its real aim of liberating the working class throughout the world, it must thoroughly expose and isolate the revisionists.

Holding aloft the bright banners of defence of peace, opposition to imperialism and strengthening the unity of the working class, the World Federation of Trade Unions, relying on the strength of unity of the working class and broad masses of people, will carry through the struggle for the defence of the vital interests and complete liberation of the working class, for social progress, for national independence, democratic freedoms, and for the defence of world peace.

**T**HE unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the unity of the world working class and the world workers' movement are the most reliable guarantees for the victory of the liberation of the world working class. It is the sacred common task of the world working class to safeguard and strengthen this great unity. The imperialist bloc headed by the United States and the re-



# The General Resolution of the W.F.T.U.

*Following is the full text of the General Resolution on the first item of the agenda adopted at the 11th Session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions which was held in Peking, June 5 to 9, 1960. — Ed.*

1. The General Council, which is holding its 11th Session in Peking, notes that since the Fourth World Trade Union Congress the forces of socialism and world peace have increased considerably and have won unprecedented successes. This progress, as well as the upsurge and the successes of the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle, and the strength of the movement for demands in the capitalist countries, create objective conditions that favour the reinforcement of the united struggle of the workers to force the imperialists to enter into serious negotiations and to accept disarmament and peaceful coexistence, so as to eliminate the menace of a world atomic war.

2. Hostile to this progress, the imperialists, faced with the worsening of the general crisis of their system, pay lip-service to peace, yet are multiplying their acts of provocation and continue their preparations for war. By sending a military plane over Soviet territory and later cynically boasting that this was its deliberate policy, American imperialism has given further confirmation of the fact that it is the worst enemy of peace and of the peoples. It bears full responsibility for the sabotage of the summit conference. Thus the hopes of the peoples were once again dashed. The W.F.T.U. General Council as well as the workers of the whole world condemn these American provocations against the Soviet Union as a grave danger to peace and to the interests of the working class and the peoples in all countries.

3. The workers will understand better than ever the imperative need to increase their vigilance in the face of the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United States and other Western powers, notably in West Germany and Japan. Thanks to the strength of the peace forces in the world, thanks to the peace policy of the socialist camp and the many steps taken by the Soviet Union, it has become really possible to avoid the menace of an atomic war that would prove devastating, to impose on the imperialists disarmament and the use of the enormous resources that are at present being wasted on the arms race for the economic, social and cultural progress of all the peoples. But it is necessary to make the situation clear to the workers so that they should have no illusions about the willingness of the imperialists to accept disarmament.

4. All workers must be convinced that only by the untiring, ever-stronger and more united struggles of the peoples throughout the world, and by the isolation of imperialism, which is the source of war and aggression, can the imperialist war policy be thwarted.

5. The General Council warmly welcomes the new proposals put forward by the Soviet Union on June 2, 1960, aiming at developing and giving details of its plan for universal and complete disarmament, and thus offering further proof of its tireless efforts in the service of peace, despite the provocations by United States' leaders.

6. These proposals concern in particular the banning and destruction, under international control, of all means of delivering nuclear weapons to their targets, linked with the elimination of all military bases on foreign soil, the banning of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons, the dissolution of armed forces and elimination of military budgets. The General Council recommends to the trade unions to make these proposals widely known to the workers, so that the latter will actively support them.

7. The General Council considers that under these conditions the preservation and consolidation of peace remains among the fundamental aims of the struggle of the international trade union movement. Thus, it considers that it is essential to unmask imperialist manoeuvres and to work constantly for common action:

— for the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence;

— for universal and complete disarmament;

— for the elimination of military bases on foreign soil;

— for a cessation of nuclear tests and a ban on nuclear arms;

— for the liberation and national independence of the peoples;

— for democracy;

— against the rebirth of German militarism and for its liquidation by the signing of a peace treaty with the two German states; for the transformation of West Berlin into a free, demilitarized city;

— against the rebirth of Japanese militarism and for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. military treaty.

8. Conscious of the close bonds that link the struggle for the relaxation in international tension to the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle for independence, the General Council salutes and supports the heroic fight of the Algerian people for independence. It calls upon all workers and trade unions to strengthen their active solidarity in favour of the struggle of their Algerian brothers, and to demand that the French Government stop the colonial war in Algeria. It greets and warmly supports the struggle of the people of Turkey and the popular uprising in south Korea that led to the downfall of Syngman Rhee. The struggle of the Korean people, which continues, will force the withdrawal of the American armed forces and promote the peaceful unification of the country. It gives its entire support to the powerful movement of the workers and people of Japan for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, against the rebirth of militarism and for the liquidation of military bases. It expresses its warm solidarity with the workers and trade unions of Venezuela, Argentina, Chile and above all with the people of Cuba who are courageously and unitedly defending the economic and social gains won by the popular and democratic revolution and the national sovereignty of their country.

9. After having examined the economic situation in the capitalist countries, the General Council notes that its essential characteristics are the progressive militarization of the economy, increased monopoly concentration and a considerable increase in productivity due to speed-up and automation to the sole profit of the monopolies. A certain recovery followed the crisis of 1958-59. It proved incapable of eliminating unemployment which in some countries became chronic and in general remained at a high level, particularly in certain important branches of industry.

10. The capitalist monopolies and the governments in their service are attacking the purchasing power of wages, trade union and democratic rights. Thousands of trade union leaders have been arrested and imprisoned. Tens of thousands of strikers have been victims of police repression and employers' sanctions in Greece, Spain, Argentina and other countries. The workers and the people in certain countries, such as the Union of South Africa, are suffering from savage racist repression.

11. The General Council draws attention to the fact that this anti-trade union offensive is accompanied by the adoption of new laws which attempt to legalize the violation of fundamental rights, among them the right to strike, inscribed in the Charter of the Workers' Trade Union Rights, adopted by the W.F.T.U. in 1954.

12. The deepening of the general crisis in the capitalist world contrasts increasingly sharply with the unprecedented economic, social, scientific and cultural developments of all the socialist countries where the people have become the masters of their own country. These developments, which free the productive forces of

society, permit a continuous and remarkable increase in purchasing power, an improvement in working conditions, social advantages and in the general living standards of the mass of the people in these countries. The workers of the world appreciate the full importance of the most recent measures of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, announcing the generalization of the seven- and six-hour working day and the gradual abolition over six years of income tax for workers, as well as the extension of the role and rights of the trade union organizations in the socialist countries.

13. The General Council sends its warm congratulations to the workers, men and women, of the socialist countries, particularly the workers of the Soviet Union and China, for their remarkable successes in the economic and social field. Thanks to their creative enthusiasm this social system is yearly winning victories of far-reaching importance which are also victories for the entire working class of the world and for the cause of peace.

14. It greets the millions of workers and trade unions in the capitalist countries who are carrying on exceptionally strong united struggles for wages, shorter working hours and the defence of trade union rights. The strike movement which reached an extent rarely known since the last world war was remarkable in Argentina, Japan, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries. It showed the sharpening of the class struggle in the present period, the desire for unity, and the remarkable militancy of the working class. This development gives a categorical refutation to the "theories" of class collaboration which the monopolies and certain trade union leaders spread continuously among the workers, trying to divert them from their struggles. The workers must denounce and reject all attempts to win over the trade union movement to positions of class collaboration, increasing their common actions for:

- the reduction of working hours without loss of pay;
- a general increase in wages;
- the right to work, the defence of employment and assistance to the unemployed;
- the creation, protection and widening of social security systems;
- the defence of trade union rights and liberties;
- the limitation of the power of the monopolies.

These demands should permit fresh progress in united action.

15. The General Council recommends all workers and trade unions to intensify their action for trade union rights and democratic liberties, and for the release of all imprisoned trade unionists.

16. To help bring about on the international level the indispensable common front of workers and trade

unions in the face of these attacks, the General Council instructs the W.F.T.U. Secretariat to examine with all organizations concerned the setting up of an international trade union commission for the defence and safeguarding of victims of repression against the trade unions.

17. The General Council notes that the demand for a reduction of working hours in general and the demand for a forty-hour week in highly industrialized capitalist countries have been unanimously put forward by various organizations. These demands correspond to an essential and increasingly urgent requirement of the working class. On this basis and in order to assist the bringing together of trade union and working-class forces in the face of monopolist concentration in the common market, the General Council instructs the Secretariat to call a European trade union conference on the forty-hour week in the first quarter of 1961. Trade union centres from other continents should be invited to this conference, so as later to popularize the experiences gained.

18. Taking account also of the attacks on social security systems in many capitalist countries and of the necessity to improve existing systems, the General Council resolves to call a meeting of a broad International Trade Union Commission of Action for Social Security. The purpose of this commission will be to stimulate new developments in united action and international solidarity on this question.

19. The General Council notes with satisfaction that the upsurge of the struggle for demands has recently been accompanied by considerable progress in unity of action in the different capitalist countries. On the basis of their experience, the workers are increasingly coming to understand that their struggle is more effective when the rank and file is united in common action for clearly-defined common aims. Discussion with the workers themselves at local, regional and national levels, and the formulation of demands which are closest to their needs in the given situation, is a necessary condition for the achievement of united action, which requires more and more initiative by all organizations.

20. Unity is consolidated in action and by action on a class basis. It must be brought about in a clear manner, exposing constantly with facts the pretexts and manoeuvres of those opposed to unity.

As a result of the progress in unity of action in different capitalist countries and in order to oppose the coalition of the monopolies, positive developments in favour of unity are appearing at the international level.

21. In spite of the stubborn opposition of certain I.C.F.T.U. leaders, the idea that meetings and discussions between national and international trade union organizations of all trends are today possible and indispensable, is gaining ground among more and more trade union leaders, particularly in the middle ranks of trade unions not affiliated to the W.F.T.U.

22. In bilateral and multilateral contacts, trade union organizations are seeking the best methods of dealing in common with the main problems facing the workers in their struggle against the imperialists and the monopolies:

- the preservation of peace;
- the anti-colonial struggle;
- the main economic and social demands;
- united action against the monopolies on the national and international level;
- the struggle for trade union rights and democratic liberties.

23. The General Council welcomes and approves in particular the activities of the Committee for Co-ordination and Action in the Common Market Countries, as well as the steps taken by the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Algeria. The exchanges of trade union delegations between capitalist and socialist countries and also among capitalist countries, the bilateral and multilateral agreements among organizations of various affiliation advocated by the Fourth World Trade Union Congress, have increased remarkably in the last few years.

24. The General Council welcomes the fact that the trend towards trade union unity is growing stronger throughout entire continents, such as Africa and Latin America, in spite of the considerable obstacles raised by certain leaders of the I.C.F.T.U. It denounces the stubborn refusal of the I.C.F.T.U. leadership to reply to the many proposals made to it over a period of nearly ten years by the W.F.T.U. for joint action at the international level for the preservation of peace, to support more effectively the movement for national independence and to win satisfaction for the workers' vital economic and social demands.

25. The General Council calls on all workers and trade unions to pursue and intensify exchanges of delegations and bilateral and multilateral contacts among individual unions, national trade unions and centres, in order to increase common action for peace, for demands, for trade union freedoms, and for the eradication of colonialism.

26. In this year of the W.F.T.U.'s 15th anniversary, the General Council invites them to celebrate this event by meetings and conferences recalling how, and in what conditions, the World Federation of Trade Unions was born in 1945 in the common struggle of the workers and people throughout the world against fascism and for a lasting peace.

27. The General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions is convinced that this session will help to strengthen unity in the struggle waged by the working class and trade unions in all countries.

Peking, June 9, 1960

# W.F.T.U. Resolution on Fight Against Colonialism

*Following is the full text of the Resolution on the Trade Unions' Contribution to the Fight Against Colonialism adopted at the 11th Session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions. — Ed.*

**T**HE 11th Session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions notes with satisfaction that the national liberation movement in which the trade union movement is playing an important role, has developed and is developing at a tremendous pace since the Fourth World Trade Union Congress, and that this development has clearly proved the correctness of the congress' decision on trade union tasks in the fight against colonialism.

The General Council points out that the rapid development and firm unity of the socialist camp, the growth and consolidation of the anti-colonialist forces, the forces of peace and democracy and the ever-growing strength of the working-class movement throughout the world, have resulted in the shrinkage of the power of imperialism and are creating favourable conditions for the victorious struggle of the people against colonialism and for national independence.

The bitter struggle waged by the people in colonial and semi-colonial countries has brought success, and the national independence has been won in a number of countries since the Fourth Congress, but millions of people, mainly in Africa, are still shackled by the chains of colonialism, and many new states in Asia, Africa and even Latin America still suffer the evil consequences of colonialism and its influence.

The pressure of the national liberation movement has made it impossible for the colonialists to continue their domination through the traditional forms of colonial rule. That is why they are trying to introduce "constitutional" or "administrative" reforms, which are in substance nothing but a development of colonialism in new forms. The colonialists, when forced to make certain political concessions, strive to maintain and even try to extend their economic domination.

The General Council is of the opinion that the workers and patriotic forces in the colonies; while regarding such concessions on the part of the colonialists as successes in their national liberation movements, should make the situation clear to their people so that they are not deceived and satisfied with these primary successes, but go on with their struggle until they abolish all influence of colonialism in their countries, especially in the economic field.

The General Council also calls upon the workers to increase their vigilance in their struggle for national independence in respect to "neo-colonialism" by the imperialists and their lackeys who seek to extend and strengthen their position in the colonies and newly-independent countries.

The workers must be particularly vigilant in regard to the activities of the American imperialists who use so-called economic aid as a means of strengthening their grip on these countries and driving them to accept military pacts. American imperialism hides itself behind the mask of anti-colonialism but is in fact the worst enemy of the peoples struggling for independence. This mask must be removed from the face of American imperialism and its anti-popular nature revealed to the people and workers of the world. The workers must be vigilant also in regard to the efforts of the West German monopolies to penetrate, in particular, into Africa and the countries of the Near and Middle East.

The General Council stresses that the struggle of the people against colonialism should not have the character of driving out the colonialists of one imperialist power and at the same time letting in those of another power. The struggle of these people should be directed against every form of colonialism.

The General Council notes that long years of capitalist domination and exploitation in colonial countries have resulted in a constant deterioration of the workers' working and living conditions and have brought about unbearable suffering to the whole working population in these countries.

Under difficult conditions and despite fierce persecution, the workers' struggle against such inhuman conditions has spread throughout the colonial world. In increasing numbers, workers in colonial countries are joining the struggle for their demands. Due to the constantly rising consciousness of the working class, all these struggles have been marked by a high level of tenacity and militancy.

The General Council fully supports the following main demands which are being put forward in these struggles:

- general wage increases and a minimum guaranteed wage;
- the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work and elimination of racial discrimination as regards wages and family and other allowances;

— reduction in cost of living, against rising prices of daily necessities;

— free access to qualified trades and vocational training without discrimination;

— shorter working hours, legislation and enforcement of the eight-hour day, a limit on overtime, introduction and prolongation of annual paid holidays;

— improvement of safety measures against work accidents and occupational diseases;

— against dismissals and unemployment;

— guarantee of reasonable working and living conditions for immigrant workers;

— abolition of forced labour in any form;

— introduction and improvement of a social security system;

— improvement of housing conditions and medical and educational facilities to ensure an adequate number and satisfactory quality;

— free schooling for all children without discrimination and development of teaching methods and curricula in keeping with the culture and national aspirations of the people;

— agricultural reforms, which, while liquidating the great estates of the landed and capitalist owners, give land, seeds and loans to the peasants.

The General Council condemns the brutal suppression of trade union and democratic rights perpetrated by the colonialists with the aim of holding back the development of struggles of workers and people and perpetuating the colonialists' rule.

The General Council once again condemns the colonialist war in Algeria as well as the racial policy in the Union of South Africa where workers and people are massacred in bloody terror, and the anti-democratic regimes of certain Near and Middle Eastern countries and in Africa. It expresses its profound sympathy with those who have fallen in the struggle and extends its full solidarity for all those who are still imprisoned for fighting for the interests of workers and national independence. It further demands the authorities to stop without delay the persecution of trade unionists and workers and to guarantee the free exercise of trade union rights and democratic freedoms.

The General Council firmly believes that only complete national independence can provide the most favourable conditions for progress and for the satisfaction of the economic and social demands of the workers in colonial countries. Therefore it recommends to the workers that they should actively take part in the national liberation movement and play a leading role in forming and consolidating a united national front based on the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and including all other anti-colonialist forces.

The General Council is happy to note that, in the struggle against colonialism, the desire for working-class unity and solidarity among peoples fighting colonialism is growing in all colonial countries. It welcomes the successes achieved by the African People's Conferences and the Asian-African People's Solidarity Conferences. It also supports the appeal of African trade unionists for the establishment of an all-African trade union federation with the aim of uniting all trade union organizations in Africa, and hopes that this will further strengthen the people's fight against colonialism and contribute to the re-establishment of trade union unity. It denounces the systematic acts of sabotage by the I.C.F.T.U. directed against African trade union unity. These acts testify to the determination of this organization to perpetuate the divisions among the African workers, to the greater advantage of the imperialists.

The General Council believes that, in order to bring success to the struggle for the defence of the immediate interests of the workers and for national independence and for the complete liquidation of colonialism, it is necessary to build a strong trade union movement on democratic and class bases, rallying as many workers as possible, irrespective of their race, religious or political beliefs.

The General Council considers it necessary to point out that certain reformist leaders, with the support of the I.C.F.T.U. leadership, have placed obstacles in the way towards trade union unity. The activities of such splitting elements conform with the attempts of the colonialists and reactionaries to weaken the trade union movement so enabling them to exploit the mass of workers to the maximum extent.

At the same time, in certain countries, the bourgeois elements exploiting the sacrifices of trade union organizations in their struggle for liberation, endeavour in various ways to force the trade unions to renounce certain demands however modest. They try to bring trade union organizations under the control of the ruling bourgeois party or take away the gains which the trade unions have obtained during the period of national unity in the liberation struggle.

Therefore, the General Council believes that it is the duty of trade union organizations, while fighting for the liberation of their country:

— to promote a really mass trade union movement by applying democratic principles and removing barriers between the rank and file and their leaders;

— to uphold the class character of the trade union movement, basing its relation with the bourgeois parties on that of co-operation in the common struggle against colonialism, without at any time losing sight of the vital interests of the working class;

— to draw up a complete programme of common action during the period of the national liberation struggle and after independence, a well-studied plan based on thorough economic analyses for the building of national industry aimed at the complete liquidation of

colonialism and for an independent home and foreign policy.

The General Council stresses that international workers' solidarity plays an effective role in the development of the struggle.

It draws the attention of the workers and trade unions to the manoeuvres of the imperialists who try to isolate the working class of the colonial countries from their allies in those countries which have finally got rid of the capitalist system, and from the working-class movement in the imperialist countries which supports the liberation movement. Such isolation would only result in denying those fighting colonialism indispensable, unconditional assistance in their fight and in building their national economy after winning national independence and also in depriving the peace forces throughout the world of the contribution the national liberation movement can make to the struggle for world peace.

The trade union organizations, if they adopt the principle of co-operation and mutual support in their relations with the international trade union movement, are able to give the people of their countries valuable and practical examples of international working-class solidarity which enable the people to understand the importance of active participation in international affairs with the aim of strengthening their struggle against colonialism.

The General Council calls upon workers and trade union organizations all over the world to further develop and strengthen their mutual solidarity in the struggle against colonialism.

The General Council notes with satisfaction that, since the Fourth World Trade Union Congress, the W.F.T.U. has increased its efforts to strengthen international solidarity and rendered an increasingly effective support to the workers and their organizations in the countries fighting colonialism, irrespective of their international affiliation. The General Council instructs the Executive Committee and the Secretariat to advance further in this direction. The W.F.T.U. is and continues to be the main organizing force of the active support of the trade unions throughout the world to the struggle against colonialism and for national independence. In particular the General Council recommends all national centres affiliated to the W.F.T.U., the Executive Committee and the Secretariat, to strengthen their support along the following lines:

1. The fight of the workers and people of the Union of South Africa against the worst type of repression and exploitation built on *apartheid* and racial discrimination necessitates joint and common action of the trade union organizations all over the world whatever their affiliation.

Those trade union organizations who have already showed their support to the workers of South Africa and those who will join this campaign, can come to work together in one body, namely, an international committee

for solidarity with the workers and peoples of South Africa, and thus give the maximum effective support. The General Council calls on all trade union organizations to join this committee and asks the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U. to take the necessary steps for setting up and organizing its work.

2. The rapid growth of the trade unions in the colonial and less-developed countries and the increasing role they play in the fight against colonialism and the greater responsibilities which face these organizations under the new conditions of the present sweeping movement of national independence make it an urgent need for these organizations to have an ever-increasing number of trade union officials. While great efforts have already been made in this respect by the interested trade union organizations and the W.F.T.U. and its affiliated organizations, still the General Council believes that greater efforts should be made in this direction.

The General Council calls upon the member organizations of the W.F.T.U. to co-ordinate their efforts through the Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. so as to give trade union training to the maximum number of trade union officials from the colonies and less-developed countries.

3. The member organizations of the W.F.T.U. especially in the socialist countries are recommended to give vocational training to young workers from the colonial and less-developed countries.

4. Following the experience of the Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. in sending experts in special fields like social security to the trade union organizations in colonial and less-developed countries, the General Council calls upon all member organizations to render aid in this field to the extent possible when requested.

5. Great sympathy and solidarity has been shown by the W.F.T.U. and its affiliated organizations to the trade unionists who have been persecuted or imprisoned because of their fight against colonialism. The General Council considers that an international trade union delegation should be formed to go and investigate on the spot these cases of imprisonment and to report to the trade unions of the whole world, calling on them to strengthen their struggle for the release of those imprisoned, as well as to the international organizations.

6. To guarantee full publicity for news of the trade unions fighting against colonialism in Africa the General Council asks the W.F.T.U. Secretariat to examine the possibility of publishing an African trade union information bulletin to carry news of the struggles of the African trade unions against colonialism and for a better life. The General Council believes that such a bulletin will help in gaining more support in the fight against colonialism.

The General Council is confident that, with the increasingly active support of workers throughout the world, the day is not far distant when all subject peoples will be free of the yoke of colonialism.

# China Welcomes Albanian Guests

THE Chinese people have given a rousing welcome to Chairman Haxhi Lleshi of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, now on an official visit in this country.

In Peking, more than 10,000 people gathered in the Great Hall of the People in a colourful rally honouring Chairman Lleshi and other Albanian guests. They were invited to attend a gala reception by the China-Albania Friendship Association. On the city's outskirts, members of a rural people's commune playing Chinese musical instruments and setting off firecrackers in traditional Chinese style turned out en masse to cheer the envoys of heroic Albania. Thousands of students of Tsinghua University met them on the campus with songs and slogans.

In Hangchow, Chairman Mao Tse-tung personally received Chairman Lleshi, Comrade Liri Belishova, Member of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and other distinguished Albanian guests. They had a cordial and friendly talk. There, in that lake city, 2,000 residents gathered before the guest house in a show of goodwill.

## 200,000 Welcomers in Shanghai

In Shanghai, despite rain, more than 200,000 residents greeted the arrival of the Albanian guests. Vast crowds congregated at the airport and lined the five-mile route bedecked with colourful flags. As Chairman Lleshi and members of his party drove past in open cars, the enthusiastic welcomers cheered, sang and danced. They shouted: "Welcome, Chairman Lleshi!" "Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples!" "Long live the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!" and "Long live world peace!"

While in Peking, Chairman Lleshi and his Chinese hosts spoke on several occasions. At the reception given by the Albanian Ambassador Mihal Prifti, Chairman Lleshi declared: "Led and educated by their Party of Labour, the Albanian people will for ever hold high and pure the banner of Marxism-Leninism, safeguard the unity of the socialist camp as the apple of their eye and continue to conduct a principled struggle to thoroughly expose the enemy of our country, the Yugoslav revisionists who are running dogs reared by aggressive U.S. imperialism and the dangerous enemy of Marxism-Leninism and the international revolutionary movement."

And Chairman Liu Shao-chi speaking on the same occasion said: "In getting to know the Chinese people during his visit, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi has given them great encouragement. . . . The Chinese people have come to realize that since the Albanian people, situated as they are, can still wage a dauntless and steadfast struggle against imperialism and its lackey—modern revisionism—and successfully carry out socialist construction, they

themselves, in a situation many times more favourable, must carry out this struggle even more courageously and build socialism even more effectively.

"The Chinese people have worked unswervingly to consolidate and strengthen their friendship and unity with other peoples, first and foremost with those in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The unity of the socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism is unbreakable. The scheme of the imperialists and the modern revisionists to wreck the unity of the socialist countries is doomed to failure."

## Rally in the Capital

Earlier, at the Peking mass rally for the Albanian guests, both Chairman Lleshi and Mayor Peng Chen who delivered the welcome address voiced strong condemnation of U.S. imperialism for its crimes in wrecking the four-power conference of government heads, firmly supported the just struggle of the Soviet people against U.S. imperialist aggression and provocations and condemned the Yugoslav revisionists.

"At present," Mayor Peng Chen said, "the people of the world are faced with the urgent task of further exposing the inherent nature of U.S. imperialism, opposing its policies of aggression and war and safeguarding world peace." After wrecking the four-power conference of heads of government, U.S. imperialism, he noted, is continuing its double-dealing tactics, continuing to resort to the camouflage of "peace" to whitewash its guilt in wrecking the conference and provide a screen for its latest activities of aggression and expansion; this calls for heightened vigilance on the part of the people of the whole world. "The Chinese people," Peng Chen went on, "will always stand together with the great Soviet people, the people of the other socialist countries and all the other peace-loving people of the world in waging unremitting struggle against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace."

"China and Albania are close brothers in the big socialist family," Peng Chen stressed. "Our friendship is based on the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and is unbreakable."

Chairman Lleshi, speaking at the same rally, said: "Although our two peoples are separated by mountains and vast oceans, the correct policy of our Marxist-Leninist parties has wiped out once for all such distances and obstacles. Our friendship has taken root and flowered in the depths of the consciousness of our two peoples who are struggling for socialism and communism. We will always be alert to all imperialist designs and will guard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the socialist camp as the apple of our eye. Our two countries will join hands with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and make every effort to preserve and ensure world peace, smash the aggressive policy of imperialism and bring about the victory of the immortal ideology of Marxism-Leninism."

# Peking Rally Backs Congolese People

**T**HE Chinese people will always stand by the Congolese people, the other Asian and African peoples and all oppressed nations and peoples and will fight against our common enemy to the end!" These stirring words of Liao Cheng-chih expressed the common sentiment of 650 million Chinese and were the keynote of a militant mass rally in Peking to honour the visiting delegation of the political parties of the Congo.

Jointly sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, the rally was chaired by Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, and attended by leaders of China's popular organizations, democratic parties and many guests and students from Africa. An enthusiastic crowd of 5,000 packed the Musical Hall in Chungshan (Sun Yat-sen) Park and repeatedly cheered the speeches by Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, and Alphonse Makwambala and Henri Kasongo, leaders of the Congolese delegation.

In his opening address, Liu Chang-sheng warmly welcomed all members of the Congolese delegation whose visit to China on the eve of their country's independence, he said, "is a significant event in the history of friendly relations between the two peoples and demonstrates that their friendship is rapidly developing."

## Liao Cheng-chih Speaks

Liao Cheng-chih in his speech saluted the "new flag of national independence which will soon be raised in the heart of Africa." He attributed this great victory of the Congolese people to their tenacious struggle which finally compelled the Belgian Government to accept the Congo's independence. Recalling the more than 80 years of colonialist rule which visited untold suffering on the Congolese people, Liao Cheng-chih asked: "How could the Congolese people in these circumstances live in harmony with the butchers who have trampled them underfoot, as suggested by the imperialists and their lackeys — the modern revisionists? What else could they do but rise up and wage a determined struggle against the colonialists?"

Liao Cheng-chih pointed out that the Belgian colonialists were still engineering a series of plots in an attempt to perpetuate their control over the Congo militarily, politically and economically, particularly by sowing dissension and causing splits. But, he said: "We are convinced that so long as the Congolese people rally even more closely, form a broad national united front which excludes only the enemy and persist in their struggle, they will always be able to smash the colonialist schemes of sabotage and safeguard and extend the fruits of their victory."

Liao Cheng-chih emphasized that the Congolese people are confronted with the militant task of opposing the U.S. imperialists who try to supplant the Belgian colonialists and control and exploit their country. Calling attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are hypocritically putting up a show of sympathy with Congolese indepen-

dence, thus attempting to conceal their aggressive ambitions and beguile the Congolese people, he said: "This intrigue of U.S. imperialism will never succeed. We are confident that since the awakened Congolese people have succeeded in ridding themselves of Belgian colonial rule, they will never allow U.S. imperialism to once more enslave and oppress them."

Liao Cheng-chih emphasized that "the struggle of the Congolese people against imperialism and colonialism is not an isolated one. It has afforded encouragement to the world's people and in turn has been the recipient of the sympathy and support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and of the people throughout the world. This situation is a very favourable one for the Congolese people and will make it possible for them to advance to new triumphs."

Liao Cheng-chih cited the struggles of the Cuban and Algerian peoples as evidence that imperialism headed by the United States can be defeated when confronted with powerful struggles by the people. His remark that "the day is not far off when the people of the whole world will unite and drive the imperialist and colonialist forces headed by the United States out of Asia, Africa and Latin America" was warmly applauded.

## Guests from the Congo

Alphonse Makwambala in his speech expressed gratitude for the warm and sincere welcome of the Chinese people. He said that China was one of the first group of countries which expressed friendship for the Congo and declared that "we shall take it that from now on we are two friendly and fraternal countries." He said that both China and the Congo had suffered oppression, slavery and tyranny and fought for the liberation of their motherlands. "We fight a common enemy — colonialism," he said.

Makwambala pointed out that it was necessary to unite all forces because the defeated colonialists in order to retain control would use bribery and all other means to sow discord. Independence for us, the Congolese people, he said, is only the beginning of our struggle which is directed against all colonialists, not only Belgium, but also other capitalist countries. "In this decisive struggle," he said, "we shall rely on the support of all friendly countries in general, and China in particular. For once the Congo is liberated, it will not tolerate a second colonization."

Henri Kasongo, in his speech, said that a common fate, a common background, the fight against the same enemy and a common perspective for the future have most naturally drawn the Congolese and Chinese peoples together. Stressing that the Congolese people value highly the Chinese people's continuous support for their fight for independence, he expressed the conviction that the visit of the Congolese delegation of political parties strengthened the ties between the two peoples and was a bridge to more effective and still closer relations in the future.



# Victory Will Belong to the Japanese People

WHILE the Japanese people's massive united action against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance was rolling on, the Chinese people continued to show unreserved support for the struggle in many ways. This solidarity with the Japanese people was forcefully expressed as Peking last week warmly welcomed the visiting Japanese Writers' Delegation.

## Japanese Guests Greeted

The delegation, headed by Hiroshi Noma, was received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi, who had a friendly talk with the Japanese guests. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Chen Yi saluted the Japanese people who are standing, he said, in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Japanese people, he went on, are carrying on a vigorous movement to oppose the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," the Kishi government, and Kishi's collusion with U.S. imperialism and to achieve real independence, democracy and freedom in Japan; great victories have been won in the course of this struggle. The Japanese people, by their own deeds, have caused the Chinese and other peoples of the world to change their opinion of Japan. The Japanese people are very good people. The torrent of their struggle for independence, democracy and freedom is irresistible; it will finally end in victory. The 650 million Chinese people firmly support this righteous struggle, the Vice-Premier declared.

Hiroshi Noma warmly thanked the Chinese people for their support. He said that the Japanese people had stood up and they would certainly overthrow the Kishi government and drive U.S. imperialism from Japanese soil.

During the same few days Vice-Premier Chen Yi also received members of two other Japanese delegations now visiting China, one of "Go" players and one of painters.

On June 8, the writers' delegation was accorded a rousing welcome at a rally attended by over 1,500 people from all walks of life in the capital. The meeting hall was decorated with huge banners reading "Hail the Heroic, Fighting Japanese People!" and "Drive U.S. Imperialists Back to Where They Come From!"

Mao Tun, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, said in his speech at the rally that the Japanese people's struggle is going on in very favourable circumstances. Everywhere in the world, he said, the cocks are crowing, announcing the daybreak. Wherever there is imperialist aggression, there are people struggling to resist. It is of key importance, Mao Tun added, to unite with and rally all possible forces to form an extensive united front.

Though fully aware that the struggle would be prolonged and difficult, Mao Tun declared, the Chinese people are convinced that the heroic Japanese people would be able to strengthen their unity, broaden the united front, persist in their struggle and smash the bonds that tie them to the war chariot of U.S. imperialism.

Hiroshi Noma in his speech said that the Chinese people had already successfully overthrown the imperialists and are building socialism at flying speed. He expressed the belief that the struggle of the Japanese people would also be victorious because they have been receiving constant support from the Chinese people strengthened by their rich experience in the struggle. After giving a detailed account of the Japanese people's patriotic struggles against the United States, he declared: "The Japanese and Chinese peoples must form a united front to fight against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, who would thus be put to rout." He said that the victory of the Japanese people cannot be far off.

Some 400 members of the capital's literary and art circles also held a meeting in honour of the Japanese writers. Both hosts and guests hailed the great victories of the Japanese people in their patriotic struggle. Several poets recited impromptu verses and singers presented new songs lauding the stand of the Japanese people in



Kishi: Welcome to Japan

Cartoon by Wei Chi-met

the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Toasts were proposed to the unity of the Chinese and Japanese peoples in this fight. Commenting on Eisenhower's forthcoming visit to Japan, Hiroshi Noma declared: "We Japanese people believe that what he will bring to our country is something most vicious. We will reward him with stronger hatred and still fiercer struggle against the United States."

### June 4 Strike Hailed

Meanwhile, the Chinese press continues to give extensive coverage to the Japanese people's fight and warmly hails its triumphant advance. *Renmin Ribao* in its June 5 editorial noted that the June 4 general strike of the Japanese workers was a demonstration of the formidable strength of the awakened Japanese working class and the militant will of the whole people to overthrow the Kishi government, demand the dissolution of the Diet, scrap the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, and oppose Eisenhower's visit to their country. This strike of 5.6 million workers served as a serious warning not only to the handful of reactionaries led by Kishi but also to Washington. "The dauntless spirit and heroism displayed by the Japanese working class in its general strike stirs us deeply," the editorial concluded.

On June 10, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator noted that precisely at the moment when the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries were most strung up by the people's victory in their 17th united action, centring on the June 4 general strike, the clarion call for a new united action was again sounded in Japan. The National Council for Prevention of the Revision of the Security Treaty has decided to launch the 18th nationwide united action between June 11 and 19. This, said Commentator, would be the fiercest struggle yet put up by the fighting Japanese people. It would deal still heavier blows to U.S. and Japanese reaction.

Although the Japanese reactionaries represented by the Kishi bloc are becoming daily more isolated and driven to the last ditch, they are still carrying on a most vigorous and frenzied resistance for they think that they can count on the Diet, the troops, the police, the prisons and other institutions of violence which up to now are still in their own hands; they still think they can depend on the backing of U.S. imperialism and MacArthur II, the overlord sent to Japan by Washington. Thus, said Commentator, only by mobilizing the massive strength of the Japanese people into the struggle would it be possible to throw Kishi under the wheel of history in the wake of Syngman Rhee and Menderes.

Time and again history has shown, Commentator said, that though imperialism and all reactionaries may for a time appear to be very strong and fierce, may defy the people as if they think they can do what they please in disregard of the popular will, the time will inevitably come when they will finally be buried in the flames of the people's anger which erupts like a volcano.

The campaign in support of the Japanese people's fight continues in many cities besides Peking. Meetings have recently been held in Canton and Kweilin in the South, Tsinan in the seaboard province of Shantung,

and Wuhan in Central China, all strongly condemning the Kishi clique for its fascist action.

### Meetings in Many Cities

At the meeting in Tsinan, Chang Yu-tien, whose elder brother was killed during the massacre by the Japanese imperialists 32 years ago, recalled how on May 3, 1928, the Japanese militarist forces had showered some 3,600 shells on the Tsinan street where he and his family lived, and described how the bombardment had started a big fire in the district leaving only four houses unburnt. He declared: "The U.S. imperialists are now reviving Japanese militarism, pushing Japan back onto the old road of fascist aggression. We will stand firmly side by side with the Japanese people to carry through the struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism."

In the beautiful city of Kweilin (in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region) which was almost levelled to the ground by Japanese bombers during the Japanese war of aggression against China, the local residents expressed profound indignation at Kishi's action in forcing the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance through the Diet. A worker from a local knitwear factory was voicing the sentiments of the entire Chinese people when he said: "We want peace but we are not afraid of war. We have had some experience in beating Japanese imperialist aggression. If the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries dare to launch a war, they will be dealt annihilating blows."

## OPPOSE THE REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM!

The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance signifies the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's open participation in the aggressive U.S. military bloc. This is an extremely grave step taken by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries colluding to prepare new aggression and war and to menace Asian and world peace.

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

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

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# The Climb to the Top of the Earth

by KUO CHAO-JEN

*This is the concluding instalment of the full story of the Chinese mountaineering expedition's climb of Mount Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak. The first instalment appeared in our last issue.—Ed.*

THE third acclimatization march began from base camp at 5,120 metres above sea level on April 25. For the Chinese climbers, this was a new venture for they were out to reach more than 8,000 metres above sea level. Up to that time, the highest altitude achieved by Chinese mountaineers was 7,590 metres attained by Masters of Sports Shih Chan-chun (leader of the present expedition), Liu Lien-man and Liu Ta-yi (both members of the present expedition) and three other climbers in the conquest of Mount Minya Konka, Szechuan Province, in 1957. What would the weather conditions, the snow and ice, and the topography be like at an altitude of more than 7,590 metres? And how would the mountaineers react to them? Before they embarked on the third acclimatization march, the expedition members pooled their experience to tackle these questions. They made detailed analyses and careful studies of the problems involved. On this basis, an all-inclusive plan for the third march was drawn.

When the entire climbing party left Camp IV near North Col, 7,007 metres above sea level, and climbed on to the ridge of Jolmo Lungma on April 29, the sun was shining brilliantly and there was not a hint of a cloud in the crystal clear sky. But suddenly out of the blue came a hurricane. The sky darkened and the temperature plummeted to 37 degrees below zero.

Braving the icy squalls, the climbers advanced up a snow-covered slope, sinking knee-deep in its soft powdery depths. It was so exhausting that they halted every few steps for rest. After several minutes they would sprawl flat to take shelter from the freezing wind. But not a single climber fell behind. In close procession, they moved ahead.

Towards dusk, the upper-air wind became still more tempestuous and the temperature continued to drop. Despite their special high-quality woollen caps, down garments underneath wind-proof nylon outer covering and thick mountain boots, the climbers shivered with cold. Their breath froze and formed thin layers of frost around their mouths. Their nostrils were almost stopped up by ice and they breathed with difficulty.

## New Altitude

The party continued their advance along a slope strewn with jagged rocks. The air became thinner as the altitude increased. Enfeebled, each step forward caused their hearts to throb violently and the climbers were panting laboriously. They had to halt four times

before they negotiated a rocky slope with a vertical elevation of less than 20 metres at 7,400 metres above sea level.

Then they came upon a steep snow trench. Here the snow had frozen into a compact mass of ice. It was slippery and offered little leverage even to steel-nailed mountain boots. The climbers slipped every few steps. Master of Sports Liu Lien-man, who was carrying a rucksack weighing more than 30 kilogrammes on his back, volunteered to blaze a trail for his colleagues. Skilfully he cut steps on the ice slope with his ice-axe. It was an arduous job at this altitude. But Liu Lien-man was tenacious. He saw sparks before his eyes and his chest ached. Many times he almost fell. But when he thought of the rest of the party who were waiting to advance along the trail he was blazing, he quickened his pace until the whole party stopped to rest beneath a ledge.

After two days of hard going, the party safely attained an altitude of 7,600 metres above sea level—a new height in China's mountaineering history.

## "Lethal Zone"

Altitudes above the 8,000-metre mark are sometimes described as "lethal zones" because of the extreme thinness of the air. But in their conquest of that part of Jolmo Lungma above 8,000 metres, the Chinese climbers, strong willed and daring, several times tried and succeeded in climbing without the use of artificial oxygen.

The battle to conquer the "lethal zone" on Jolmo Lungma opened on May 2. After the party arrived at the 7,600-metre rock wall on the third acclimatization march, some of them continued towards the peak. At 19:00 hours Peking time that same evening, a reconnaissance party led by Shih Chan-chun, leader of the expedition, and made up of Hsu Ching, deputy leader, and two Tibetan members of the expedition Lhagpa Tsering and Migmar, started off for the 8,100-metre mark. It was already growing dark. They hurried on their way in order to arrive during the night and set up a camp for the main climbing party.

They came upon a seriously eroded slope of limestone covered with heaps of loosened rocks. At times their boots were caught in the cracks. Their heavy tread started rock falls like a storm of hail and they found it exceedingly difficult to maintain balance. In order to get acclimatized to high altitude conditions, the climbers did not use the light oxygen apparatus they carried. They advanced slowly, breathing heavily.

Darkness fell and the surroundings became obscured. Only a faint light was reflected from the snow on faraway crests. Cold shrieking winds lashed the rocks. Groping their way forward with their ice-axes, the climb-

ers judged their direction from the stars. Their heavy steps resounded in the valley. The steel nails of their mountain boots gave off sparks as they struck the rocks. The night was far advanced when they finally arrived at their destination and pitched their tents.

The small quantity of food that the climbers carried with them was used up after days of march. Hampered by blizzards and severe cold, the supply groups could not keep pace with the climbers. After more than ten hours of exhausting march, hunger gnawed at the climbers and it was estimated that the support party with provisions would not reach them before noon the following day. Without food, they would not be able to advance and the entire plan would be upset. As they racked their brains for a way out, Lhagpa Tsering and Migmar, the two Tibetans, picked up their ice-axes and rucksacks and determinedly asked permission to return to Camp V at 7,600 metres and arrange for help. So deeply moved that they could not utter a word, Shih Chan-chun and Hsu Ching watched as they disappeared into the dark of the night. For the sake of the collective, these two young Tibetans, without resting after the day's strenuous climb, embarked against a head wind of 40 degrees below zero. When they reached the camp at 7,600 metres, Migmar was exhausted. He lay in a tent unable to move. But the transport team had not yet arrived. So Wang Feng-tung, Shih Ching and Gonpa, Han and Tibetan members of the expedition, pooling what provisions they had, set out immediately with Lhagpa Tsering. At 03:00 hours before dawn on May 3, they arrived at Camp VI 8,100 metres above sea level.

### The "Second Step"

In order to chart a route for the assault on the summit, Shih Chan-chun and four other climbers—Wang Feng-tung, Shih Ching, Lhagpa Tsering and Gonpa—began to climb even higher the next morning.

Although they were very tired and their hearts were throbbing violently, they persevered, using artificial oxygen only sparingly, confident that the "lethal zone" could be conquered.

They traversed a slope with scanty snow and proceeded along a narrow *arete*, successfully skirting the well-known "First Step." Shortly after, they came upon a steep slope covered with eroded yellow-coloured rocks which girdled the mountain like a band. This is generally known as the "Yellow Band" which constituted a serious obstacle to foreign mountaineers. The Chinese climbers successfully negotiated it.

At 8,500 metres, Shih Ching, Lhagpa Tsering and Gonpa halted to build the expedition's last camp on Jolmo Lungma—the "Final Assault Camp."

Not content with reconnoitring at that height, Shih Chan-chun and Wang Feng-tung continued their ascent. Soon they arrived at the formidable "Second Step" regarded by Western mountaineers as unscalable. This is a sheer, slippery rock wall about 30 metres high with an average gradient of 60-70 degrees. Hardly any supporting point could be found on it. A score and more years ago, foreign alpinists tried by every means to clear the "Second Step" but all failed. They concluded that it was a waste of time to attempt it.



Negotiating a steep ice wall

Shih Chan-chun and Wang Feng-tung investigated the bottom of the rock wall and finally decided to ascend along a razor-edged *arete* hardly one metre wide, extending from the side of the rock wall that sweeps down to ravines hundreds of metres below.

They hugged the precipitous rib and crawled up on all fours until at 21:00 hours Peking time they reached the vertical slab on the upper part of the "Second Step" about 8,600 metres above sea level. This was 300 metres beyond the 8,300 metres originally set for the third acclimatization march.

It was already dark and nothing could be seen clearly. To accurately search out a route for the final assault on the summit, the two decided to stay at that height for the night and resume their reconnaissance in the morning. They dug a hole in a snow-filled crevice on the rock wall, huddled together for warmth and waited for dawn. The wind howled and the temperature in their snow cave hovered around 40 degrees below zero. To save the precious remaining oxygen for any unforeseen contingency, they made the bold decision not to use their breathing apparatus during the whole night. This was probably the first time in world mountaineering history that human beings spent the night at 8,600 metres above sea level without recourse to artificial oxygen.

Early next morning, the sky was crystal clear and the array of mighty peaks of the Jolmo Lungma massif were bathed in brilliant sunshine. Shih Chan-chun and Wang Feng-tung emerged from their snow cave. Jolmo Lungma's tantalizing summit now lay only some 200 metres away. The greyish rock wall of the pyramid-shaped peak with its weathered and snow-filled cracks could be

seen clearly. With their rich experience, they soon found a suitable route to the summit.

On May 4, Shih Chan-chun led the climbing party in its descent to the base camp at 5,120 metres above sea level. After 13 embattled days, they had "overfulfilled" the tasks set for the third acclimatization march.

### Monsoon Tidings

By the middle of May, a marked change was discernible in the weather of the Jolmo Lungma area. The silvery peaks began to be shadowed by thick white clouds; the Rongbuk River thawed and roaring currents crashed violently against the rocks; the frozen earth softened, tufts of green appeared among the withered yellow grass; and the Himalayan vultures circling the peaks suddenly increased in number. . . . These were signs that the Indian Ocean monsoon would soon arrive.

Meteorological workers at the base camp became busier than ever, analysing the readings on all sorts of instruments and meters set up on the mountain slopes and sending red weather balloons high up into the sky. The expedition anxiously calculated the best use of the last phase of good weather before the monsoon for the final assault on the summit.

From May 14 on, supply groups set out from the base camp with equipment and provisions for the camps above 7,600 metres. Slogans on the tents multiplied reflecting the determination of the climbers to conquer the summit.

In the early morning of May 17, while the Rongbuk Valley was shrouded in haze, the climbers assembled at the base camp 5,120 metres above sea level in high spirits and full of confidence ready to start.

At 09:00 hours Peking time, a solemn ceremony took place. A five-star national flag and a plaster bust of Chairman Mao Tse-tung were entrusted to the climbing party to place on the summit.

Led by Hsu Ching, deputy leader, the climbers vowed to conquer the summit.

Amidst the fanfare of gongs and drums and loud cheering, the climbers bid farewell to their colleagues at the base camp and set off for the crests.

They made good time and reached Camp III at 6,400 metres in a single day. The next day, they climbed the ice slope of North Col and reached Camp IV at 7,007 metres.

By mid-day May 23, Hsu Ching and 13 other climbers arrived at 8,500 metres and moved Camp VIII set up during the third march from a rocky slope to a snow-covered slope with a moderate gradient of about 30 degrees — an ideal camping site. This was the Chinese expedition's highest camp on the northern slope of Jolmo Lungma—the "Final Assault Camp."

At 22:00 hours Peking time, a signal flare rising from Camp III at 6,400 metres gave the word to expect "good weather on the 24th." This good news heartened the climbers and strengthened their confidence.

The sun shone brilliantly in the early morning of May 24. The summit soared into the blue sky and strips of white cloud hovered round its waist.

### Epic Climb

At 09:30 hours Peking time, the climbing party led by Hsu Ching left the "Final Assault Camp" at 8,500 metres.

In the previous marches, Hsu Ching shouldered the arduous task of reconnoitring for the main climbing party. But this time after only some ten metres of climbing his strength began to give out. It was decided that the last 380 metres to the summit would be undertaken by Masters of Sports Liu Lien-man and Chu Ying-hua and first grade sportsman Gonpa (Tibetan) and led by Master of Sports Wang Fu-chou.

After a full week's exceedingly strenuous climb since setting off from their base camp on May 17 they moved forward very slowly. About two hours later the climbers arrived at the well-known "Second Step" which loomed like a solid wall. It took them more than five hours to work their way to the top of the "Second Step" 8,600 metres above sea level. (For details of the final assault on the peak see our last issue.)

Having cleared the first barrier, they still found themselves more than 280 metres below the summit. The sun was already setting and cold gusts of wind shrieked.

They had expected to make the summit before dark. This turned out to be a miscalculation. Now darkness, fatigue and low reserves of oxygen had become the sec-



The expedition moving into the North Col area. Treacherously pitted with crevasses, this was one of the big obstacles on their way to the summit.

ond barrier as challenging as the first. But the quartet pressed doggedly ahead.

### Supreme Effort

When they reached 8,700 metres, Liu Lien-man became very weak. He stumbled every few steps. Wang Fu-chou, Chu Ying-hua and Liu Lien-man held a Communist Party group meeting and it was decided that Liu should remain behind while the others continued the climb in darkness.

After the three had left, Liu Lien-man switched off his breathing apparatus to save the precious remaining oxygen for his comrades on their return. At the risk of his life, he lay down by a rock on the bleak mountain slope in the cold and lowering night.

Darkness thickened. The trio continued their advance. They had brought no torch or folding lamp as they had expected to return before dusk and wanted to reduce their loads to a minimum. They hugged the ground and felt their way forward by the faint light reflected by the snow. At snail's pace, they approached the summit.

When they were still some 52 metres below the summit, their oxygen gave out completely. In spite of the serious threat posed by the extreme thinness of the air, they discarded their oxygen apparatus and started on what was perhaps one of the most arduous and hazardous adventures in world mountaineering history — climbing above 8,830 metres without artificial oxygen.

Now each step demanded an even greater effort. Just five metres short of the top, they encountered another snag — a rock slab blocked their way. It took the concerted efforts of all three to boost Gonpa over this barrier and the exhausted Tibetan P.L.A. man then sat for half an hour before he could muster sufficient energy to help pull his companions up after him.

At last, having crossed a rocky slope dotted with accumulations of snow, they reached the summit at 04:20 hours Peking time, May 25. For the first time in history, men scaled the 8,882-metre summit of Jolmo Lungma from its northern slopes.

### On Top of the World

Although it was bitter cold on the summit, the three were elated by their triumph. They wrapped the plaster bust of Chairman Mao in the national flag and secured them to a rock with small stones. Wang Fu-chou signed on their behalf a slip of paper which Gonpa deposited in a woollen glove and secured by a heap of small stones. To mark the historic occasion, they picked up nine rock specimens for Chairman Mao.

It was still too dark to take pictures. They remained on the summit for about a quarter of an hour and then began the descent.

As they came down, it became lighter. They turned around and saw their own footprints on the snow-



Climbing a snow-covered slope

covered slope leading to the summit and Chu Ying-hua, the 25-year-old lumberjack from Szechuan, photographed these.

When they returned to where they had left Liu Lien-man at 8,700 metres, Liu offered them the oxygen he had saved for them. The quartet started the slow descent together. They reached the "Final Assault Camp" at 8,500 metres at 18:00 hours Peking time on the afternoon of May 25, thirty-two and a half hours after they had taken off from there.

News of their triumph spread rapidly through the country and the world. Messages of congratulation poured in from sports and friendship organizations and workers for peace in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Nepal, Japan, India, Britain and other countries.

Analysing the reasons for this historic victory, Shih Chan-chun, leader of the expedition, said that the leadership of the Communist Party was the fundamental guarantee for success. Among other factors, he named the support and help given by people throughout the country, particularly the Tibetan people; the unity and mutual assistance, the selfless heroism for the glory of the collective and the high revolutionary enthusiasm of all 214 members of the expedition.

Among the technical reasons, he listed the following:

Early action — the mid-March start gave the expedition adequate time to become sufficiently acclimatized.

Precise knowledge of favourable weather conditions — the summit was stormed between May 17-25 in ideal weather.

The highest possible "Final Assault Camp" at 8,500 metres above sea level was unprecedented in world mountaineering history and shortened the final march on the summit.

Last but not least, the grit, stamina and skills of the Chinese climbers who, guided by the Communist Party, had shattered all inhibiting superstitions and freed their minds for this glorious conquest of nature, were decisive.

# THEATRE

## National Workers' Theatrical Festival

From the middle to the end of May Peking held this country's biggest-ever workers' theatrical arts festival. The 31 performances given included 457 operatic and dramatic items, songs, dances, music, ballads and acrobatics. Around 2,700 worker-actors and musicians took part. They came from 28 provinces and municipalities and represented every industry and trade.

This climaxed a series of local festivals all over the country which selected out the best amateur artists' efforts. By the end of last year, there were already three million members in the country's 180,000 workers' spare-time theatre art groups.

Most of the items performed were composed by the workers themselves. Generally their artistic level was high. Inspired by the big leap forward, the life in the people's communes, the enthusiasm of the workers and peasants in socialist construction, as well as the new people of the new society, these items were a vivid reflection of the life and the spirit of our times. They used not only traditional forms but novel innovations as well.

*We Sing by the Side of Chairman Mao*, a cantata composed by a group of Peking workers who have been writing songs for over five years, tells of the determination of the people to surmount every obstacle to build socialism in China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

*Spread Wings, the Birds Sing a Ringing Song* was a composition from Heilungkiang, a combination of recitative and song, dance and drama, that describes the life of the workers in study, in the technical and the cultural revolutions in various industries and trades, and in organizing the urban people's communes.

Other popular favourites of these songs and dances of the big leap were the *Ten Thousand Red Lanterns* from Yunnan based on the popular folk style of the *Huadeng* (flower lantern) song and dance, and *The Drum Call-*

*ing for Spring*, a dance from Shantung developed out of the *Yangge* form.

Many items took present-day heroes as their subjects, like a chorus sung by the Kiangsi delegation, *In Praise of Ling Wen-ming*, about a hero both of the War of Liberation and of work in socialist construction. The music, warm and friendly, is an adaptation of folk song. *The More I Sing the Happier I Am*, composed and performed by Hsieh Chuan-hsun, a cook from the Yuchun Coal Mines in Shantung, also proved a popular favourite.

A feature of the festival was the way the amateur artists of various nationalities have drawn on the good traditions of our national arts and developed them. It showed what a good knowledge of that art heritage our workers have. Many of them were well-versed in our national instruments. This familiarity gave them great freedom in adapting and developing traditional forms to express their new life and thought and feelings.

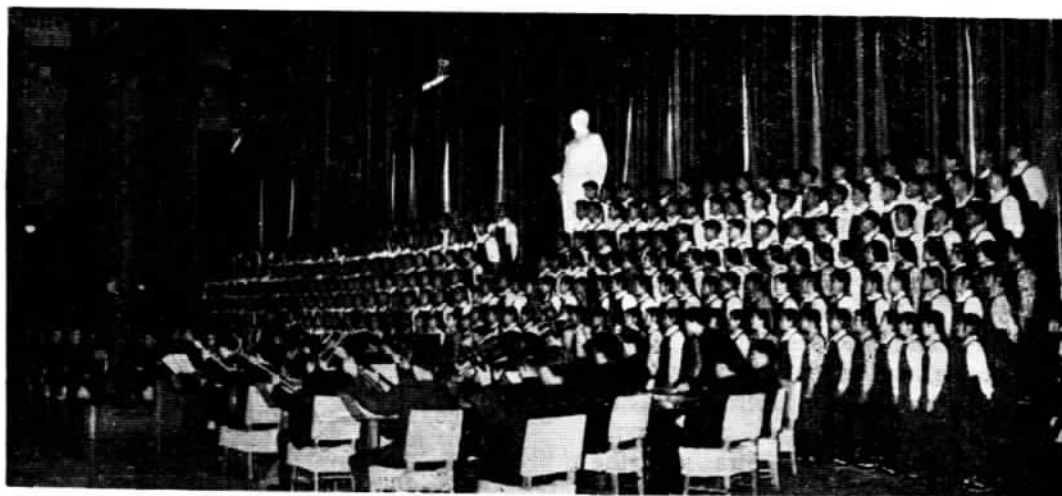
The chorus *Ode to the Great Hall of the People*, for instance, was sung to a popular tune called *Daxinchun* (awakening spring) played on a single-stringed instrument. In its original form, hardly would it be imagined suitable to describe the new things and people of today. But the worker-composers have boldly adapted it to depict the heroic feats of the builders of the Great Hall. In a collective effort, composers, singers and musicians have introduced many innovations both in the music and style of performance. Drawing on several *quyi* (ballad) styles of performance,

the result was a fine new style of chorus.

Another outstanding example was the "Tientsin patter" developed by the worker Wang Chia-chun on the basis of a popular Tientsin tune which was used quite often in the old days to describe the plight of people in the old, dark society. This too was considered unfit for expressing the new content of today. But with a wide knowledge of Tientsin folk song, Wang created out of this tune the present "Tientsin patter" with a flexible style, a naturalness of language and a rich local flavour. It is performed by a singer accompanied by two musicians with stringed instruments. The ordinary "patter" ballad is usually accompanied by castanets or clappers only. The innovation added to the new and distinctive style of the performance.

There were a number of other musical compositions that had fine features of national and folk arts but at the same time had a new spirit suited to their new content. Among these were *The Heroic Miners* from Shantung, *Long Live the Communist Party!* from Kiangsi, *Win a Red Banner as Dowry* from Honan, *My Home Town Is Changed* from Hunan, and the *Yankee Rocket Flopped* from Szechuan. The creative efforts of our worker-artists had made our national heritage shine as it never did before.

The items were varied in form and fresh and new in style. Particularly the large numbers of short items were in the singing and dancing tradition of various nationalities. Some of the short items more suited to spare-time activities will undoubtedly gain wide popularity.



"We Sing by the Side of Chairman Mao" performed by Peking workers



"Palm-Fan Dance" from Kwangtung

A lot of collective work was put in by the worker-artists both in the actual work of composition and in production. *We Sing by the Side of Chairman Mao* was revised several times after discussions by the 400-member chorus. And the opinions of professionals were asked for on top of this. *The More I Sing the Happier I Am*, a song written by cook Hsieh, was perfected as a result of work by many other hands. There was plenty of evidence at the festival that co-work by professionals and amateurs and collective work give excellent results when well organized.

More and more talents were discovered as the numbers of literary and artistic amateurs increased. Many of these amateur artists are also outstanding workers in production. Socialism gives a full chance for development of the talents of the working people. The festival is a brilliant success of Chairman Mao's literary and artistic theories on the development of a people's art.

## LIBRARY

### ***The Library Comes to The Mountain***

Library work in China today is not limited to universities and other urban scholastic institutions. It is clearly defined to serve proletarian politics and production. Workers, peasants and soldiers as well as intellectuals and scientific researchers are its beneficiaries. Here is a little example showing how a library benefits the peasant-builders of the "mountain canal" in the northwestern province of Kansu.

Work on this canal, second in length only to the famous Grand Canal, is in full swing. When completed, it will redirect the course of the Tao River and carry water to the chronically drought-ridden section of southern Kansu.

Construction on the canal began in June 1958. When the team sent by the Kansu Provincial Library first arrived at the site, work wasn't easy. Seventy per cent of the peasant-builders were illiterates and semi-illiterates. When books were made available to them, they said:

"We don't know the characters, how can we read books?" At that time the Party launched a campaign to wipe out illiteracy. The librarians threw themselves into the campaign to publicize the importance of learning to read and write. They decided that the first books circulated should be picture-stories, plays of local operas and other easy-to-read popular books. Through the picture-stories the peasants learn the characters by associating them with the illustrations. Many peasants could sing and perform in *qinqiang*, the most popular traditional local opera. Books based on them were warmly received by the peasants.

Later, with illiteracy essentially eliminated, there was a rapid growth of interest in study and reading. But construction sites were scattered and how to circulate books and other study materials became an acute problem. Simple shelters and "cave-rooms" dug from the sloping sides of the mountains served as library centres and soon grew into a veritable circulation network.

These centres were located close to the many headquarters and offices of the work brigades. However, both librarians from the mobile service teams and the peasants often had to walk long distances to be able to borrow or exchange books. This circulation apparatus proved to be a very slow-moving form of organization. The peasants asked frankly: "If water can be brought up the mountain for irrigation, why can't you bring books up the mountain too?"

Finally, with the enthusiastic support of the Party organization and the peasants, many "cave-reading-rooms"

in addition to those centres near the headquarters or offices were set up. A multitude of auxiliary facilities such as "reading stations," "library bags," "library cases," "library platforms," "cultural carriages," etc. — products of the ingenuity of the people — made their appearance. And soon there were different methods to suit the many different working conditions. Reading newspapers, periodicals and books and singing arias from the operas or popular songs became part of the regular rest hour activities. Once the books were brought up the mountains, the cultural revolution "galloped apace." Tens of thousands of folk ballads made their appearance.

When the technical innovations and technical revolution movement that swept the country came to the canal construction sites of Kansu, the librarians hastened to collect many popular books on science and technology and made every effort to circulate them. Many peasants put their new knowledge gleaned from books into ballad form — a new, easy and pleasant way to pass it on to others, and into practice — an endless list of innovations.

One of the most striking innovations was contributed by Li Yun-po and others, who improved on an indigenous method of transporting earth down the mountain slopes. Formerly the transport line carried only six baskets of earth in one run. After consulting the book *Popular Inventions for Lifting Water*, and after many trials they made it possible for the transport line to carry 48 baskets of earth to be unloaded automatically in one run. They called this transport line *hanchuan* (boat on land) and when they slid down the mountainside in their new "boats," they gaily sang:

*Small as they are, the boats are handy.*

*Just see how leisurely the boatmen row.*

*Don't despise them because they are "small,"*

*They can carry off half a mountain in a single day.*

And in praise of librarians, they sang:

*Peonies smile at the spring breeze; Technical revolution brings glad tidings.*

*Everybody enters the library door, Every heart is wise with clever designs.*



# SIDELIGHTS

**The More We Get Together.** Health campaigns here are all-year-round affairs, ever-expanding. The spring drive launched early this year is unprecedented in scale and thoroughness. The stress is on environmental and personal hygiene. Inter-city, inter-commune competitions have been organized. District competes with district and street with street. Inspection teams shuttle back and forth, learning and helping each other to do a really thorough job. The story of two agricultural production teams on the outskirts of Peking gives an idea of what's been going on throughout the length and breadth of China this spring.

The Hsihungmen Production Team of the Red Star People's Commune publicly challenged the Yuanmen Production Team of a people's commune over at Fengtai to a health campaign emulation drive. The challenge accepted, the challengers immediately organized a group to visit their rival, but just as it was about to depart, a 40-member delegation from Yuanmen called, bringing with them a huge sack of flower seeds. They had heard that a few pessimistic Hsihungmen members doubted if they could win because Yuanmen were well-known for their flower gardens and lovely, clean-swept streets, in addition to a reputation for cleanliness and tidiness. So they had come over with flower seeds and to help their challengers grow flowers and shrubs. The very next day, Hsihungmen sent 30 of its members over to Yuanmen to inspect and learn about their rival's sanitation measures.

From then on, not a week passed without an exchange of visits. These benefited visitor and host alike. Hsihungmen visitors noted that their hosts swept their streets and lanes before they went to work. They brought this tip home with them and now Hsihungmen streets and lanes are swept clean before work begins. When a Yuanmen group came to visit Hsihungmen, they found that their hosts had installed running water and had taken effective measures to ensure that people and livestock got fresh, clean drinking water. Before the week was out Yuanmen too had purified water on tap. They also

worked out a set of health and sanitation regulations for the staffs of their community dining-room and kitchen. And while they were at it, they built several labour-saving gadgets copied from the Hsihungmen Production Team's kitchen. They also covered over their two open drains and lined their 5-li main street with 600 trees.

So the battle for cleanliness and tidiness raged back and forth. No sooner did one team improve on something than the other quickly followed suit, often with the other's help. As spring turns into hot summer the many benefits of the health drive are plain for all to see. Both villages are cleaner and more beautiful; it has resulted in better health for all and less workdays lost through illness. Now they have begun the summer drive of the campaign.

**Contrast.** What could be more pitiable than to be poor, an orphan and physically handicapped as well in the concrete jungle of pre-liberation Shanghai? Tsai Chen-lung lost his hearing after a severe illness when he was only 11. Before he was 13 he was left an orphan. For the next 27 years he barely existed. An object of scorn and brutally exploited, life held little happiness for Chen-lung until Shanghai was liberated. Then he really began to live. He got a good job. A year later, he was elected a model worker and since then he has been consistently cited by fellow workers for his outstanding work and unselfish aid to others. The drive he has shown in devoting all he knew to raising production has resulted in many innovations. Last year, his dream, the dream of China's finest people was realized. He was admitted into the Communist Party of China. Now last month, as a delegate in Peking to the First National Conference for the Blind, Deaf and Mute, he was a living testimony that in a socialist society work-

ing men are honoured and masters of their destiny.

**Toy Exhibition.** There is one particular group of buildings, on the west side of Peking's Beihai Park, to which children eagerly drag their parents but which they are most reluctant to leave. Boys and girls of all ages, and adults too are admitted free of charge to this exhibition of toys. Here is a bewildering variety of clockwork or electric-powered aeroplanes, cars, beetles, trucks and excavators; children's scooters, bicycles, tricycles and pedal-cars, pedal-aeroplanes, and building blocks in bright, durable colours. Separate rooms display different types of toys, with young women to explain how they work, and—for parents—where they are sold.

There are dolls in bright, colourful costumes of Han and other nationalities of China, toys of porcelain and wood, displayed on low tables and shelves so that the children can see them without standing on tiptoe. Biggest crowds are always found in the two rooms where the mechanical toys are demonstrated. The children stand spell-bound as the attendants wind keys and set one thing after another in motion across the table-tops. Clockwork ducks waddle realistically along till they are bowled over by toy motors or crash their tin heads against tail-wagging carps. Mechanical thrushes trill and cock their heads; white-haired grannies fan themselves as they nod and read their books. Fabulous lions pursue coloured balls; ambulances and sleek cars zoom around the table crashing into tractors, buses and lumbering tanks. Mechanical fighting roosters, feathers erect, peck and claw one another in vain from either end of a metal band. Electric trains roar over painted rivers and emerge rattling through tunnels. But what holds the eyes of the little girls are the toy electric sewing machines making dresses for appealing, chubby-cheeked baby dolls.

These children, born since China's liberation, know nothing of what goes on in the minds of their parents as they look at the toys and recall their own, less happy, childhood. If it were not for the enticement of the new ferris-wheel in the children's playground a few steps further on, or the ice-cream shop just across the marble bridge, it would be very difficult to persuade anyone to leave at closing time.



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## SEATO Council Meeting in Washington

Commenting on the recent SEATO ministerial council meeting, held in Washington in an atmosphere permeated with the smell of gunpowder, a *Renmin Ribao* editorial (June 5) writes: "The new war plot of U.S. imperialism and the intensification of its aggressive activities against the Asian countries through the SEATO aggressive bloc, are a fresh provocation against the people of Asia." The editorial calls on the Asian people to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle to frustrate the war schemes of the United States.

The editorial lists facts to show that recently U.S. imperialism has been fanning war hysteria in the world, particularly in the Far East, and has carried out a series of war preparations there. It further points out that at the Washington meeting, according to the Kyodo News Agency of Japan, the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" was spoken of as the "core" of the U.S.-built war system in the Far East and the "focus of the present discussion." It is all too obvious, the editorial goes on, that the Washington war schemers, apart from using the SEATO military bloc to step up their aggressive activities, are using the Japanese militarist forces as a mainstay and linking up SEATO with the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty to carry out their war plans in Southeast Asia.

The Washington meeting further revealed that SEATO is a tool of U.S. imperialism for the suppression of the national independence movements in Asia. The outcries raised in the meeting showed that U.S. imperialism is actively preparing for outright suppression of the just, patriotic struggles of the peoples of Laos, south Viet Nam and other countries of the Far East.

The editorial goes on to point out that the Washington meeting displayed frantic hostility against the Chinese people and plotted new conspiracies against China.

Any unbiased person can clearly see whether it is U.S. imperialism or China which is carrying out aggression and threats in the Far East,

which is instigating war and undermining peace. China has not a single soldier stationed in any other country, nor has she installed a single military base abroad, the editorial goes on. But the U.S. maintains 390,000 troops in the Far East and the West Pacific areas, over 100 military and guided missile bases around China and two naval fleets in the Pacific, of which the 7th Fleet has remained in the Taiwan Straits for a long time to threaten China with war. Since September 1958, the U.S. has intruded into the territorial waters and air space of China on 162 occasions.

As for "subversion and menace" against the Asian countries, the editorial points out that it is precisely the U.S. and member states of its criminal tool SEATO that have tried by every conceivable means to subvert the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. It is likewise none other than the U.S. that flagrantly interferes in the internal affairs of Laos and Viet Nam and incites its minions to tear up the Geneva agreements and endanger peace in Indo-China.

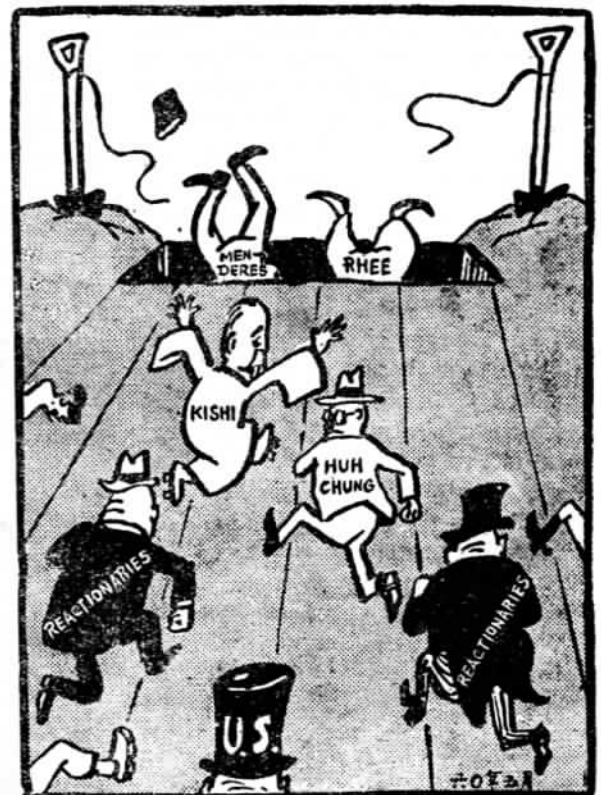
All these are undeniable facts. But the U.S. still prates that its aim is to "uphold the freedom and security" and help the "economic development" of the member states of SEATO. Let the facts explode this nonsense, let the peoples of Japan, south Korea and Turkey who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys expose these lies, says the editorial.

## U.S. War Preparations in South Viet Nam

Indian and Canadian delegates to the International Commission in Viet Nam have taken a very unjust stand on a number of important questions of safeguarding peace and implementing the Geneva agreements in Viet Nam in the commission's 10th ad interim report to the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (June 11).

On the question of the illegal existence of the U.S. "MAAG" (Military Assistance Advisory Group) in south Viet Nam, the Indian and Canadian delegates to the International Commission disregarded the repeated accusations made by the Viet Nam Democratic Republic and the firm opposition of the Polish delegate to the Commission, and passed a decision which supports the serious crimes of the violators of the Geneva agreements, Commentator points out. Today, "MAAG" in south Viet Nam has become the most effective tool of the U.S. in pursuing its war policy in Indo-China. Recently, U.S. imperialism, under the pretext of "replacing" former French military personnel, has been scheming to greatly expand the "MAAG." This is obviously another important step in its criminal plot to create international tension and provoke war in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, Commentator continues.

In the face of this situation, Indian and Canadian delegates to the International Commission blatantly accepted the pretence that the increase in U.S. military personnel is to "replace" former French military personnel who have long since been withdrawn, and therefore, does not violate Article 16 of the Geneva agreements on the cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam. There is, of course, absolutely



In a Big Hurry!

Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

no ground for such contention, Commentator declares. The Fourth Paragraph of the Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference and Article 16 of the Geneva agreements all prohibit the introduction into Viet Nam of foreign troops and military personnel as well as all reinforcements and additional military personnel. The Geneva agreements specifically provided for the eventual withdrawal of French troops and, in fact, they have already been withdrawn. Consequently there is no question whatsoever of "replacing" former French troops with U.S. military personnel, Commentator says. If the logic of the Indian side — U.S. military personnel had the right to "replace" the French colonialist troops already withdrawn from south Viet Nam — could stand, then what difference is there between this and the neo-colonialist argument advocated by the U.S. ruling circles for "filling

the vacuum"? Could it be said that the Geneva agreements were signed so that the U.S. colonial forces could take over France's old colonial status in south Viet Nam?

On the question of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's ruthless persecution of former resistance members and other patriots, the attitude of the Indian and Canadian delegates in the International Commission is also very unjust, Commentator points out. It is an open secret that the Ngo Dinh Diem clique enacted the so-called "Decree No. 10 of 1959" to co-ordinate with its "mopping up" operations against the patriots of south Viet Nam. In the one year and more since the Decree was promulgated the Ngo Dinh Diem clique has perpetrated unprecedentedly barbarous persecutions and massacres of former resistance members and patriots. But the Indian and Canadian

delegates asserted that the Decree had nothing to do with any provision of the Geneva agreements. Is it not clear that they are on the side of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, trying to absolve and whitewash its monstrous slaughter of former resistance fighters and patriots and its sabotage of the Geneva agreements and giving a "legal" semblance to the butchers in south Viet Nam?

The Chinese people have always been concerned with maintaining peace in Indo-China. We firmly oppose U.S. imperialism's plot to sabotage the Geneva agreements and prepare for a new war in south Viet Nam. We cannot but feel regret that the Indian and Canadian delegates, particularly that of India as Chairman of the International Commission, have taken such an unjust attitude which is obviously very unfavourable to peace in Viet Nam and Indo-China.

## 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.

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **SONG OF LIFE** An opera produced by the China Pingju Theatre. It describes the current blossoming out of people's communes in China's cities.  
June 14-20, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.  
(Watch for dates and places.)

### QUYI

▲ **THE FLYING PHOENIX** A new play produced by the Peking Quyí Company describing how the housewives in a Peking people's commune built a chemical plant from nothing.  
June 14 & 15, 7:30 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

### CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **WOODCUTTER LIU HAI** A dance drama adapted from a fairy tale and produced by the Hunan Folk Song and Dance Troupe. A kind-hearted young woodcutter, Liu Hai, one day meets a beautiful fairy while chopping on a hill. The fairy falls in love with him and asks to be his wife. She has a precious jewel on her and the devils on the hill plot to seize it. There is a fight between the devils and the young couple but the devils are defeated.  
June 14 & 15, 7:30 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

### BALLET

▲ **GISELLE** The famous classic of the ballet produced by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.  
June 14, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### THEATRE

▲ **THE LUCKY BRIDGE** A new play produced by the Drama Troupe of the P.L.A. tells how the spirit of the housewives changes after they join production in an urban people's commune.  
(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **LOYALTY TO THE PARTY** A play produced by the Hunan Drama Troupe. It describes the inner-Party struggle against Chen Tu-hsiu's opportunism which resulted in the Party suffering heavy losses.  
June 14, 7:30 p.m. Peking Theatre

▲ **PRELUDE TO THE EASTWARD MARCH** produced by the P.L.A.'s Cultural Troupe, this play describes how the Communist Party waged a vigorous struggle to rally the nation against the defeatists and splitters of national unity at a time when the reactionary Kuomintang clique was on the verge of capitulating to the Japanese invaders.  
June 14-20, 7:30 p.m. Shiyán Theatre

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG!** A play set in the early period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. It describes the inner-Party struggle against the capitulationist policy.  
June 14-16, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **TWO GENERATIONS OF SWIMMERS** A feature film in colour, produced by the Peking Film Studio, about the different fates of a father and son who are both good swimmers.  
June 17-20, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

June 14 & 15, Xin Zhong Guo, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre

▲ **THE IMMORTAL SEA EAGLES** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. A detachment of P.L.A. scouts on a coastal island, who, at the risk of their lives, successfully complete their task of mapping the positions of the K.M.T. reactionaries on an enemy-occupied island.  
June 17-20, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **STREAMS OF WATER, SONGS OF JOY** A feature film about peasants building their own hydro-electric station and the growth of technical experts among the peasantry. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.  
June 17-20, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre

▲ **THREE BUTTERFLIES** A puppet film in colour about the friendship of three butterflies caught in a storm. Produced by Shanghai Fine Arts Film Studio.  
June 16-19, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou

▲ **DRAWING LOTS FOR LIFE OR DEATH** A feature film jointly produced by the Haiyén Film Studio and the Hunan Opera Troupe. A general orders a magistrate to condemn a girl to death because his son is accidentally killed while harassing her with his attentions. A just magistrate determines to save her. His daughter and god-daughter offer to die in her place. They draw lots to decide who will make the sacrifice. The timely arrival of an honest governor saves the situation.  
June 17-20, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, etc. Open on June 17.

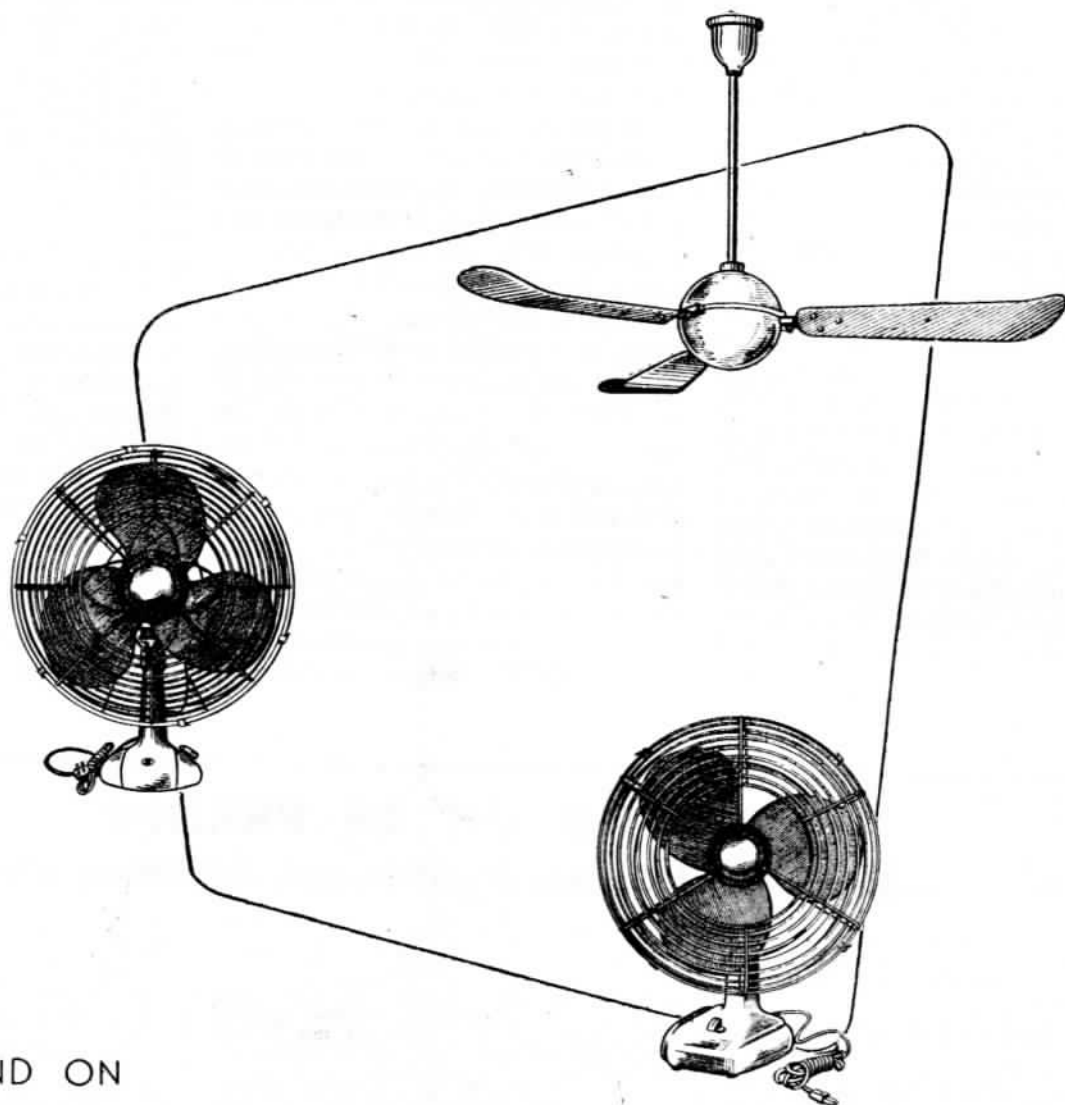
8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Palace Museum  
8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. At Beihai Park  
8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **CHINESE RAILWAY WORKERS' EXHIBITION** paintings, photos and graphic art. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

At Central Technical Hall, Ministry of Railways

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

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre



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