

PEKING REVIEW

31

August 2, 1960

Further Growth of Friendship Between Chinese and Cuban Peoples

Three agreements on trade, scientific and technical and cultural co-operation signed between Chinese and Cuban Governments (p. 6).

U.S. Steps Up Plan to Swallow Congo

Renmin Ribao editorials on recent developments in the Congo and China's full support to Congolese people's struggle (p. 10).

Cadres to the Front Line of Production

Traditional mass line leadership plays important role in propelling China's big leap (p. 14).

From Slavery to Socialism: Story of The Yi People

How the Yi people in Liangshan, a national minority, threw off slave system and stepped into socialism in a few short years (p. 17).

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	3
For More Iron and Steel; Fertilizers for Autumn Crops; Medical Service for the Communes; Congress of Literary and Art Workers Continues; Worker-Peasant Writers Come of Age	
ARTICLES	
Further Growth of Friendship Between Chinese and Cuban Peoples	6
Smooth Progress by Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee	8
Vice-Premier Chen Yi Receives Japanese Guests	9
Vice-Premier Chen Yi Receives Canadian Delegation	10
U.S. Steps Up Plan for Swallowing Congo — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	10
The Congo, People All Over the World Support You! — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	13
Cadres to the Front Line of Production — Tao Li-wen	14
The Yis Leap from Slavery to Socialism — Wang Wei-hsun	17
SPORTS, ART	22
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	24
Poland's Western Frontier In-violate; Smash U.S. Obstruction of Korea's Peaceful Unification; The Passing Show	
CHINA AND THE WORLD	26
Chinese Leaders Receive Latin American and African Guests; Chen Yi Replies to Pham Van Dong; Li Pao-hua on Polish Visit; Greet Second Congress of Martinique C.P.; In the Socialist World; Afghan Ensemble in Peking; Sino-Indian Officials Ad-journ Meetings	
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	27

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ROUND THE WEEK

For More Iron and Steel

Mining departments throughout the country are speeding up the technical transformation of the mines so as to produce more ores and coal for the nation's booming industries. Despite big increases in output this year, ores and coal are still lagging behind growing demands. The mines fully realize what a big responsibility rests on their shoulders. In addition to the normal increases in output under the state's economic plans, the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution has considerably raised the productive capacity of every branch of industry. This has contributed to the sharp rise in the demand for raw materials and fuel. The mines and all departments concerned are mobilizing their efforts to meet the mounting demands for their products so as to carry further this year's continued leap forward.

The demand for iron ore is particularly great. More iron ore means more iron and steel. Steel is the key lever of China's industrial economy. A big boost in the output of this vital metal will help the other industrial branches increase their output too.

As recent experience shows, there are enormous latent potentialities for an increase in iron ore output. Honan Province launched a campaign this year for the technical transformation of its mines. Centred on raising the output of iron ore, it is being carried out by both modern and indigenous methods. Within a few months, the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization rose tremendously. The results have been abundantly rewarding. The output of ores from January to May was three times that of the same period last year, while June saw a further rise in production. Now the province is tackling the job of putting all its mines on a technically modern basis in a planned way, shifting the emphasis from mine to mine in turn, but always centring on increasing the output of iron ore for the expanding iron and steel industry.

Other provinces are also doing their best to increase the supply of iron ore to the furnaces. In Anhwei Province, leading cadres have been working at the mines to help popularize innovations and find ways of boosting production. The province scored a notable success by overfulfilling its half-yearly quota for iron ore by 24 per cent one month ahead of schedule.

Chekiang Province reports similar success. It fulfilled its half-yearly ore quota 61 days ahead of time; by June 10 it had already produced 64 per cent of its annual ore quota. These achievements stem in large part from the pooled efforts of leading cadres and the rank and file in mechanizing or improving operations. In the first five months of this year, mines in various parts of the province introduced more than 10,000 innovations. A quarter of them were important ones; altogether they have greatly improved working conditions and raised production capacity.

Fertilizers for Autumn Crops

Kiangsu Province is setting the pace in producing more fertilizer and accumulating more manure for the autumn crops. A mass campaign is now in full swing in all parts of the province, with the people making chemical fertilizers by modern and indigenous methods, planting green manure on large tracts of land, making compost, breeding more pigs for more manure, and scooping silt from ponds to enrich the fields. Every possible method is being mobilized to get more fertilizer and manure to ensure a rich autumn harvest.

The Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture has played an invaluable role in helping to raise agricultural production. Water and fertilizer are written large on the list. A good and constant supply of water and fertilizer provided the material basis for the bumper harvests gathered over the past few years.



Taking Fertilizer to the Fields

Woodcut by Chou Yueh-ming

Since liberation, and particularly since the leap forward year of 1958, water conservancy works have been built on a considerable scale in the countryside. Now the rural communes are able to divert part of their attention to making overall plans in regard to fertilizer. A common saying among the peasants well illustrates the need: Whether we have a harvest or not depends on water; whether it's a rich or a poor one depends on fertilizer.

This is the background to the meeting recently held by the provincial Communist Party committee of Kiangsu to map out overall plans and call on the people in the province to do their best to get more fertilizer and manure for the crops.

The answer to the call has been quick and concrete. The growing of green manure—for instance—has been extended to more than 2.28 million *mu*, two and a half times as much as in the same period last year. At the same time, vigorous efforts have been made to produce chemical fertilizers. Large numbers of factories have been set up all over the province. Practically every commune and production brigade has its own works for making fertilizers by indigenous methods. By the end of June, they produced enough to give an average of ten *jin* to each *mu* of autumn crops.

An important aspect of the present drive for more manure in Kiangsu is

pig breeding. This kills two birds with one stone. More pigs mean more pork for the people. They also mean more manure for the crops—good, rich manure produced right on the spot.

Kiangsu has set the pace too in mapping out a preliminary plan for producing fertilizers and manure in the next two years. It is undertaking this work with the same vigour and zeal as it did in building water conservancy works. Putting the same go into all its activities, whether in growing green manure, cultivating crops, breeding pigs or running rural factories; it is out to give its autumn crops an abundant supply of fertilizer and manure and fulfil the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67) ahead of schedule.

Medical Service for the Communes

Answering the call to give every aid to agriculture, doctors, nurses, dieticians and child-care workers are going out to the rural areas in large numbers to place their knowledge at the service of the peasants, help improve their general health, train medical workers for the communes and raise the level of rural sanitation and hygiene as a whole.

Medical work in rural China has made great strides over the past few years. The establishment and growth

of the rural people's communes have put forward new demands. With collective production growing in scale and scope, sanitation, hygiene and welfare undertakings too took on a new importance and scale. Community dining-rooms, kindergartens, creches and other collective welfare undertakings are expanding continuously. How they are run directly affects the general health and well-being of the peasants and agricultural production. Then there is the battle to get a tighter grip on diseases impairing the health of the peasants and finally eradicate them. These are the tasks city medical workers have set out to tackle in co-operation with their rural colleagues as their aid to agriculture, which is the foundation for the growth of the national economy.

The better to press forward this effort, medical organizations in many cities have established direct contacts with their counterparts in the countryside. Twenty-four hospitals and medical institutions in Hofei, Anhwei Province, have sent more than 300 experienced doctors and nurses to 70 rural communes in the area. They have helped these communes train more than 500 junior medical workers. In addition, they have helped set up two schools and eight short-term training classes where hundreds of commune members are learning the rudiments of medical science.

Aid from city medical workers also takes the form of touring clinical teams. These have proved most effective. Shantung Province has sent more than 10,000 such teams to the front line of agricultural production. Each has about a dozen medical workers. They are touring the communes in various parts of the province; they set up clinical centres in the fields, and give medical aid and treatment right on the spot.

Szechuan Province in the southwest has done an especially good job in giving medical aid of various kinds to the rural areas. More than a hundred thousand medical workers have gone from its cities to support this drive. As a result of such unstinting aid, every commune in the province now has its own hospital or clinic. This network of health centres has made medical service easily available to the people in the province. Diseases for-

merly common in the villages, such as hook-worm and schistosomiasis, have been brought under control. The incidence of such infectious diseases as malaria has been greatly reduced. Not a few places are now free of infectious diseases; better health has helped the commune members to bring about a steady rise in agricultural production.

Congress of Literary and Art Workers Continues

The third national congress of China's literary and art workers which opened on July 22 continues its sessions. After hearing the message of greetings delivered on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council by Lu Ting-yi and Chou Yang's report on "The Road of Socialist Literature and Art" on the first day of the congress, delegates later gathered to hear messages of greetings from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League of China, the National Women's Federation and the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Mao Tun, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, delivered the second main report entitled "Reflect the Era of the Socialist Leap Forward, Promote the Leap Forward in the Socialist Era!" Mao Tun's report summarized the brilliant achievements in China's literary creative work in the past four years since the last council meeting of the Writers' Union and, like Chou Yang's, dealt with key problems of cultural activity in China today.

The delegates then broke up into small groups to discuss the speeches and reports which they had heard.

The discussions have ranged widely on and around many points—art at the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the cause of socialism; the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend; the integration of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism; critical assimilation of the cultural heritage, etc. Each group naturally approaches these questions not only in relation to the arts

in general but also in relation to its own particular art.

Delegates have had a very full programme: reports and discussions during the day and in the evenings film shows, ballets, plays and recitals. On July 23, they were received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Communist Party and government leaders. On the evening of the same day, they attended a reception given specially for them. Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders were there to welcome them and joined with them in the entertainments.

Towards the end of the week the various national organizations of writers, artists, musicians, theatre workers, cinema workers, etc. met separately to discuss their specific questions.

Worker-Peasant Writers Come of Age

The more than 2,000 delegates to the congress include quite a number of writers who have come to the fore from among the ranks of the workers and peasants. They are the talented products of the mass spare-time literary activities that have spread in the past few years to every nook and corner of the country.

The Communist Party has been giving the closest attention to the fostering of mass creative art activities, training talented men and women from among the masses, helping them raise their artistic skill and ideological level. The Chinese Writers' Union and its branches all over the country regularly organize meetings and forums for amateur writers, where they can swap experiences in creative writing. Professional writers lend a hand whenever possible, while literary periodicals give encouragement by publishing their works in special columns.

Now many of these worker and peasant writers have come of age. Their works are becoming increasingly popular among the people. Wang Lao-chiu from Shensi, a member of the presidium of the present national congress of literary and art workers, is one of the best-known peasant poets. His short poem *In Praise of Three*

Poor-Peasant Households is often recited. It runs:

This co-op was like the secret "lingchih" fungus.

Its tiny shoots had barely sprouted;

Chairman Mao watered it when the time was right,

It grew mountain-high overnight.

Now in his late sixties, Wang Lao-chiu is writing verse as well as ever he did.

The works of these worker and peasant writers are instinct with the spirit of the times. Themselves working and living at the roots of life itself, their works vividly reflect the heroic images of the people engaged in the stupendous task of building socialism in China. Hu Wan-chun, a steelworker in Shanghai, was semi-illiterate before liberation; today he is one of the country's promising young writers. Since 1958 he has written more than 80 short stories, features and sketches totalling more than 400,000 words. Two selections of his short stories have been published and have been warmly received by readers. The popular film *A Family of Steelworkers* is based on his scenario, his first attempt in this field.

Many peasant prose writers enjoy wide popularity. Liu Yung of Hunan Province is one. Formerly a shepherd, Liu became literate only after liberation. He has since written many short stories and poems. Li Mao-jung from Yunnan in southwest China is another well-known writer from among the peasants. His first novel *Men Long for Happiness and Trees Yearn for Spring* runs to 150,000 words. It tells about the life of peasants in the multi-national province of Yunnan and the way they set up farm co-ops in 1955. Published by the Writers' Publishing House, this novel has sold 50,000 copies since the beginning of the year.

Other well-known worker and peasant writers include the dock worker Huang Sheng-hsiao, the machine-building worker Fei Li-wen, the maintenance worker Tang Ke-hsin, the farmer Wang An-yu. . . . These are only a few of thousands of others who, fostered and guided by the Communist Party, have grown up and matured in the past few years to take their places among the best writers in the country.

Further Growth of Friendship Between Chinese and Cuban Peoples

THE friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples grows apace. It is expressed not only in the support which they give to each other in their struggle against their common enemy—U.S. imperialism, but also in their growing mutual assistance and co-operation in the economic and cultural fields. The agreements their representatives recently signed in Havana mark a further advance in their friendly relations.

Three Agreements Signed

On July 23, the Governments of Cuba and the People's Republic of China concluded a trade and payment agreement, an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation and an agreement on cultural co-operation. These agreements will be valid for five years.

Under the trade and payment agreement, China, over a period of five years, will purchase from Cuba 500,000 metric tons of sugar in each agreement year commencing from the date this agreement goes into force. Twenty per cent of the value of the sugar purchased in the first year will be paid for in transferable pounds sterling while the remaining 80 per cent as well as the value of goods other than sugar which may be purchased by China, will be paid for in goods. In the remaining four years, China will purchase sugar and other exports from Cuba while Cuba will purchase goods to an equivalent value from China.

The agreement stipulates that during the period of validity of this agreement the Government of the Chinese People's Republic will, within its possibility, supply the Cuban Government with equipment or complete sets of equipment required by Cuba on long-term credit. The specific items of equipment and the total amount of credit will be negotiated and agreed upon subsequently between the delegation sent by the Cuban Government to China and the Chinese Government.

According to the agreement, goods exported by China to Cuba will include machine tools, various types of machines, scientific research instruments, steel and chemical products, rice, flour, edible oil, clothes and other daily necessities. Cuban goods exported to China will include mineral ores, raw and refined sugar, salted cattle hides, heneguen fibre, tobacco, coffee, fruits, etc.

The agreement stipulates that both contracting parties agree reciprocally to grant each other unconditional most favoured nation treatment in regard to tariffs, consular fees and any other duties or taxes of any nature as may or might be applicable by reason of importation and exportation of goods as to the manner of their collection as well as the rules and formalities in connection with the clearing of the said goods at the customs.

A mixed commission will be set up by representatives of both countries to supervise fulfilment of the agreement,

and supplement or modify schedules of goods supplied by both sides. The commission will meet every year either in Havana or in Peking.

The agreement on scientific and technical co-operation provides that the two contracting parties shall take the necessary measures to initiate the development of scientific and technical co-operation in the fields of industry, architecture and construction, geology, mining, agriculture and communications. Both parties will strive to strengthen co-operation through exchanging technical data, experts, the granting of scholarships for universities and colleges, and organizing scientific and technical lectures.

The agreement on cultural co-operation provides that both contracting parties develop mutual co-operation in the fields of education, scientific and cultural activities as well as publicity. Both parties will exchange information and works regarding developments in the cultural field, individuals, scientific, technical, literary and artistic works, publications, films, etc. Special courses for the study of each other's languages, culture and literature will be set up at universities or other cultural organizations.

The trade and scientific and technical co-operation agreements were signed by Ernesto Guevara, President of the Cuban National Bank, for the Cuban Government, and Lu Hsu-chang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China. Cuban Foreign Minister *ad interim* Carlos Olivares and Chen Chung-ching, Secretary-General of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the People's Republic of China, signed the cultural agreement.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Guevara expressed satisfaction over the conclusion of the agreements and thanks for China's help to Cuba. He hoped that the friendly relations between the two peoples would become closer. In reply, Lu Hsu-chang said that the signing of the agreements marked the development of economic and cultural ties as well as the friendship between the two peoples. He thanked the Cuban side for its co-operation during the negotiations and expressed the hope that the agreements would be successfully implemented. He was confident that friendly relations between the two countries would develop still further in all aspects.

On the evening the agreements were signed, Prime Minister Fidel Castro received Lu Hsu-chang and Chen Chung-ching. Host and guests had a cordial talk.

"Renmin Ribao" Comments

The Chinese people warmly welcome these agreements and sincerely hail the steady growth of the friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (July 26).

Cuban Revolutionary Day Greeted

CHINA'S popular organizations last week warmly greeted July 26, Cuba's revolutionary anniversary, and expressed deep sympathy and resolute support for the courageous Cuban people. A message, signed by the China Peace Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China and the All-China Youth Federation, was dispatched to the July 26 commemorative meeting through the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples on the occasion of the International Day of Protest Against U.S. Imperialist Economic Aggression Against Cuba. The message declares that "the victory of the Cuban revolution and the resolute struggle carried out by the Cuban people in defence of their revolutionary gains have dealt powerful blows to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and expansion and have strengthened the confidence of the peoples in Latin America and the whole world in their struggle to oppose imperialist aggression, to strive for and uphold national independence and to safeguard world peace." The message concludes with an expression of confidence

that the awakened Cuban people developing the revolutionary spirit of the July 26 movement, will surely win final victory in their struggle against aggression and in defence of national independence.

The China-Latin America Friendship Association and the All-China Students' Federation also sent messages of greeting to the Cuban people in the same spirit congratulating the Cuban revolutionary anniversary.

Meanwhile, the Chinese press is giving great prominence to the rising movement of the Latin American peoples in support of the just struggle of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialism. Under such headlines as "Latin American Peoples Resolutely Back Their Cuban Brothers," national dailies feature reports on the tremendous demonstrations and meetings held in many Latin American cities expressing solidarity with Cuba. Slogans heard all over Latin America, such as: "Cuba yes, Yankees no!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Long live the unity of the Latin American peoples against imperialism!" are quoted and hailed in the press as militant expressions of the powerful solidarity of the Latin American peoples.

The Chinese and Cuban peoples have a profound friendship with each other, Commentator says. The Chinese people, he declares, look upon the victory of the Cuban revolution as their own, and firmly support the Cuban people's struggle to defend their revolution and oppose U.S. intervention. U.S. imperialism, in its efforts to antagonize China and isolate Cuba, has done all it can to hinder the growth of friendly relations between the Chinese and Cuban peoples. But those efforts have been in vain. In their struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism, the Chinese and Cuban peoples have steadily strengthened their friendship and solidarity. Friendly contacts between them have become increasingly frequent; they have formed economic ties and twice signed trade contracts. Now the two Governments have formally signed three important agreements. This shows that no force on earth can undermine the friendship between the two peoples, Commentator points out.

In spite of their different social systems, China and Cuba share the same tasks of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression, upholding their independence and developing their national economies. Therefore, they both need and are able to extend support and assistance to each other, Commentator continues.

Sino-Cuban trade is particularly significant at the present moment when U.S. imperialism is trying hard to hold down the Cuban people by cutting the Cuban sugar import quota and by other economic measures and threats, Commentator notes. This trade will help the Cuban people develop their national economy and frustrate U.S. imperialism's interventionist intrigues. By exporting mineral ores, raw materials and other products to China, Cuba will undoubtedly help China in its economic con-

struction. The spirit of mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries also finds expression in the provisions for reciprocal granting of most favoured nation treatment. This stands in sharpest contrast with the trade relations which U.S. imperialism establishes with other countries to benefit itself at the expense of others, Commentator notes.

Commentator states that the agreements on scientific, technical and cultural co-operation will not only promote the development of the two countries' economies, culture and science but also enhance the mutual understanding between the two peoples. There is no doubt that cultural exchange between the Chinese and Cuban peoples will become more frequent and extensive.

The Cuban people are faced with the serious threat of U.S. imperialist aggression, Commentator continues. U.S. ruling circles have used every despicable and vicious means of intervention in their attempts to strangle the Cuban revolution. Lately they are plotting more intensely to isolate and harass Cuba, to prepare the way for further intervention by open recourse to arms. They think that by withdrawing their economic "aid" and oil supplies to Cuba and ceasing to import Cuban sugar, they can so beset Cuba with difficulties as to bring the Cuban people to their knees. But the vicious imperialists have completely miscalculated, declares Commentator. "The Cuban people have friends all over the world. Standing firmly on their side are not only the other peoples of Latin America, but also the peoples of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving peoples of the world. Supported by people in all parts of the world, the Cuban people will surely be able to overcome all the difficulties put in their way by U.S. imperialism and thwart all U.S. imperialist acts of aggression," Commentator concludes.

Smooth Progress by Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee

THE Second Session of the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee has been meeting in Peking since July 26. A friendly and sincere atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks. The two sides have already reached agreement on many questions and preliminary views have been exchanged on the drafting of a Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty.

Premier Chou En-lai personally received the Burmese delegation on its arrival in Peking. He warmly welcomed Brigadier-General Aung Gyi and other Burmese representatives at a banquet in their honour. We greet you with feeling as warm as our summers here, he said, and expressed confidence that with common effort by both parties the session would surely be a success.

At a banquet for the Burmese guests, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that since the founding of the Joint Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee in Rangoon at the end of June and the convening of the first session, not a few important and complicated questions have been smoothly settled; thus a big step has been taken towards the early signing of a boundary treaty and final, overall settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. This deserves congratulations, he declared.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: The Chinese and Burmese peoples are not only friendly neighbours, but close *Pauk Phaws* (kinsmen). Our two countries jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence under the guidance of which we have for years maintained friendly relations. Particularly since the beginning of this year, friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries have made further satisfactory and rapid progress as a result of the mutual visits of their Premiers and the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Agreement on the Question of the Boundary.

He added: Now thousands of survey workers from the two countries are setting out to survey the borders. As the boundary question is being resolved and a boundary of peace and friendship established, we can look forward to a new stage in the friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries. Not only does this conform to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but makes a tremendous contribution to strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi noted that the steady progress in the friendly and co-operative relations between China

and Burma was due to the many years of effort by the two Governments and their leaders. He said: Facts have eloquently proved that it is entirely possible to settle even such complicated international issues as boundary questions through peaceful negotiations, so long as the governments and leaders of the countries concerned attach importance to the fundamental interests of the friendship between the two countries, and work in the spirit of friendly co-operation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued that since the arrival in Peking of the Burmese delegation to the Joint Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee, agreement satisfactory to both parties on key questions under discussion at the current session had been reached. He expressed the conviction that guided by the above-mentioned spirit and principles and with the full support of the two Governments, the current session will, like the first one, smoothly complete its tasks.

Brigadier-General Aung Gyi in his speech said that the Second Session of the Joint Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee now being held in Peking had proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and, as a result of the friendliness and sincerity shown by both parties during the talks, the key questions scheduled to be discussed at the session had been solved in a very short time. He said that he was confident that a draft for the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty would have been drawn up before the Burmese delegation's departure for home.

Brigadier-General Aung Gyi said: The world is amazed that we have been able to settle the boundary question left over from history with such dispatch and in so brief a time. Some doubted whether we could settle the question at all. Now we have proved to these countries and people that if both sides have confidence in each other and abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, boundary questions can be settled by this method.

He continued: If anyone doubts the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, then we prove the greatness and profoundness of their value with such talks. Therefore I suggest to all peace-loving countries in the world that if any issue exists between them, they should, like us, adopt the principles of forbearance, sincerity, mutual understanding and mutual concession, and their differences will be settled and a successful result achieved.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Receives Japanese Guests

VICE-PREMIER Chen Yi on July 26 received the visiting delegation of the Japanese "China Research Institute" headed by Yoshitaro Hirano, the delegation of the All-Japan Federation of Metal Miners' Unions headed by Masaharu Sawada, the delegation of the Japanese National Relief Association headed by Mituo Okamoto, and the Fishery Workers' Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association headed by Chizuku Kasahara.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended a warm welcome to the Japanese guests. He pointed out that the Japanese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism is a major world-shaking event and a source of great inspiration to the peace-loving people of the world. The Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people's just struggle. China and Japan are separated only by a stretch of sea. The two peoples should be on friendly terms for all times. Sino-Japanese friendship is one of the important factors for world peace.

The Vice-Premier stated that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan; over a long period of time it has bullied both peoples. It has set up military bases in Japan's Okinawa and occupied China's territory of Taiwan. To oppose U.S. imperialism is therefore the common interest and militant task of the two peoples. U.S. imperialism is extremely isolated in the world. By setting up over 200 military bases abroad, it is stirring up unrest all over the world. U.S. imperialism is discredited throughout the world and people everywhere oppose it. It is sitting on top of a volcano.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that China loves peace. We stand for peaceful coexistence among countries of the world with different social systems. However, U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression must be firmly opposed and U.S. imperialism must withdraw from its more than 200 military bases abroad. U.S. imperialism must absolutely not be appeased. The more it is appeased, the greater becomes its ambition and appetite for aggression. Only by resolute struggle against it, by teaching it a lesson or two, will U.S. imperialism be compelled to sober up a bit so that it will not dare to wreck peaceful coexistence. The struggles of the Japanese, Turkish, south Korean and Cuban peoples have all demonstrated that U.S. imperialism can be opposed.

The Vice-Premier sharply condemned the imperialists for shamelessly fabricating the slander that the Japanese

people's just struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and U.S. military bases was "instigated" by China. He said that the great Japanese people cannot be "instigated" by anyone, they will act of their own accord. The Chinese people are fully occupied with their own affairs, they are not to be instigated by others, nor will they ever instigate others. In fact, it is precisely the forcible and illegal passage of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance by U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries and the setting up of military bases in Japan by U.S. imperialism that aroused the discontent of the Japanese people who, driven to a point beyond toleration, have been compelled to stand up and fight. The question is really very simple and will be half-solved once U.S. military bases on Okinawa are evacuated and the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance abrogated. Hence, it should be put this way: It is U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries who have "instigated" the Japanese people who are compelled to stand up and struggle.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: We hope that the Chinese and Japanese peoples will live on friendly terms. We support the Japanese people's struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty and against U.S. military bases in Japan. The peoples of China and Japan should support each other, exchange experiences and learn from each other.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi added: The Chinese people differentiate between the American people and U.S. imperialism and are willing to be on friendly terms with the peace-loving American people. We would also like to see the Japanese people on friendly terms with the American people.

The heads of the visiting Japanese delegations also spoke. They warmly thanked the Chinese people for their support for the Japanese people's just struggle. They pointed out that the victory secured by the Japanese people's struggle is great but only a preliminary victory. The Japanese people are determined to persist in their struggle and continue to firmly oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, firmly oppose U.S. military bases and demand the establishment of friendly relations with China. The Japanese guests also extended best wishes for the unity of the peoples of Japan and China in their struggle against their common enemy—U.S. imperialism.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Receives Canadian Delegation

ON July 25, Vice-Premier Chen Yi received a visiting delegation from Canada. It is composed of members of the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and headed by William Irvine, member of its National Executive Council and member of the World Peace Council. They engaged in friendly talks.

William Irvine said that he was amazed by the rapid progress made by China. He added: "The Chinese nation loves peace and wishes to live peacefully with all nations in the world. China does not grab from others, nor will she allow others to grab from her."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the Chinese people are concentrating all their efforts on building their country. They require a peaceful international environment to carry on construction. At the same time they wish to see all nations of the world become prosperous. China has consistently advocated peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems and has made unremitting efforts in this respect.

However, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said, we stand resolutely opposed to the policies of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism. Till this day it still occupies our sacred territory of Taiwan; it has set up over 200 military bases all over the world and rides roughshod everywhere. The people of the whole world must firmly resist and strongly condemn the policies of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism and make it feel the powerful strength

of the world's people so that it will not dare unleash war. Only thus is it possible to ensure lasting peace in the world.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi justly and strongly refuted the shameful slanders labelling China as "warlike." He said that China is not warlike. China holds that all international disputes should be settled through peaceful negotiation and not by resort to armed force. But U.S. imperialism is too unreasonable and outrageous and is stirring up unrest throughout the world. It is the inherently bellicose U.S. imperialism that should be condemned, not the peace-loving Chinese people. China is the wronged party, she has never wronged others. The Chinese people are friendly to the people of the United States, just as the latter are friendly to the Chinese people. We are willing to develop friendly relations with all nations, including Canada.

During the reception, members of the Canadian delegation including Mildred Peterson, Byron Tanner, Harold Bronson, Roy Peterson and William Stevens spoke of the impressions of their visit in China. All expressed surprise at China's construction and said that the Chinese people are doing "good work for humanity." William Irvine said that China is a great country and the Chinese people and Canadian people are brothers; the Chinese people are doing a tremendous job and what they are trying to do they will achieve. Vice-Premier Chen Yi thanked the Canadian visitors for their friendly comments.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

U.S. Steps Up Plan for Swallowing Congo

Following is the translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on July 29.—Ed.

EVER since the Belgian colonialists launched their armed aggression against the Congo, the other imperialist countries headed by the United States have been doing their best to support the Belgian army of aggression in its bloody attack on the Congolese people, while on the other hand taking various steps and engineering all manner of intrigues to get into the Congo and seize this opportunity to grab spheres of influence there.

The aggressive, predatory nature of imperialism has been most nakedly exposed this time in the Congo. The Belgian colonialists, immediately after allowing the Congo

to become "independent," cooked up pretexts and launched large-scale armed attacks on the Congo. Belgian troops have occupied 25 key areas in the Congo. This fact is another eloquent proof that the colonialists will not withdraw from their colonies of their own accord. The moment the Congolese people demanded real independence, the colonialists resorted to suppression by violence. All imperialist countries, be it the United States, Britain, France or West Germany, despite the fact that irreconcilable contradictions exist between them in their fight for colonial interests, are at one in their hostility to the national independence movements in the Congo and other African countries. This is because all these imperialist countries possess huge colonial interests in the Congo and all seek to expand their colonial influences

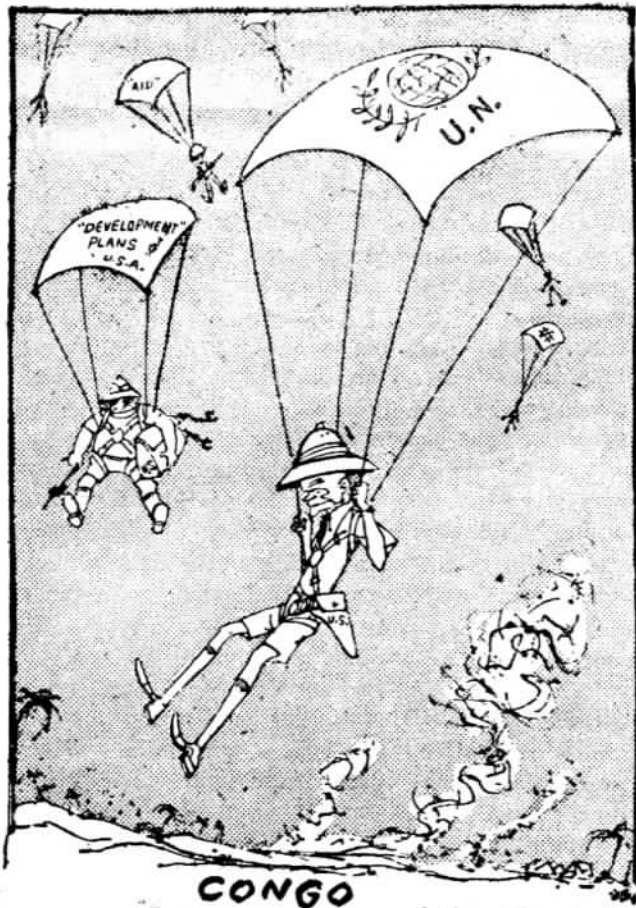
there in order to plunder the rich Congolese resources on a still larger scale. The Congo is a country rich in mineral resources, particularly in strategic raw materials. Although it has declared independence, its economy is still entirely controlled by foreign monopoly capital, above all, by Belgian monopoly capital. The total Belgian investment in the Congo is estimated at more than 3,000 million dollars. After the Second World War, U.S. monopoly capital has actively penetrated into the Congo and now its investment there is estimated at 600 million dollars, next only to Belgium's. The U.S. has almost monopolized all the Congo's exports of strategic raw materials. More than 90 per cent of the uranium ores and all the cobalt ores exported by the Congo are shipped to the United States. Britain and France also possess colonial interests in the Congo. The United Mining Company, one of the biggest international monopoly capital trusts exploiting non-ferrous metals and rare minerals, which controls Katanga, the richest province in the Congo, is a centre of rivalry among the monopoly capitalists of Belgian, U.S., British and French imperialism. The Rockefeller group in the United States and the group of British financiers interested in Africa all take active part in the frantic economic plunder of the Congo. Even West Germany is getting a share there through its loans to Belgium. Because of the Congo's important strategic position in Africa, the United States, through the NATO bloc, has long ago penetrated into the Congo; it has controlled 46 airfields and two naval bases there and taken the Congo as a rear stronghold for attacks on the socialist countries and a springboard for aggression against the other African colonies. At the same time, the imperialist countries headed by the United States are extremely afraid that the Congolese people's anti-colonial struggle will start a "chain reaction" among the African colonial peoples. This is the fundamental reason why the imperialist countries headed by the United States have so promptly taken joint action in bloody suppression of the Congolese people's struggle. The events in the Congo thus serve as a striking reminder to the African peoples that imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is their sworn enemy. No oppressed nation should entertain any unrealistic illusions about imperialism, least of all U.S. imperialism.

SINCE the very start of Belgium's armed aggression against the Congo, the U.S. ruling circles have taken the side of the Belgian aggressors. The Belgian aggression is a crime so obvious that the people of the world all indignantly condemn these acts of aggression and sabotage of peace. But in its very first reaction, the U.S. State Department misrepresented the situation as a "break-down of law and order at various places in the Congo" and said that there was need for "protection of lives of residents" by the United States "by whatever means are appropriate." Following this, the United States has brazenly deployed its military forces to threaten and bully the Congolese people. The propaganda machines of U.S. imperialism have been in full blast during the recent period, slandering and attacking the Congolese people with such vicious calumnies as "excesses," "anarchy," "lack of discipline" and "anti-European terror." In the eyes of the U.S. imperialists, the aggression started by the Belgian colonialists is "just" whereas the resistance

to aggression put up by the Congolese people is a "crime deserving the heaviest punishment." By their stand on the Congolese issue, the U.S. imperialists have once again thoroughly revealed their gangster features.

Under the cover of the name of the United Nations, U.S. imperialism is now actually working hand in glove with the Belgian colonialists in the dirty crime of jointly suppressing the Congolese people. Henry C. Lodge, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, has long since expressed reservations over the U.N. demand for the withdrawal of Belgian troops. And the special representative of the U.N. Secretary-General in the Congo, Ralph J. Bunche, an American, has openly announced that the tasks of the U.N. forces dispatched to the Congo are to "assist" in the restoration of "order" and "assume responsibility for ensuring law and order" in the Congo. Here Bunche dared not mention clearly who is to be "assisted" in the "restoration of order," the Congo or Belgium? And whose "law and order" is to be "ensured," the Congo's or the imperialists'? These questions are easily answered in the light of a number of facts. In the name of the United Nations, Bunche, an American, has in these days accelerated the occupation by some U.N. forces of the barracks of the Congolese troops and the latter's disarming. Wherever the Congolese troops resisted the aggressors most resolutely, repeatedly defeating the aggressive Belgian troops and leaving them no room for occupation, Bunche has sent in some U.N. troops and disarmed the Congolese troops. How about the aggressive Belgian troops? Far from being disarmed, not a single man of them has been withdrawn from the Congo. What's more, their numbers have continuously increased. Since the entry of U.N. forces into the Congo, the number of the aggressive Belgian troops has risen from more than 6,000 to 10,000. Like the American Bunche, the Belgian Government is also clamouring that the task of the U.N. is to "maintain" so-called "order" in the Congo and "ensure" the "security" of the Belgians and Europeans. It has even urged the United Nations to "step up" its action in the Congo. Please look, isn't it a fact that the U.S. imperialists, using the name of the United Nations as a cover, are daily intensifying their efforts in collusion with the Belgian colonialists to suppress the just and patriotic struggle of the Congolese people?

THE ultimate aim of U.S. imperialism's intrigue of intervention in the Congo is of course not for the colonial interests of Belgium, but rather to realize step by step the aggressive plan for the United States alone to swallow up the Congo. Even before the United Nations formally discussed the question of the Congo, Bunche, an American, had already gone to the Congo under the name of U.N. representative and engaged in scheming activities. U.S. ambassador to the Congo Timberlake also became very active seeking an opportunity for the penetration of U.S. colonialist influences into the Congo. Bunche and Timberlake jointly worked out secret plots in Leopoldville. The facts have now shown increasingly clearly that U.S. imperialism is stepping up the execution of the plot to swallow up the Congo. Under cover of the banner of the United Nations, the United States has already, under various pretexts, illegally introduced a group of military



U.S. Neo-colonialists in Action Cartoon by Fang Cheng

personnel into the Congo. Meanwhile, a representative of Wall Street monopoly capital and chairman of the board of directors of the Congo International Management Corporation, Detwiler, has disclosed that the U.S. monopoly capital clique is now imposing on the Congo an enslaving agreement to control the economy of the country for 50 years. Detwiler openly declared that within 50 years, the "Western bloc" would invest 2,000 million U.S. dollars in the Congo for purposes of plunder. And representatives of U.S. monopoly capital would "assume the role of advisors" in the Congolese Government. This fully reveals the aggressive ambitions of the U.S. neo-colonialists for exclusive domination in the Congo.

In resorting to this set of tactics against the Congo, the United States has utterly exposed its policy of aggression against Africa. Since the Second World War, U.S. imperialism has sought by every possible means to get its influences into Africa so as to replace those old-brand colonial powers. In a report entitled "The United States Foreign Policy in Africa" published by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is openly stated that U.S. imperialism has made expansion into Africa an important part of its foreign affairs. This report makes no secret of the fact that in Africa "greater opportunities for profitable operations exist than have been realized." It does its utmost to advocate infiltration into Africa by a series of means including investments, "aid," political inveiglement and cultural aggression, gradually replacing the old colonial rule of the former old-brand colonialist powers by the rule of U.S. neo-colonialism. This is the so-called

"filling the vacuum" policy of the United States. On the Congo question, officials of the U.S. State Department are harping on the tune that unless this "vacuum is filled quickly" by the United States, the results in the Congo "would be total disintegration and collapse." The U.S. propaganda machines have come out with the loudest outbursts that no independent African countries can stand on their own feet and that they have to rely on the United States if they want "independence." In a dispatch on July 17, the Associated Press went so far as to say brazenly that "without white men," every one of these new African countries which "are members of U.N. will disintegrate at once." Such typical colonialist fallacies are only designed to justify U.S. intervention against the Congo and other newly independent African states.

ON the other hand, however, U.S. imperialism cannot but take into account the strong anti-colonialist sentiments of the African peoples. Therefore, apart from being ready to intervene directly against the African national independence movement at any time, the U.S. ruling circles have also employed more cunning, neo-colonialist tactics in order to penetrate into the newly independent countries of Africa. Its present intervention in the Congo in the name of the United Nations is an application of these neo-colonialist tactics. The July 22 issue of the *New York Herald Tribune* carried an article by Walter Lippmann, spokesman of U.S. imperialism, which openly advocated as a "clever policy" the use by the United States of the United Nations to "fill the vacuum" in the Congo, which it said is one of "the richest and largest and most tempting underdeveloped territories in the world." This obviously is an extremely sinister and vicious tactic. Please listen to what the *New York Herald Tribune* has to say. It wrote: "The dispatch of American troops to the Congo would have the most fearful repercussions. Throughout Africa and the rest of the world such an action could only mean a return to the old use of naked power by the white man against the black." So that's it. Using the white man directly "against the black" has been an "old" method of colonialism. In order that their ferocious imperialist features may not be fully exposed, the U.S. neo-colonialists need new variations of the old tricks; they are practising the "new methods" of divide and rule in Africa and "using Africans to fight against Africans" there. This is exactly a duplicate of the vicious intrigue of "using Asians to fight against Asians" which U.S. imperialism has all along practised in Asia. Today, U.S. imperialism uses these "new tactics" to deal with the Congolese people; tomorrow it may use the same vicious tactics to deal with the other African countries. The *Washington Post* published an editorial on July 23, openly clamouring for intervention in all the newly independent African countries. It wrote that with any new nations coming into being in Africa, "other delicate situations" calling for the dispatch of forces may be expected, "and the United Nations must be free to meet such demands." Therefore, it is quite obvious that the intervention and attack on the independence of the Congo by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States is in effect an intervention and attack on the peoples of the various African countries. One should not fail to

see that in future there is always the danger that imperialism will invoke the precedent of intervention in the Congo to carry out joint intervention against other independent African countries. The President of the Republic of Guinea Sekou Toure was right when he said that the intervention in the Congo must be regarded as imperialist intervention against all the peace-loving countries in Africa. All the African peoples understand that confronted with the serious threat posed by the U.S. neo-colonialists, it is more necessary than ever before for them to strengthen their unity, their mutual sympathy and support in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

TODAY, the patriotic Congolese troops and broad masses of people are still carrying on a heroic struggle on their sacred soil against colonialism and in defence of their Republic. Under the impact of the Congolese people's struggle, the peoples in such colonies as Rhodesia, Kenya, Angola and Ruanda-Urundi are breaking through imperialist suppression and bringing their fight against

colonial rule to a new height. There is no doubt that in their anti-colonialist struggle, the peoples of the Congo and other African countries will be further steeled and will see more clearly the true colours of imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular. They will learn a profound lesson from the collusion between the Belgian colonialists and U.S. imperialism and the diverse activities of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in the name of the United Nations. From their own experience, they will get an ever deeper understanding of the truth that in order to attain real national independence, they must discard all illusions about imperialism and rely closely on the solidarity of the masses of people themselves and on their resolute struggle. The joint intervention in the Congo by the imperialist countries headed by the United States and the insistence of the Belgian colonial troops on armed occupation of Congolese territory will serve to bring this truth further home to the Congolese and other African peoples. With their heightened political consciousness, the peoples of the Congo and other African countries will be unconquerable in the face of imperialism, however ferocious it may be!

The Congo, People All Over the World Support You!

Following are excerpts from another editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on July 30. — Ed.

TODAY, July 30, is "Congo Day" as proclaimed by the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. Designating this day, the secretariat declared: "Congo Day" will be observed simultaneously in Asian and African countries to express the support of the Asian and African peoples for the struggle waged by their Congolese brothers to defend their newly won independence. The Chinese people have responded warmly to this magnificent call. With deepest feeling, they listen to the uproar emanating from the anti-colonialist battle on the Congo River and watch the sacred struggle waged by its dauntless sons and daughters in defence of the independence of their motherland. Several days ago, a mass rally in support of the Congolese people's just struggle attended by 10,000 people was held in our capital, Peking. The Chinese Government also issued a solemn statement conveying the profound sympathy and resolute support of the 650 million Chinese people for their heroic Congolese brothers. The Chinese people pay high tribute to the valiant Congolese people.

Although the Belgian army of aggression is supported by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and although the aggressors have used aeroplanes and even rockets, the Congolese troops and the broad masses of people stand together in heroic resistance, and in many areas have successfully repulsed the attacks of the aggressive Belgian troops. Since U.S. imperialism commenced its intervention in the Congo under the flag of

the United Nations, the patriotic troops and people of the Congo have maintained vigilance against the interventionist intrigues of imperialism headed by the United States. Some U.N. troops under the control of Ralph Bunche, an American, have occupied Matadi, Thysville and other important areas which had been defended steadfastly by the Congolese troops, and are everywhere disarming the Congolese troops. But in both Matadi and Luluabourg a part of the patriotic Congolese troops refused to lay down their arms, and are still fighting on. Particularly in the Eastern Province, the Congolese troops are still maintaining vigilance; they have disarmed all the colonialists there, and are ready to resist the attack of the Belgian army of aggression at any time. In the face of Belgian armed aggression and intervention by imperialism headed by the United States, the Congolese people are persisting in their heroic struggle in defence of their motherland.

The imperialists think that the use of force can cow the Congolese people into submission and conquer the Congolese nation. However, both historical experience and present reality will shatter this imperialist dream. For 80 years, the Belgian colonialists depended on armed force to practise and maintain their ruthless and tyrannical rule in the Congo, and decimated the Congolese population by half. But the result was that they not only failed to subdue the Congolese nation but implanted more deeply the seeds of hatred of colonialists in the consciousness of the Congolese people, roused their fighting will to resist colonialist rule and strive for national independence. Eventually after protracted and stubborn

struggles, the birth of the Republic of Congo was proclaimed. Today, the strength of the Congo's national liberation movement is much greater than before the birth of the Republic. Since the Belgian colonialists in the past could not subjugate the Congolese people with fire and sword, it is all the more inconceivable that today the Belgian colonialists and the imperialist bloc headed by the United States could succeed by the use of armed force in destroying the will of the Congolese people to defend the existence of the Republic and demand genuine independence. The masses of people are the decisive factor in all undertakings. Under no circumstances will the awakened Congolese people allow the imperialists to trample on their right to independence and dismember the territory of the Congo. We can see that even in the Congo province of Katanga where imperialism through its agents is instigating splitting

manoeuvres, the people are now fighting this imperialist divisive conspiracy together with the people throughout the Congo. Moise Tshombe, agent of imperialism, went so far as to proclaim a ban in Elisabethville on public gathering of more than five persons. This is by no means evidence of the strength of imperialism and its agents; on the contrary it demonstrates that imperialism and its agents in Katanga fear the just strength of the masses.

The cause of the Congolese people in opposing colonialism and defending the independence of their motherland is a just one, which has the sympathy and support of all progressive mankind. Congolese brothers, struggle valiantly! The Soviet people, the Chinese people and the peoples of other socialist countries support you. Congolese brothers, struggle heroically! The Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the peace-loving people throughout the world all support you.

Method of Leadership

Cadres to the Front Line of Production

by TAO LI-WEN

THE mass line, that helps cement the flesh and blood relationship between the revolutionary cadres and the people, was made into a fine tradition of the Chinese Communist Party in its very early days under Chairman Mao Tse-tung's leadership. In those days when the Chinese Red Army pitted its spears and worn rifles against the outnumbering, far better equipped Kuomintang troops—and won, the Party leadership was there, right in the front line, in the thick of the struggle; fighting, working, studying things at first hand, helping those most concerned solve the problems that arose, pooling, summing up experience, mobilizing the masses and charting the course of action.

Front Line Work

Today that revolutionary tradition is still being developed; in the new conditions of socialist construction the method of leadership based on the mass line is playing the same great role it did in the early revolutionary wars. Today in industry and agriculture men and women from all ranks of leadership are carrying their offices into the front line of production—the workshops, pits, construction sites and fields. Living and working among the people, they tackle production problems on the spot as they crop up; they see to it that problems of the well-being of the masses are promptly dealt with. This is not only a direct help to the work; it is a constant source of inspiration to the masses; it maintains morale at high level; it keeps the leadership on its toes. It is the generator of a force that helps to keep the big leap going non-stop.

Up in Anshan, China's premier steel centre, if you want to find Yang Shih-chieh, first secretary of the Anshan municipal committee of the Communist Party, you won't be surprised to find him at the open hearths working as a furnaceman, plugging the tapping hole, fettling or sweeping the floor. . . . In the battle for steel he takes a field command. Like him, Yuan Chen, Party secretary and manager of the iron and steel works, personally tackles problems at the open hearths in the No. 1 Steel Plant. Together with the furnace crew, he successfully tackled a series of key problems in furnace maintenance and considerably shortened smelting time. In the iron smelting plant, output from the new No. 10 blast furnace rose so rapidly that a snag developed: the interval between tappings was so reduced that the furnacemen scarcely had time to prepare the runners properly. To avoid accidents the blast had to be reduced at times, holding back a further rise in output. Apprised of the problem, Sung Lu-yuan, secretary of the plant's Party committee, donned overalls and goggles, took up a crowbar and went to work together with the crew. Coming to grips with the problem on the spot he was able to help solve it by improving the technique of making the runners and so made it possible to increase the smelting intensity still more. As a result, the No. 10 furnace became one of the most efficient in the country.

At Anshan today, leading cadres can be found giving personal guidance at every key production site. The results are impressive. By June 30, the works overfulfilled the half year target for steel production, registering a more than 20 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

This is only one example of what is happening generally on the industrial front and on the agricultural front too. In Kwangtung Province tens of thousands of leading cadres have gone down to the grass roots. Here they put into practice the "si tong" the "four togethers," eat together, live together, work together and consult together with the peasant masses. This has enabled them to give much more effective leadership. Collecting fertilizer together with commune members, Kuo Chun, first secretary of the Wenchang County (Hainan Island) committee of the Communist Party, discovered that the commune did not have sufficient fertilizer for its late rice crop, while large quantities of straw were lying around unused. Taking up his suggestion to turn the straw into fertilizer the commune prepared more than one million *dan* of straw fertilizer within a few days.

In Honan Province, 100,000 cadres, including six secretaries of the Party's provincial committee and some 600 high-ranking personnel, have gone to the production front lines. Here they are acting as ordinary workers as well as commanders in anti-drought and steel production campaigns, helping to boost output.

In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in the northwest, 130,000 cadres have gone to work in the people's communes. Taking part in actual production, and eating in the community dining-rooms, they were able to help improve the work in both. Wherever the working and living conditions are most difficult, leading cadres can be found giving effective help to make improvements.

New Methods Evolved

The mass line method of work, which helped bring one victory after another to the Chinese people in their revolution and construction, has been further developed since 1958 in the course of the big leap forward. One of the new methods evolved is the cultivation of "experimental plots." It originated in Hungan County, Hupeh Province, where the leading cadres in conjunction with experienced farm hands and agro-technicians, began to cultivate small plots as their "experimental farms." By so doing, they were enabled to solve several key problems in boosting production: their successful method of work was then summed up and popularized. This new form of active leadership was soon taken up by cadres throughout the country not only in agriculture but also in all other fields of endeavour.

Another new development is the "on-the-spot conference." During the big leap, conferences which used to be held in the capital or other urban centres were moved to the various local regions, generally to outstanding centres of production, on the farms or in specific enterprises. Delegates to on-the-spot conferences not only



To the Fields — Production's Front Line

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Fang Chi-chung

discuss the matter on hand but see for themselves how things are actually done. Getting to the very source of production, brings them closer to reality and to the masses. They discuss and solve the problems at issue in production together with the masses and sum up and popularize the experience gained.

There are other new methods of proved value embracing the whole body of experience now gained of cadres taking part in productive labour, of the rank and file participating in management campaigns to reform outmoded rules and regulations, and "three-in-one co-operation" of leading cadres, technicians and the rank and file when in a closely co-ordinated joint effort focused on a single problem; the leading cadres do the organizing and political work, the technicians bring their technical and theoretical knowledge to bear, and the workers contribute their invaluable practical experience. Such combined efforts generally produce very satisfactory results. Many important technical innovations have been made this way.

All these methods helping to bring cadres closer to actual production and the masses are playing an important role in keeping the big leap forward rolling.

Down-to-Earth Leadership

With events moving as fast as they do today as the big leap roars ahead, concrete, efficient, down-to-earth leadership was never more necessary. More and more cadres are finding that ordinary office work is not enough if they don't want to lag behind the demands of fast expanding production. Some novel methods have therefore

been devised to take the office to the job, so that the administrator can keep his finger on the pulse of the work, study the situation at first hand and make concrete, timely arrangements to tackle new situations and problems as they arise.

The administration at the Yutienpao Coal Mine in Chungking, for example, has set up a "production office" underground right in the mine staffed by dispatchers, supply, maintenance and medical personnel and led by the director of the shaft himself. It works round the clock in three shifts. An underground storage depot has also been established. The timely and effective leadership so maintained has been an important element in the sustained growth of output.

This underground front line command post developed out of the cadres' experience with the "experimental plot" idea. Leading mine cadres had been taking a direct part in production and also cultivated "experimental plots" and this gave results, but they still spent most of their time above ground and it was there that they dealt with most of the problems. The new setup enables them to keep constantly in close touch with production and the rank and file. It can deal with most problems with dispatch. Thus, when an electric conveyor blew a fuse in January before the production office was established, it took 90 minutes to get spares and a repairman from above ground to put things to rights. With personnel from all the operational departments there at hand in the shaft, this kind of repair job is now being done in a few minutes.

The "Two-Five System"

In the rural areas, a new system known as the "two-five system" is being rapidly popularized throughout the country. Initiated by the Wuchiao County (Hopei Province) committee of the Communist Party, this system provides for the leading cadres of the county, people's commune and communal district Party organizations spending two days a week holding their meetings, inspecting work and studying political theory and Party policies; during the other five days, they go to the production teams, take part in field labour and give personal guidance. This system combines the experience of the "experimental plot," the "on-the-spot conference," and cadres taking part in productive labour, etc.; it enriches, elaborates and systematizes this experience; it makes it possible for the cadres to be at the front line most of the time. When in the field, cadres inspect work in the early morning, do field labour together with the masses throughout the working day, and in the evening help production team leaders make arrangements for the next day's work. In this way they not only take part in production but also give leadership to it. They have become close friends of the commune members, are warmly praised by them and generally improved their method of leadership. As a result there was a tremendous new upsurge in production.

The "two-five system" is also an effective way of implementing the mass line principle of "coming from the masses and going back to the masses." After their five days of field work, the cadres go back to the leading organs, sum up the experience gained and study ways

and means of putting Party policies into operation. When they go back to the production front, they are able to give still more effective leadership.

Revolutionary Cadres

Such things can be done because these leaders are revolutionary cadres who come from the people and pledge themselves to serve the people. Educated by the Communist Party, they have close bonds with the labouring people and behave as ordinary workers do. Yeh Yang, secretary of the Party's Shishui Production Brigade general branch, Diancheng People's Communes, Tienpai County, Kwangtung Province, is one modest example, but his spirit and style of work is typical.

Yeh Yang has made the *si tong* a rule of life for the past decade. Apart from meetings and study sessions, he has always worked together with the peasants. Since he is on such intimate terms with them, he finds it easy to understand their problems when they are brought to him but as often as not he is right there on the spot to find and solve them. Once while transplanting rice seedlings together with the commune members, he discovered in conversation that some of them were dissatisfied with the dining-room service; he went immediately to the dining-room to give personal help. As a result the food improved markedly. To make the dining-rooms a real success, Yeh Yang worked for a spell as a cook in one of them himself. Together with the commune members, he built a new dining hall, planted 25 *mu* of vegetables and raised 105 pigs for it. The peasants now are full of praise for the dining-room and it has become a model known throughout the county.

During a downpour one night last September, Yeh's practised ear heard the stream behind the office of the production brigade running with an unusual sound. Despite a fever, he rushed out and sure enough found that the heavy rain had breached the dyke. He assembled the militiamen to deal with the emergency and at a crucial moment jumped into the water without hesitation to stop the gap with his body. His example was quickly followed by others. The gap was temporarily sealed with a human wall until logs, rocks and sand bags could be brought to repair the breach.

Yeh's concern for others is a way of life. The old, the sick and infirm can always expect visits from him and help when needed. When Yeh Ju-hsun, an 80-year-old commune member, got sick, Yeh visited the old man every day, bringing the doctor and sending food to him. And there is a love for him among the people that speaks volumes. When he himself fell ill, many went to see him, taking little gifts of sugar or eggs. Yeh lives up to his advice to other cadres: "Cadres shouldn't behave differently from the masses and enjoy any special privileges!"

Again, take Kao Yi and Liu Shih-chieh, two Party cadres of northern Shensi. They volunteered to go to the grass roots and work in the most backward production brigades where conditions were most tough. They ate, lived and laboured together with the brigade members and within less than half a year helped turn the two

most backward production brigades into outstanding "red banner" units.

A Fine Tradition

Leading cadres acting as ordinary workers, and living and working among the people is not something new. It is in the best tradition of the Chinese Communist Party which has always regarded the mass line as a basic line in Party work. The Party has always taught its members that the people are the makers of history and that they must liberate themselves, that the Party's task is to serve the people heart and soul and that in leading the masses the Party's role is to point out to them the correct path of struggle and help them to struggle for and build a happy new life by their own efforts. This implies that every Party member must serve the people, hold himself responsible to the masses, never fail to consult them, and share their happiness and sorrows too.

The mass line also provides the method of leadership known as "coming from the masses and going back to the masses," which means, in the words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, "summing up (i.e. co-ordinating and systematizing after careful study) the views of the masses (i.e. views scattered and unsystematic), then taking the resulting ideas back to the masses, explaining and popularizing

them until the masses embrace these ideas as their own, stand up for them and act on them, and then testing the correctness of these ideas in mass activity. Thus it is necessary once more to sum up the views of the masses, and once again take the resulting ideas back to the masses so that the masses give them their wholehearted support. . . . And so on, over and over again, so that each time these ideas emerge with greater correctness and become more vital and meaningful."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has constantly called on cadres to give wholehearted service to the people and not divorce themselves from the masses for a single instant; to go to the masses, to the heat of the struggle, to take part in production and in so doing give leadership to the people's struggles and productive work. The memory of the Red Army days and the tradition of unity with the people founded then is a lesson to Party members that is never forgotten.

Since liberation, China's revolutionary cadres have carried forward this fine tradition of the mass line not only in mass political movements but also in national construction. It is through these cadres who maintain the closest ties with the masses that the Party's policies are carried to the people, bringing their initiative into full play for the great tasks in hand.

China's National Policy in Action

The Yis Leap from Slavery to Socialism

by WANG WEI-HSUN

The Yi people in the Liangshan Mountain area threw off the slave system that bound them for centuries to a life of primitive backwardness and misery and leaped to socialism in a matter of a few years. Men and women who had no right even to call their lives their own are now enjoying a happy, prosperous life, and are working enthusiastically for socialist construction in all fields of endeavour together with the other fraternal nationalities of the country. It is a remarkable triumph for the national policy of the Chinese Communist Party.

THERE are over 3,200,000 people of the Yi nationality in China. They live mainly in the southwestern provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow. The largest compact group of them dwells in the Liangshan Mountain area between the Chinsha and Tatu Rivers in the southwestern part of Szechuan. The area was liberated in 1950 and the Liangshan Yi People's Autonomous Chou was established in 1952. Covering an area of more than 30,000 square kilometres, it has a population of 640,000 Yis, 190,000 Hans and a few thousand people of other nationalities making a total of more than 800,000 people in all. It is a wild and mountainous area. Criss-crossed with rivers, its plentiful rainfall, mild climate and other natural riches make it well suited to the development of a diversified rural economy.

Yet with all these favourable natural conditions the mass of the Yis existed in conditions of appalling poverty and misery. The energies of their communities were shackled by the slave system under which they lived.

Brutal Slave System

Before liberation, the Yi people remained in the stage of slave society. On the top were the slave owners, below them the slaves. Their communities were traditionally divided into the Black Yis, the ruling class, and the *watse*, as the Yi labouring people were generally called. The Black Yis were parasitical, hereditary aristocrats; they owned the *watse* and exploited their unpaid labour. There were three grades of *watse*: *chuno*, *achia* and *hsiahsi*.

The *chuno* belonged to the top stratum among the Yi labouring people. They could move about freely within the area ruled by the Black Yis, had small plots of land and other means of production and enjoyed some economic independence. Well-to-do *chuno* might even own people of the lower *watse* groups, the *achia* and *hsiahsi*. But they themselves had to do a certain amount of unpaid work for the Black Yis, and suffered other types of exploitation.

The *achia* whose social position was lower than that of the *chuno*, were those *watse* who had married and set up families with their masters' permission. But they were

obliged to live near their lords' houses so that their services could be available when wanted. Some or all of their children, moreover, could be taken away by their masters to become *hsiahsi*, the lowest grade of Yi slave.

The *hsiahsi* were either children of the *achia* or Han people captured by the Black Yis in raids. They had to live in their masters' houses, and spent their whole lives doing household work and cultivating land for their owners. They enjoyed no rights whatsoever. Their masters could sell them or even kill them at will. The Black Yi slave owners looked on the *watse* as "talking animals." The number of *watse* owned was an important indicator of wealth.

Over the years, of course, certain changes occurred in the economic position of a small number of people in the various social strata of the Yi communities. As a result of this, changes also occurred in their class position. Because their economic position declined, for instance, a tiny minority of the Black Yis lost their slaves and ceased to be slave owners although they remained hereditary Black Yis. On the other hand a handful of *chuno* slaves, though still bound to their Black Yi masters moved over economically to the class position of slave owner.

Before the democratic reforms, the slave-owning class of Yi society in the Liangshan area — consisting of the great majority of the Black Yis and a few well-to-do *chuno* — made up about 5 per cent of the area's households. They owned all the slaves, 70 per cent of the cultivated land and most of the other means of production, livestock, tools, etc. Most of the slave owners had over ten slaves, and some even had several hundred or several thousand.

The slave class, consisting of all the *hsiahsi*, most of the *achia* and a part of the poor *chuno*, made up 70 per cent of all the households. Between these two main classes there was an intermediate social stratum, numbering 25 per cent of all the households, consisting of a part of the *chuno*, a small number of the *achia* and a handful of impoverished Black Yi aristocrats. Those belonging to this stratum could as a rule make a living on their own, but they were still tied to the slave owners to a certain degree and suffered various forms of exploitation. Economically their position was so unstable that they were always faced with the threat of being reduced to the status of slave.

How Slaves Were Exploited

Exploitation of the *watse* by the Black Yis took various forms including unpaid labour service, exaction of rent in kind, usury, compulsory "gifts" and other levies.

The *hsiahsi* toiled for their masters from dawn to dusk, in the fields or at household tasks. They were strictly supervised, and could be brutally punished on the slightest pretext.

The *chuno* and *achia* fared little better. They had to bring their own draught animals and farm tools to till their masters' land. The *achia* usually spent half to two-thirds of their annual working time doing unpaid labour. During busy farming seasons, they had to attend to their masters' land in the daytime. Only the night hours were left them to cultivate their own small plots of land. They too worked under supervision.

The slave owners, besides compelling the *watse* to work unpaid on their fields, usually rented part of their land to the *chuno* and *achia*. They took 50 to 70 per cent of the harvest as rent, and in one way or another got their hands on a good part of what was left as well. A survey made in one township in Hungchi County before democratic reform revealed that the slave owners there appropriated 80 per cent of the grain output; only 20 per cent was left to the tillers.

In the old days the Black Yis imposed what they called *tsaputa* on the well-to-do *chuno*. At first this was a levy which went to make up the dowries of their daughters. Later on, the Black Yis extended its scope into a general form of exploitation. In addition to well-to-do *chuno*, ordinary *chuno* and *achia* became its victims. In some areas, the *chuno* and *achia* were obliged to raise a sow and a hen for their Black Yi lords, and two piglets and two chicks had to be surrendered out of every litter of the sow and brood of the hen. Even when the original sow or the hen had died, they still had to provide the regular supply of piglets and chicks. Many a poor *achia* or *chuno* found himself obliged to borrow grain from the slave owners before the new crops was gathered. For a year's loan, they had to pay back half as much again as they borrowed.

At the New Year, and when weddings, funerals and ancestral sacrifices took place in the families of the Black Yis, the *chuno* and *achia* had to send their gifts of pigs, cattle, grain, wine and silver.

Though the *chuno* had some property they were not free to dispose of it. They had to get their masters' consent before selling any land, and give them a part of the proceeds. If a *chuno* who died without offspring his property automatically went to his master. The *achia* owned no land but cultivated small plots of land "bestowed" on them by their masters; this could be taken back at any time. What small property they had could also be seized at will. Besides this, any or all of their children were the property of their masters; they could be sold, or, as mentioned above, turned into *hsiahsi*.

Under such exploitation, the slaves lived in frightful poverty. The lot of the *hsiahsi* was especially hard. They wore tattered sheepskins or shapeless clothes made of sacking the year round; grass roots, tree leaves, buckwheat husks and potato peelings were their food. Heaps of straw were their beds; on winter nights, they slept close to the sheep for warmth. The smallest offence would bring the severest punishment and many were crippled in this way.

Shackles and Struggles

No organized political power existed in the pre-liberation society of the Yis of Liangshan. But the Black Yis had a social organization called the *chiachih*, something like a patriarchal family clan. It was these Black Yi clans which played the role of organs of political power. There were more than 80 great *chiachih* among the 50,000 or so Black Yis; each was independent of the other, had its own area over which it ruled and its subject population of slaves. Apart from its function of holding the slaves in subjection it was the means for waging inter-clan warfare.

The *chiachih* was an ever present menace to the slaves. Whenever they joined together to resist oppression the slave owners used it to crush them. Against the slaves, the clans acted together. If a slave of any Black Yi household tried to run away but failed to get out of the Liangshan area, nine times out of ten he would be caught in the net of the *chiachih*. Every headman of the different Black Yi clans would join in the hunt to run him down. The Black Yis used some of the most brutal punishments—cutting the tendons of the feet, gouging out the eyes, cutting off the nose or limbs, burying alive, etc.—to suppress the resistance of the slaves and keep them in terrorized subjection.

Under this brutal system, the slaves naturally showed no enthusiasm for production. And recurrent clan war—to seize more slaves, land, cattle and other property—blocked communications between various areas and seriously handicapped the exchange of goods. Such conflicts also constantly destroyed the communities' productive forces. National oppression by past feudal dynasties and the Kuomintang reactionaries further exacerbated the sufferings of the Yi people. All this accounted for the long-continued economic and cultural backwardness of their area.

In the past, the Yi slaves waged many a struggle to break their chains. They resorted to sabotage, the destruction of tools and the slaughter of the animals owned by their masters. Countless attempts were made by them, at risk of their lives, to run away. There were cases where they killed their slave-masters and burnt their houses, and even joined together for resistance. Over a dozen instances of large-scale revolts occurred in the past century. In 1945, in Pukeh County, more than 2,000 slave households rose in revolt, and wiped out 18 households of slave owners.

The Role of the Communist Party

Lenin said: "The slaves . . . revolted, rioted, started civil wars, but they could not create a class conscious majority and parties to lead the struggle, they could not clearly realize what they were aiming at." This precisely describes the desperate struggles which the slaves of Liangshan waged against their oppressors. It was only when the Chinese Communist Party led them that the Liangshan slaves won their revolutionary struggle and buried the slave system for ever.

Lenin also pointed out that backward peoples who were striving for emancipation and had made some advance along the road of progress could make the transition to socialism without passing through the capitalist stage of development, and, through certain steps of development, to communism, provided the victorious revolutionary proletariat carries out systematic propaganda among them and helps them with all its available resources. The practical example of how the socialist revolution and socialist construction has been carried out by the Yi people of Liangshan under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party once again proves the correctness of Lenin's principles.

In accordance with the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and taking account of the actual conditions of China's various national minorities, the Chinese Com-

munist Party has drawn up a correct programme for dealing with the national question in the country and a series of principles and policies in regard thereto. The realization of complete emancipation for the various national minorities in China and the establishment of relations of equality, fraternity and mutual help among China's various nationalities has always been taken as its own glorious historical task.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught us: "Communists should actively assist the broad masses of all national minorities . . . including all their leaders who keep in close contact with them, to fight for their political, economic and cultural liberation and development." In the past ten years, the Party organizations in the Liangshan area have closely followed the Party's policy towards the national minorities and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive; they have thus been able to lead the Liangshan Yi people to advance from victory to victory along with the other fraternal nationalities.

As a result of the long years of oppression suffered at the hands of feudal dynasties and particularly the Kuomintang reactionaries, misunderstanding and suspicions still existed among the Yi people towards the Han people down to the early days of liberation. In view of this situation, in the early days of the liberation of Liangshan, the method of "making friends with them and do good things for them" was adopted. The mass of the people were helped to solve their difficulties in production and in livelihood. Starting with this, great efforts were made to explain the Party's policy towards the national minorities and improve relations among the various nationalities.

From the moment the Liangshan area was liberated, the Communist Party began step by step to promote the policy of national regional autonomy there. At the same time much was done to restore and develop production. Cadres from the ranks of the Yi people were trained. Through several years of effort, the unity of the various nationalities in Liangshan was steadily strengthened. Class consciousness grew steadily among the slaves, and the demand for democratic reforms began to be consciously voiced by the Yi labouring people.

From Slavery to Socialism

In the latter half of 1955, the slave masses began an uninterrupted series of struggles against the killing, selling and buying of slaves, and against the payment of rents and usurious interest. The slave owners on their part intensified their efforts to suppress the slave masses. Rebellious slaves were murdered. The slave masses then demanded that democratic reforms be put into effect at once. Responding to the call of the Communist Party and coming to understand the way events were developing, a part of the upper strata among the Yis also agreed to such reforms.

The Party organization in the Liangshan area gave active support and leadership to the Yi people's democratic reform movement. Early in 1958 after more than two years of struggle, the democratic reforms were completed and the slave system abolished. The Liangshan Yi people, long languishing in the stage of slave society, leaped into a new historical period—socialist revolution and construction.

At an early stage of the democratic reform the Party laid it down that the emancipation of the slaves, democratic reform and the organization of farming co-operatives should be closely linked. It insisted that all these changes should be prepared at the same time and carried out consecutively. This meant that the movement to set up mutual-aid teams and co-operatives should follow close on the heels of democratic reform, so as to expand agricultural production and avoid the path of capitalism. In harmony with this principle, the Party adopted the policy of actively developing agricultural co-operation and advancing it in a gradual and steady way, simultaneously developing elementary (semi-socialist) and advanced (fully socialist) farming co-operatives and gradually improving their systems of management to ensure the speedy growth of the movement of farming co-operation as a whole. This policy, being in full accord with actual local conditions, was warmly supported by the Yi labouring people.

The concept of private ownership had sunk no deep roots in the minds of these toilers due to their poverty and destitution. They thus found it easier to adjust themselves to a collective economy. The emancipated *hsiahsi*, for instance, though they gained their personal freedom and received some means of production and consumption in the democratic reforms, were still powerless to overcome by their own unaided efforts the difficulties resulting from their former destitution. They soon understood that they could only get on their economic feet by organizing themselves for collective production, by relying on their joint strength.

The start of democratic reform in the Liangshan area coincided with the high tide of socialist transformation throughout China. This inspired the Yi labouring people with all the greater revolutionary enthusiasm to go on to socialism directly after slavery was abolished. So, no sooner were the democratic reforms accomplished than the farm co-operation movement got into its stride. In the autumn of 1958, six months after completion of the democratic reforms, farm co-operation was practically realized in the whole area while a number of people's communes had been set up on an experimental basis.

All the experimental people's communes have demonstrated their advantages. For one thing, their rate of growth of production far exceeded the average in the area since the big leap forward that began in 1958. They set an example that points the way for all the Liangshan people. The movement to switch to people's communes has gone ahead throughout the area.

While this socialist transformation of agriculture in the Liangshan area was being basically completed, the *chou* also carried out the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce in those areas where the Yi and Han peoples mingle, the rectification campaign and a mass campaign of education in the Party's general line for building socialism, in state bodies, people's organizations, schools and among the broad masses of the people. This has resulted in an overall victory in the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts in the Liangshan area.

On the basis of the victorious completion of these socialist transformations and particularly because of the fact that the Party's general line for building socialism together with the whole set of policies on simultaneous development have been resolutely implemented, the Liangshan area has entered a new phase of development—its industrial and agricultural production is making an unprecedented big leap forward. Its people are working with tremendous enthusiasm for socialist construction.

Leap Forward in Production

Before liberation, farm implements in Liangshan were of the simplest and outdated; methods of cultivation were crude and even primitive, its farmers did not practise seed selection or use fertilizers. This kept the level of agricultural production pitifully low. Food crops never yielded more than 30-50 *jin* per *mu*, or an average of 100 *jin* per head a year. Little progress had been made in livestock breeding.

Since the liberation, and particularly since the democratic reforms, agricultural production has shot up. In 1958 and 1959 the leap forward was continuous. This was due to the development of a diversified rural economy with the emphasis on food grains, popularization of advanced farming techniques, implementation of the Eight Point Charter for Agriculture, the building of water conservancy works and the reform of tools. Although the area was hit by the worst natural calamities in decades in 1959, grain yields that year were more than 420 *jin* per *mu*, about 11 times as much as the pre-liberation figure. Animal husbandry, pig-breeding in particular, also made great headway. Liangshan had 250,000 pigs in 1958; in 1959 it had more than 470,000. The area can thus support itself in food grains, edible oil, meat and vegetables.

Industrially, the changes are even more remarkable. Before liberation, the area had no industry, not even handicraft workshops. The simple tools the Yi people used and articles of daily use, came mainly from the Han inhabited areas; some were made by slave craftsmen. Since the liberation and especially since the nationwide campaign was launched in 1958 under the slogan of "let all the people build industry!" the Liangshan area has laid the beginnings of a socialist industry.

The people of Liangshan now can smelt iron, copper and lead, and make steel; they produce simple machine tools and even small-sized power generators. Factories using simple local methods to make chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals and plants for processing farm produce have sprung up in many places. In 1958, the area's industrial output was 21 times what it was in 1957; last year it increased 2.5-fold compared with 1958. The Yis are taking to industry.

Transport and Trade

There were no highways, not even a single post road, in the pre-liberation Liangshan area. Travellers depended on treacherous and narrow mountain trails. Accidents to the unwary were frequent; danger of a fall was ever present. Many a woman who married into a family which

lived far from her own, never saw her parents again. In the more remote and desolate Yi districts, trade was impossible. There were no Yi merchants and hardly any markets. A simple exchange of goods took place where Han and Yi inhabited areas adjoined, but the Yi people never got a fair deal. Ten eggs, for instance, were demanded for a single sewing needle; a sheepskin was "worth" only half a *jin* of salt or two-thirds of a metre of homespun cloth. Now all this is ended. Highways have been built and bus services are running to all counties but one. Many cart and pack-animal roads have been laid across the rivers and through the mountains. All this marks a big improvement in the area's communications.

It is now possible to bring in large quantities of goods—tools and materials to expand production, and mass consumption goods to raise the people's standards of living. Local products can now be exported to aid national construction in other parts of the country and further promote the prosperity of the whole Liangshan area. State shops have been set up in large numbers to serve the various localities. Urban and rural markets have sprung up to form a socialist trading network.

The marked improvement in the people's livelihood can be seen from the changes in the goods now imported into the area. Before liberation the annual per capita supply of salt in the Liangshan area was less than half a *liang*, and of cotton cloth, 16 centimetres. In 1959 it was 6 *jin* and 7.7 metres respectively. Rubber-soled shoes, socks, enamel cups, electric torches and fountain pens were things the Yi people had never seen in the past. Now they are sold in large quantities.

Culture, Education, Health

Culture, education and health services have all made great headway. Before liberation there was not a school in all Liangshan. Apart from the sorcerers who hoarded a smattering of the Yi written language, practically no one could read and write. Ordinary people made scratches on wood or put knots in cords to record events. After liberation, the state gave great help to education. By 1959 the autonomous *chou* had eight middle schools with more than 2,500 students; and 857 primary schools with more than 66,000 pupils. The Yis are beginning to have their



New Books for the Yi People
Woodcut by Chiang Pi-po

own intellectuals. By 1959, about one-fifth of the young and adult illiterates were in classes learning to read and write. People are eager to become literate. Many now carry their textbooks with them to the fields or other jobs to study during work breaks. When farming co-operatives were first formed, all their accountants came from the outside areas. Now, in many cases, this work is done by young people of the Yi nationality.

There was not a single physician in this faraway part of China in the past to say nothing of hospitals. Sorcerers were invited to "cast out devils" from the sick. Now the *chou*, has 65 hospitals and health centres with 570 medical workers. Every district has a clinic.

Through these ten years of revolutionary storms and the severe test of class struggle, and particularly because of the tempering they received during the big leap forward and socialist education in the past two years, there has been a great growth in the socialist and communist consciousness of the Yi people. Many of the best elements among them have become members of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League. There has also been a swift growth in the number of cadres of

the Yi nationality. Thousands of Yi cadres are now working in administrative offices at the district level and above. All Party committees at the *chou* level and down through the counties, districts and townships have Yi comrades as secretaries and members, and the leading positions in the people's councils at various levels in the *chou* are mostly filled by cadres of the Yi nationality. This is of great significance for the further advance of the revolutionary cause and socialist construction among the Yi people.

Looking back on the shadowed past as they enjoy the rich fruits of democratic reform and the socialist revolution, the Yi people are deeply grateful for the help given them by their brothers—the Hans. "Learn from the Han people; catch up with the Han people"—are their slogans in every sphere of their work. They are unanimous in their praise of the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Today they live a happy life under socialism; ahead they see the glowing prospects of communism.

SPORTS

A Rich Crop of New Records

China's young sportsmen, like their worker and peasant brothers, entered the 60s with great strides and confidence. Hardly had the third quarter of the year 1960 opened when nearly 100 of the 258 national records announced by the Commission for Physical Culture and Sports in early January were shattered and new ones chalked up.

Speaking of world records, mention should of course be made, first and foremost, of the successful ascent of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak, by three Chinese climbers. This feat which has opened a brilliant new chapter in world mountaineering has demonstrated the limitless capacity of the Chinese people. It is such grit and perseverance evidenced by these intrepid mountaineers that have enabled Chinese sportsmen to establish world records and win honours in the various fields of sports.

Sun Ching-chiao of the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute, for instance, succeeded last May, after many attempts, in flying his piston-engined model helicopter 91.5 kilometres. This bettered the world record by 70 kilometres.

Young Chinese women parachutists with only a few years' experience twice broke world records last month. The latest record-breaking exploit was by a trio from Anhwei Province. Bailing out at a height of 600 metres during a contest in daytime group precision landing with delayed opening, they took the world's record by landing at an average of 5.546 metres from the target. Earlier in May, in a contest in daytime group precision landing, three other women parachutists landed at an average of 2.82 metres from the target, which is also a world record for the event. These and other splendid achievements make the first seven months of 1960 one of the most fruitful periods in the annals of China's sports.

Young Chinese sportsmen have on several occasions this year made their mark in international competitions. Taking part for the first time in inter-

national contests, a 20-year-old militawoman named Leng Kuei-ying carried off two gold medals in Leipzig last June. Against tough competition from world and Olympic champions, she captured the 50-metre small-bore rifle shooting event from a standing position with a total of 270 points out of a possible 300. She also carried off the title in the 50-metre small-bore rifle shooting event for three positions with a total of 845 points. Other Chinese marksmen, in the same competition, won two more gold medals and several silver and bronze medals.

In track and field, Chinese athletes have once more given a good account of themselves. At the Ninth Interna-



tional Athletic Competitions held in Prague last June in memory of Eugen Rosicky, famous Czechoslovak anti-fascist athlete, Chinese contestants captured four titles and were runners-up in two other events.

Former world record holder Cheng Feng-jung set a new high jump record for the Eugen Rosicky memorial competition. She won the event by clearing 1.75 metres. Three years ago she broke the world record by clearing 1.77 metres. In the men's javelin throw, Ma Chang-lu nabbed the title with a throw of 74.58 metres. Ma Chang-lu made an excellent showing in Prague. In the several throws he made he succeeded in attaining an

average of nearly 70 metres. His current performance was 3.46 metres better than China's national record which he himself holds.

In Prague, too, China's ace hurdler Chou Lien-li distinguished himself by winning the 110 metres hurdles, returning 14.5 seconds. Chiang Yu-min, famous woman sprinter, captured the women's 400 metres title by clocking 57 seconds flat. Another Chinese woman athlete Chung Hsiu-yun placed second in the women's shot-put.

A remarkable performance was given by Chinese athletes this year in the high jump. Making his debut in international contests, China's 19-year-old Shih Hung-fan came in second in the high jump at Prague with a leap of 2.01 metres. Later at the Moscow City Track and Field Meet, young Shih Hung-fan bettered his own performance winning the event by 2.08 metres. This places him among the world's best in this event. Shot-putter Ho Yung-hsien has in the past few months several times broken the national record for putting the shot. His latest performance was 16.02 metres.

In weight-lifting and swimming, several national records have been broken. Eighteen-year-old Chou Yun-chi seven times succeeded in bettering two national records in the women's back stroke events. In the men's butterfly stroke events, newcomer Tseng Chi-wen also broke national records several times.

These successes are the result of mass participation in sports embracing hundreds of millions of people. Record-breaking aside, these mass activities have greatly raised standards of play in all kinds of sports and improved the health of the people in general.

ART

Foreign Exhibitions in Peking

Mongolian Handicrafts

An exhibition of handicraft art of the Mongolian People's Republic recently ended in Peking. It formed part of the capital's celebrations

for the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution. Over a hundred choice exhibits, brilliantly conceived and executed and with a strongly defined national character, have evoked the unstinted admiration of the Peking public. The decorative objects and utensils in gold, silver, steel and copper, carvings and sculptures in wood, bone and stone, embroideries and tapestries, leather goods and other fine decorative handicrafts gave a unique impression of the Mongolian people's fine tradition in handicraft art since the 17th century.

Chinese visitors to the exhibition have been quick to observe the similarities in style and design between the handicraft arts of the two countries, attesting to their age-old cultural links and friendly relations. Sculptures and reliefs of animals and human figures, stirrups, saddles and other articles used by the herdsmen evoke thoughts of life on the vast Mongolian grasslands. Inspired touches—gestures, expressions and movements—of animals and human figures speak eloquently of the originality and ingenuity of the Mongolian handicraftsmen in reflecting the happy socialist life their people are creating for themselves.

Polish Photographs

At the recent exhibition of Polish photographic art, nearly 70 photographers were represented by 153 exhibits displaying a wide range of subjects and variety of styles. The Peking public was particularly impressed by pictures reflecting Poland's socialist construction and the selfless labour enthusiasm of its people.

Many of the exhibits were designed by the Polish artists as "contrasts." Here are recollections of the bitter past contrasted with present-day construction—the old and the new. The artists not merely say "Times have changed," but what is more important, they present a crystal-clear contrast between two different social systems—scenes of war bred by the system of fascism and imperialism and scenes of peaceful construction under socialism.

Some of the exhibits are photos of visits and performances given by Chinese artists in Poland. They are a gra-

cious reciprocation of the friendship of our people for the Polish people. There are some lovely Polish landscapes and architectural studies that speak eloquently of the artists' love for their motherland.

Polish Graphic Art

In the Water Pavilion of Zhongshan Park, surrounded by a pond of lotus flowers, is an exhibition of Polish graphic art held in honour of the sixteenth anniversary of the People's Republic of Poland. Its 160 exhibits give a comprehensive view of the development of contemporary Polish graphic art and its links with the classical tradition and rich folk art tradition of the country.

As with their photographer colleagues, a main theme among the graphic artists represented at the exhibition is the Polish people's enthusiasm in the creative labour of socialist construction. The Polish people have suffered deep wounds from aggressive war. They made great contributions too to the victory over fascism. Many prints are denunciations of imperialist war. Many political satires are trenchant exposures of the present war plots of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States.

Landscapes form another important section of the exhibition. Several Polish artists have visited China in recent years, and two exhibits in this show are Chinese landscapes drawn in ink. The etchings and lithographs are of a high technical level. The Peking artists have found their Polish confreres' work in these mediums extremely valuable for study.

SHORT NOTES

Performances in Tibet. Over three hundred thousand Tibetan peasants and herdsmen recently saw performances in Gyantse, Loka and other areas given by both professional and amateur art ensembles in Lhasa. Three hundred shows were given. The programmes, chosen from a repertoire of 120 items, broadly and vividly reflected the people's happy new life with the carrying out of democratic reforms in Tibet. News of the shows brought many people living in remote mountain areas trekking down long

distances on foot or on horseback to see them, a new and unusual event in their lives.

Rural Cultural Service Teams. Now is the busy summer harvest and planting season. In Tingyuan County, Anhwei Province, thousands of professional and amateur cultural workers and medical personnel have formed 638 cultural teams to serve the peasants right in the fields. Besides singers, dancers, actors and actresses, team members include film projectionists, librarians and book salesmen with stocks of books and other publications, doctors and nurses with mobile equipment and those working for the campaign to wipe out illiteracy.

Team members spend half of every day working with the peasants in the fields. During the peasants' rest and recreation hours, they put on performances and exhibitions on various themes. Story telling and newspaper readings are also big attractions. Many team members also lend a hand teaching Chinese characters to beginners.

Memorial Hall Honours Ching Painter. A memorial hall dedicated to Chu Ta (c. 1626-1705 A.D.), known also as Pa Ta Shan Jen (Pa Ta the Hermit), has been established in a suburb of Nanchang, Kiangsi Province. It is located at the Chingyunpu abode where this patriotic and talented painter spent many years as a recluse. The studio in which he worked is carefully preserved as it was during his life time and the whole building has been reconstructed and refurbished in its original style.

Two hundred and twenty-nine originals and reproductions of Chu Ta's works are conserved here. Ancient masters who strongly influenced Chu Ta and artists of the past 200 years whose works he in turn deeply influenced are all duly represented.

Shanghai Handicrafts. The 1960 Fine Arts Exhibition of Shanghai has just closed, but the city's exhibition-goers are now visiting a new attraction, the Shanghai Handicrafts Exhibition. This shows 612 exhibits: sculptures, knitting and embroideries, artificial birds and flowers, lanterns and toys.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Korean People's Army News by Jen Jung, former deputy head of the Political Department of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Poland's Western Frontier Inviolable

The Chinese people fully support the just demand contained in the notes of the Polish People's Republic to the governments of NATO member states that they make clear their stand in regard to West German designs to revise Poland's western frontier on the Odra-Nysa, says *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial of July 28. The Chinese people firmly oppose any conspiracy or moves by the NATO bloc in support of the West German militarists to revise the German-Polish borders, the editorial declares.

West German militarism, single-handedly fostered by U.S. imperialism, has become ever more aggressive, the editorial points out. It has not only intensified war preparations but has also openly installed large numbers of fascist elements in office. Recently the activities of fascist organizations in West Germany have become particularly rampant. So-called "refugee" groups and "East Prussian communities" have held revanchist and provocative meetings directed against Poland and Czechoslovakia. Adenauer himself has also come out with cold war calls and revanchist incitement. These cold war outbursts clearly lay bare West German militarism's plot to scrap the Potsdam Agreement and its ambitions for aggression against Poland and for territorial expansion. This is a serious provocation by West German militarism against peace in Europe and the world. Naturally, it has aroused a high degree of vigilance particularly among the Polish and Czechoslovak peoples and has encountered their strong condemnation. That is why the notes of the Polish Government to the governments of NATO member states and the recent statement of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry on West Germany's new revanchist provocations have won the vigorous support of the peace-loving people the world over, says the editorial.

To realize its ambitions for enslaving the world, U.S. imperialism is on the one hand making frenzied efforts to expand its armaments and prepare

for war, while on the other hand, is working in every way to arm West Germany and Japan, in a vain attempt to turn their ruling groups into its tools for domination and aggression in Europe and Asia. U.S. imperialism is mainly and criminally responsible for turning West Germany into a hotbed of war, and is the No. 1 enemy of the people of the world, the editorial points out.

The West German revanchists are becoming ever more brazen in their war clamours and ever more outspoken in their ambition to seize the territories of Poland and Czechoslovakia. This is a serious threat to peace in Europe and the world as a whole, and in particular to the interests of the neighbouring countries of West Germany. The just stand taken by the Polish Government on the German-Polish border question accords with the interests of the security of Europe and the peace of the world.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared in his speech on July 22 at a reception on Poland's National Day: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Polish Government's just stand on the question of Poland's western frontier. We have always held that the Odra-Nysa frontier is a final frontier which is absolutely not subject to change. Should anybody dare to launch aggression and provocation against the Polish People's Republic, his head will assuredly be broken under the resolute counter-blows dealt by the socialist camp acting in unity."

We are convinced that in the face of the firm opposition of the Polish people and the joint rebuff by the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world, the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and West German revanchists for aggression will end in ignominious failure, the editorial concludes.

Smash U.S. Obstruction of Korea's Peaceful Unification

Commemorating the seventh anniversary of the Korean armistice, on July 27, *Renmin Ribao* carried an article which was written for the

Seven years ago, the article says, the Korean and Chinese peoples, after 37 months of heroic struggle, finally defeated U.S. imperialist aggression and compelled the U.S. aggressors to sign an armistice agreement, thus putting out the conflagration of war kindled by the U.S. aggressors in Korea and saving peace in Asia and the world. People throughout the world have drawn many useful lessons from the Korean armistice. The most important is that peace must be won through struggle and that it can be safeguarded only by waging a resolute struggle against imperialism. Today, when U.S. imperialism is double-dealing with fake peace moves and actual aggression, it is quite necessary to review the historical experience of how the Korean and Chinese peoples won the Korean armistice.

The article recalls the successive major victories of the Korean and Chinese troops which compelled the U.S. aggressors to come to the armistice talks, to resume them after they were twice suspended by the U.S. side and finally to sign the armistice agreement. We should never forget, the article stresses, that this armistice and this peace were a result of fighting. Without repeated tests of strength on the Korean battlefield and the consequent dismal failures of U.S. imperialism, U.S. imperialism would certainly not have called a halt.

It is fundamentally due to the strength of the Korean and Chinese peoples and their firm and unswerving opposition to U.S. imperialist aggression that the Korean armistice has been maintained in the past seven years. As a result of their painful lessons in the Korean war, the U.S. aggressors have to think things over when preparing to undertake new adventures. This is certainly not because the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has changed. The nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. In fact, after being forced to stop the war, the U.S. aggressors have given up neither their criminal policy of obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea nor their frenzied plan to resume aggression whenever the chance arises.

The Korean and Chinese side has been constantly trying for seven years since the armistice to settle the Korean question by peaceful means, the article continues. The Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has repeatedly put forward proposals for the peaceful unification of Korea; the Korean People's Army reduced its strength by 80,000 men in 1956; and the Chinese People's Volunteers were completely withdrawn from Korea in 1958.

What has the U.S. done for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question? It has turned south Korea into a living hell. And from the signing of the armistice down to June this year the Korean and Chinese side has formally protested against 907 incidents in which the armistice agreement was violated by aggressive U.S. armed forces. U.S. war provocations in Korea have become more frantic recently, particularly around the time of Eisenhower's "visit" to south Korea. Today, one year and 8 months after the complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea, the U.S. troops have not only refused to withdraw from south Korea, but are being reinforced by an additional 8,000 men.

All these facts show that the inherently bellicose U.S. imperialism will never willingly lay down its butcher's knife. U.S. imperialism is not only the sworn enemy of the peaceful unification of Korea; it is also the source of tension in Asia and the most vicious enemy of world peace. To be deceived by its hypocrisy and harbour any illusions about it and, as a result, even relax vigilance against it, would cause unforgivable errors in relation to the cause of safeguarding world peace.

The achievement of the Korean armistice proves that the development of history is independent of the will of imperialism. When they started the war of aggression against Korea, the U.S. aggressors dreamt of conquering Korea with the greatest of ease and then dominating the world. In three years of struggle, however, the aggressors lost 1,090,000 in dead and wounded, to say nothing of the enormous amounts of war material used and the huge military expenditures. All that they got out of it was the exposure before the world's peoples of their true colours as pirates and their real nature as a paper tiger.

Hey! Presto!

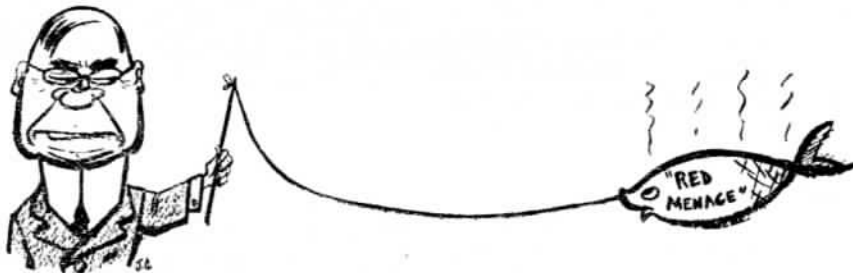
It's just as easy as that to turn an invading army into the forces of "law and order," thinks M. Weber, Belgian "military adviser" to the puppet leader who has declared the "independence" of the Katanga Province of the Congo. M. Weber wants the Belgian troops holding that province to stay there "as a U.N. force." It would suffice, he said, for these troops to "paint their helmets blue" (the U.N. colour).

*A little dab of powder, a little dash of paint,
Makes an aggressor look like what he ain't.*

Hoovercraft

The British invented Hovercraft moves along on a cushion of air. So evidently does Mr. Hoover, ex-U.S. President; only his is hot.

Speaking at the Republican Party National Convention, he revealed that America is now in the throes of terrible moral crisis. In the last 14 years the number of big crimes committed has increased three times as fast as the growth of the population. Bands of young criminals have grown up in U.S. cities. Last year alone the police arrested 740,000 young lawbreakers. But this, according to Hoover, who will go down in history as the man who gave his name to "Hoovervilles"—the slums of unemployed of the 1929 Great Depression—is the result, not of the moral bankruptcy of declining capitalism, but of—"the spread of the communist infection."



The course of history since the armistice has also shown that despite all sorts of obstructions by the U.S. aggressors, the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of their country is irresistible. The storm raised by the south Korean people against U.S. imperialism not long ago threw Syngman Rhee, faithful lackey of the U.S., out of power. Now the south Korean people's struggle against the Huh Chung puppet clique is rising wave on wave. Meanwhile in the northern part of Korea, industry and agriculture prosper more and more and the people's life is getting better. All this stands in striking contrast with the living hell of south Korea. The example of the people in the northern part of Korea encourages the south Korean people in their patriotic and just struggle against the U.S.-Huh Chung clique. Should the U.S. aggressors stubbornly cling to their criminal policy of obstructing Korea's peaceful unification, they will be drowned in the roaring tide of the Korean people's

struggle against aggression and for the peaceful unification of their country.

The Chinese people are confident that it is entirely possible to defeat the provocative plots of the U.S. aggressors in Korea, because there are the heroic Korean People's Army safeguarding this outpost of peace in the Far East, the resolute struggle waged by the Korean-Chinese side on the Military Armistice Commission, the support given by the peoples of the world who are struggling against aggression and in defence of peace, the firm unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the broadest and ever-growing international united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their fatherland will continue to enjoy full support from the Chinese people and people all over the world. The aspirations of the Korean people for peaceful unification will certainly be realized, concludes the article.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chinese Leaders Receive Latin American and African Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on July 24 received Latin American and African guests visiting Peking, and had cordial talks with them.

Guests from Latin America were the Bolivian Senate delegation headed by Oscar Donoso Lopez, Bolivian trade union delegate Mario Torres Calleja, Chilean peace partisan Jose Venturelli and his wife, and the Chilean youth delegation headed by Yuman Ley.

Guests from Africa were Theodore Bengila, member of the National Directory Committee of the African Solidarity Party of the Congo and the Second Deputy General Secretary of the party; Diallo Moussa Sane, Secretary-General of the Movement of Peace of Sudan in the Mali Federation; the first group of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party Delegation headed by Miraz Shaalab Abdulla; and the Sudanese Students' Delegation headed by Ahmed Abdel Mageid.

On July 23, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received members of the delegation of the Cuban Confederation of Workers headed by Odon Alvarez de la Campa, and had cordial talks with them.

Chen Yi Replies to Pham Van Dong

In answer to correspondence from Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam dated July 16, Foreign Minister Chen Yi wrote expressing full agreement with the views and requests set forth in the latter's letter to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference. In his letter, Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong requested the Geneva Conference Co-Chairmen to take appropriate measures to prevent and halt all U.S. interference in the southern part of Viet Nam and at the same time ask the south Viet Nam authorities to put an end to its policy of repression and

persecution of former resistance members and scrupulously implement the Geneva agreements.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's reply, dated July 27, states: "The Government of the People's Republic of China fully agrees with the views and requests expressed in your letter to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, and deems it necessary for the parties concerned to consider taking appropriate measures to stop the U.S. imperialists' ceaseless violations of the Geneva agreements on Indo-China and crude intervention in the southern part of Viet Nam, so that the Geneva agreements and peace in Indo-China may be maintained."

Li Pao-hua on Polish Visit

Li Pao-hua, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, reported on the recent visit of the Chinese Communist Party Delegation to Poland to over 1,400 functionaries of the Communist Party and government organizations, the democratic parties and factory and school staffs in Peking. A member of the delegation, he warmly greeted the Polish National Day and described in detail the brilliant achievements of the Polish working class and all other working people in socialist construction under the leadership of the United Workers' Party. He pointed out that the enthusiastic welcome given to the Chinese delegation by the leading organization of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish people was both an expression of the Polish people's profound friendship for the Chinese people and of the unity of the two peoples.

Greet Second Congress of Martinique C.P.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique expressing warm fraternal greetings to its Second Party Congress on July 30. The message states that the Communist Party of Martinique has conducted a persistent struggle to unite the working people and progressive democratic forces of Martinique to oppose colonialism and win Martinique's independence, democracy, social

progress and rights of the working people. It has scored many successes in the struggle and is thus playing an increasingly important role in the political life of Martinique.

The message conveys to the Congress wishes for complete success and new achievements in leading and uniting all working people of Martinique in the struggle for national independence and democratic freedoms and in the struggle alongside other Latin American peoples to oppose the forces of war led by U.S. imperialism and defend world peace.

In the Socialist World

Five hundred Chinese students recently returned to Peking from abroad. They were the last group of more than 1,300 graduates to return to China this summer. Most of them have been studying in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, spending two to five years specializing in engineering, agriculture, medicine, fine arts and other fields. In Peking, too, a farewell party was held for the Soviet, Korean, Vietnamese, Polish, Rumanian, G.D.R., Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Mongolian students graduating from the capital's universities and colleges this summer.

* * *

A four-member Chinese delegation from the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region attended celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of Bayanulegei Province of the Mongolian People's Republic on July 25.

* * *

A meeting commemorating the 25th anniversary of the death of the noted Chinese composer Nieh Erh was recently held in Moscow. Reports on the life and work of the composer as well as recitals of his compositions were given.

* * *

Exchanges on a wide scale are taking place in the art fields between China and other fraternal countries. Soviet pianist and composer Tatyana Nikolayeva and violinist Sorya Shekmurtayeva are giving a successful tour of several Chinese cities. A Chinese string quartet and two Chinese singers participated in the International

Schumann Musical Competitions in Berlin. The Chinese film *Nieh Erh* won a prize for biographical features at the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival.

* * *

There is also a great deal of coming and going in the field of sports. China has a men's and a women's basketball team in the Soviet Union and a team of Chinese marksmen from the National Defence Sports Association in the German Democratic Republic. From the fraternal countries have come Berlin's "Dynamo" football team of the G.D.R., the Hradec-Kralove "Spartak" football team of Czechoslovakia and a Rumanian handball team.

Afghan Ensemble in Peking

A 17-member Afghan music and song ensemble has won wide praise

since its arrival in Peking. Led by the noted Afghan composer and painter Abdul Ghafur Breshna, the troupe has a repertoire of musical selections and lyrical folk songs which are especially rich in national style.

The visit of the Afghan troupe to China is another happy event in Sino-Afghan relations. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1955 and particularly following the exchange of visits by Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daud in 1957, the traditional friendship between the two peoples has been further consolidated on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the Bandung spirit.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the Afghan troupe's Peking premiere and received the Afghan artists.

Sino-Indian Officials Adjourn Meetings

After their meeting on July 25 at the conclusion of six weeks of discussions during which 18 meetings were held, the Chinese and Indian officials, meeting in Peking to examine documents in support of the stands of the two Governments on the Sino-Indian boundary question, adjourned and will resume their work in Delhi in the middle of August. After completing consideration of item one of their agenda: location and terrain features of the boundary as claimed by the two Governments, the officials have in the last few meetings been dealing with item two of their agenda: basis of the boundary alignments in treaties and agreements, tradition and custom.

Before their departure for home, the Indian officials were received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

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.

KWANGSI FOLK OPERA

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

Aug. 3-9, 7:30 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG!** An opera set in the early period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. It describes the inner-Party struggle against the capitulationist policy. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Aug. 3-5, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers brave dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in the 1958 drive for steel.

Aug. 3-6, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

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

Aug. 3-6, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

▲ **THE KREMLIN BELLS** A Soviet play written by N. F. Pogodin in four acts. It tells how Lenin, during the difficult days of the 1920s drafted the Goelro electrification plan and how the working people of the young Soviet Union strove to realize

it. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

Aug. 3 & 4, 7:30 p.m. Shiyan Theatre

▲ **PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN WASTELAND** A play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It is about the heroic exploits of the demobilized People's Liberation Army men pioneering new lands.

Aug. 7 & 8, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

SONGS AND DANCES

A cultural troupe from Burma composed of renowned musicians, singers and dancers will visit Peking and give several performances.

Aug. 10-13, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

ACROBATICS

The Art Theatre of the Ministry of Railways in its thrilling acrobatic performances of some 20 routines on Aug. 4-5, 7:30 p.m. Guang He Theatre.

FILMS

For the August 1 Army Day

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

Aug. 3, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong
Aug. 4, Zhongyuan, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

Aug. 5, Xin Jie Kou, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

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

troduced through which excellent naval cadres were reared.

Aug. 3, Zhongyuan, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

Aug. 4, Xin Jie Kou, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

Aug. 5, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

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

Aug. 3, Xin Jie Kou, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

Aug. 4, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

Aug. 5, Zhongyuan, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE BATTLE OF SHANGHAI** A feature film in colour produced by the August First Film Studio depicting the P.L.A.'s encirclement of Chiang Kai-shek's army and the liberation of Shanghai in 1949.

Aug. 3-6, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND** Showing of the works of contemporary Polish artists. Open daily (except Mon.) from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Zhongshan Park

▲ **EXHIBITION OF BRITISH OIL PAINTINGS** Display of oil paintings by contemporary British artists. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Workers' Cultural Palace

SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS** The Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pools and the Shi Cha Hai Swimming Pools:

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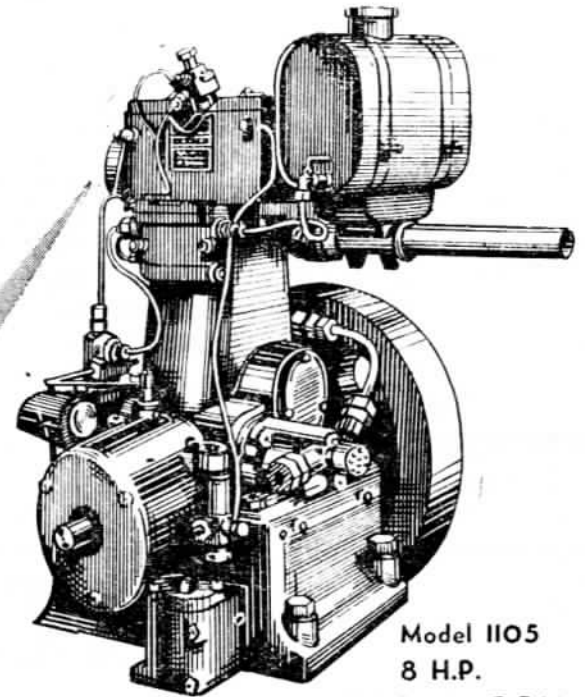
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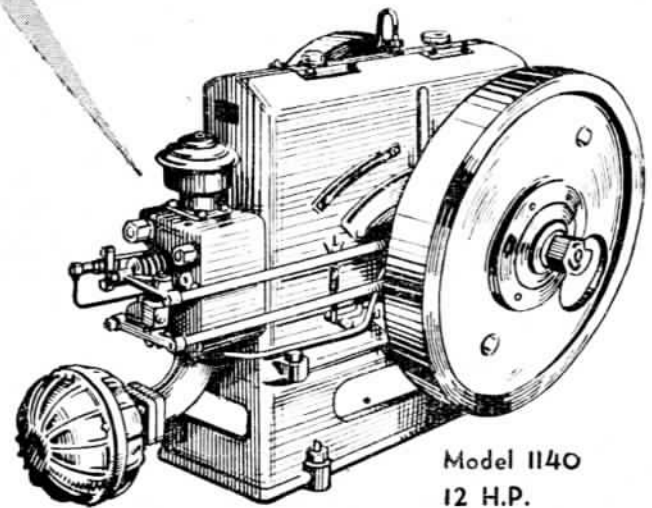
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