

PEKING REVIEW

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August 23, 1960

Raise High the Red Flag of the General Line and Continue To March Forward

An analysis of the general line for building socialism and a discussion of some key policies and achievements in China's socialist construction by Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun (p. 6).

Hail the Brilliant Victory of the Heroic Cuban People

Message of greetings from the Chinese Communist Party to the Cuban People's Socialist Party Congress and Wu Hsiu-chuan's speech (p. 18).

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Peking rallies to the side of the African peoples (p. 21).

*New Development in Laotian People's
Patriotic Struggle*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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MAO TSE-TUNG ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

This book contains a selection of important writings by Mao Tse-tung on educational work which appeared between 1927 and September 1958. The material is arranged in two parts. Part I mainly deals with educational policies, the methods of developing education and the Party's leadership in educational work. Part II principally dwells on questions of study, study methods and the intellectuals. Certain basic aspects of educational work, such as the principles that education must serve proletarian politics, must be combined with productive labour, must be led by the Communist Party, and that educational work must be carried out through the mass line, and so on, are thoroughly and penetratingly discussed. The book is of fundamental significance as a guide for the development and orientation of the work of education.

Mao Tse-tung's ideas on education are a creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist principles of education combined with the practice of the Chinese revolution. In this work, he develops Marxist-Leninist ideas on education and raises them to a new stage.

MAO TSE-TUNG ON ART AND LITERATURE

This is a collection of theoretical essays on art and literature written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in past years. They contain profound expositions on many fundamental questions in the artistic and literary fields such as: for whom our literature and art should be intended; the standpoint and attitude of artists and writers; popularization and elevation; the criteria of literary criticism; the question of how to accept critically the best Chinese and foreign cultural heritage, and how to create a fresh, vivid and powerful Marxist-Leninist style. These essays have served as an invaluable guide for China's art and literary movement. They have developed Marxist thinking in these fields, fully systematized it and endowed it with a high degree of scientific character and fighting spirit.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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August 23, 1960 Vol. III No. 34

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ROUND THE WEEK

Grain and Steel Point the Way

A new movement to increase production and practise economy is now being launched throughout the nation. Measures by the Communist Party and government organizations in various provinces and cities have put the movement into high gear.

In the past few years there have been several similar movements. All have yielded abundant results and proved to be an important means of mobilizing the people to boost production. The present campaign centres round raising grain and steel output. *Renmin Ribao* on August 18 featured a special editorial entitled "Immediately Launch a Movement to Increase Production and Practise Economy Centring Round Grain and Steel." It called on the nation to mobilize all available forces, to fulfil and overfulfil this year's production plans for grain, steel and other major products.

Special emphasis is focused on grain and steel, because grain is the chief product of agriculture which forms the basis of the national economy, while steel provides the sinews for all industry, the mechanization of agriculture and capital construction in agriculture. Chairman Mao Tse-tung summed up their immense importance in these words: "One is grain, and the other is iron and steel. When we have these things, it will be easy for us to do any job."

The years 1958 and 1959 witnessed a big leap forward in China's industry and agriculture. These tremendous accomplishments were achieved through implementation of the principle that grain is the key lever of agriculture and steel the key lever of industry. Experience acquired in those two years demonstrates that the rate of increase in grain and steel output has a decisive bearing on the speed of development of the entire national economy. The call just issued to rally all forces and positive factors to guarantee, first and foremost, an increase in grain and steel output and to practise strict economy in all

spheres of work must be viewed in this light as key factors in speeding the growth of the national economy.

The movement for practising economy involves the whole nation. All the people's communes, enterprises, government offices, schools, army units and other establishments have warmly responded to the call. They are carefully examining their performance in fulfilling production plans and practising economy in the past seven and a half months and, with this as the basis, mapping out plans for the rest of the year.

Emulation campaigns on an extensive scale will be launched to ensure the fulfilment of plans for increasing production and practising economy. Valuable experience will be exchanged, summed up and then popularized with a view to enabling backward units to catch up with advanced ones and bringing about an all-round rise in the level of production. Special attention will be given to developing the mass campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution which has played a significant role in boosting production.

An important aspect of the present movement is that while all departments concerned will bend every effort to raise efficiency and productivity, they will give new impetus to the fine and time-honoured tradition of the practice of frugality among the Chinese people.

While pressing ahead with the movement, leading cadres in all departments are making arrangements which will ensure that everyone works well, eats well and has proper rest. Leadership is being strengthened, and cadres in responsible positions are going out in increasing numbers to all the fronts of production to live and work among the masses, so that they can give more effective leadership and help tackle production problems together with the masses. The movement is now gathering momentum; the whole nation is on its toes, determined and confident of its ability to lift both industrial and agricultural production to new heights.

The political and economic situation in the country at present is excellent. Surging mass movements are the rule in all fields of work, and the whole nation is imbued with vitality and joy for the socialist cause. This has been a year of added great achievements in industry, agriculture, transport and communications and capital construction. Steel, iron and coal output, for instance, has soared to an all-time high in the first six months of the year. **Production figures show that they have registered a more than 50 per cent increase over those of the corresponding period last year, and have already topped 40 per cent of their quotas for the entire year.** These impressive figures are more than encouraging. They are the harbinger of things to come and leave little room to doubt that the people of the whole country will further bring into play their creative initiative to fulfil and overfulfil the nation's economic plan for 1960.

Making the Big Leap Roll Faster

In China's industrial and agricultural big leap forward, transport has played and still plays an important role. Railway transport, in particular, has made notable contribution. The timely transportation of increasing quantities of much-needed coal and iron-ore to the steel centres has, for instance, accounted to a considerable extent for the big boost in steel production. Now with output in iron and steel on the rise, the pressure on transport is naturally increasing. To meet the situation China's workers are bringing into play both brain and brawn. They are producing more locomotives and rolling stock to fill mounting transport needs and to make the big leap roll on faster.

With a full appreciation of what an additional locomotive or goods wagon can mean, workers in this particular branch of industry are doing their best to raise production. Workers at the locomotive and rolling stock plant at Talien, northeast China, have been assiduously making renovations in the products as a major step to boost production. Their ingenuity and tireless efforts have yielded rewarding results. In the first seven months of this year they produced more than 186 per cent as many locomotives as in the same period last year. The number of goods wagons made also registered



Rushing Materials for National Construction
Woodcut by Liang Tzu-ping

an increase of over 17 per cent. The Shihchiachuang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant scored a notable victory in production in the first six months of this year. Two days before June ended, the plant overfulfilled by 5.1 per cent its whole year's quota for goods wagons, exceeding last year's total output by nearly 55 per cent. To top it off, Shihchiachuang co-operated with other plants in making 550 small wagons as its contribution to the building of water conservancy works in the countryside.

Other plants in the country are also outdoing themselves to add wings to the nation's transport. The locomotive and rolling stock plant at Shenyang has done much more than fulfil its monthly production quotas. By the end of July, it had manufactured an additional 43 locomotives and more than 502 goods wagons, all up to required standards. Plants in Tsingtao and elsewhere are progressing in their movement to make one factory do the work of several. Their rising productivity means soaring production figures in locomotives and rolling stock.

Particularly remarkable is the fact that these plants are turning out more rolling stock than called for by the state plan with the amount of material supplied them. Thanks to technical innovations and the workers' ingenuity in making substitutes with their own hands, they have been able to economize and salvage large amounts of materials. The Shenyang plant has been a pace setter in this respect. In June, the state supplied it with the raw materials for 180 goods wagons. By relying on its own efforts, practising economy and giving a wide berth to initiative, it produced more than 500 wagons, setting a record for monthly production that was an all-time high.

Liaoning Conquers Flood

The recent successful battle waged by the people in Liaoning Province against the greatest flood menace in decades has added another brilliant page to the history of the Chinese people's heroic efforts to conquer the elements.

Reports came early this month from the northeastern province of Liaoning that a powerful typhoon from the Pacific had swept the area of Fushun, Penki and Liaoyang. Immediately upon its heels came torrential rains which continued for five days without let-up. In less than seven hours on August 1, rainfall in the coal centre of Fushun reached 180 millimetres. Heavy rains in the next few days further aggravated the situation. The waters of the Hunho and Taitzu Rivers, two tributaries of the Liaoho, rose above the warning level as a result of concentrated rainfall and mountain torrents. By August 3, the Taitzu River had climbed to a height of eight metres above the warning line. Overflowing of the Hunho and Taitzu temporarily paralysed railway traffic, inundated a number of factories, mines and large tracts of farmland. At this sudden onset, the people in the area took quick action. They fought the flood, brought the situation under control and, in only a few days, restored production and communications to normalcy.

It was a heroic battle fought by a heroic people, with each individual making his contribution and all working as one. When word of the flood menace was flashed, the pro-

vincial Communist Party committee lost no time in taking emergency measures. Leading members of Communist Party organizations and the government rushed to the threatened areas to direct the fight against the onrushing waters and to work alongside the people. Shen Yueh, first secretary of the Fushun city committee of the Communist Party, and other leading functionaries worked for several days and nights on end with the people in the more seriously affected areas. On August 2 when a reservoir at a rural people's commune threatened to overflow, Wang Huai-yi, secretary of the city Communist Party committee, worked for three days and nights with thousands of people in waist-deep water to raise the dyke and open a new culvert to offset a possible flood.

With help from every quarter, sections of the railway lines washed out by the waters were quickly repaired and trains running from Shenyang to Kirin, Talien and Penki resumed service. The miners of Fushun successfully fought off this biggest flood in the mine's 50-year-long history. They built emergency dykes around the pit heads, and used powerful pumps to drain the invading waters. Their efforts successfully warded off the encroaching flood and enabled production to continue as usual. In the case of some inundated working faces, operations resumed after suspension of only a few days and daily output had since continued to rise.

Since August is the high water season in this region, people in the Fushun-Penki-Liaoyang area are taking every precaution against all eventualities.

Broad Stairway to Knowledge

A conference on spare-time education, jointly sponsored recently by the Ministry of Education and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, focused attention on the tremendous successes achieved in wiping out illiteracy and in promoting spare-time education among workers and peasants.

The conference, held in Tientsin, was able to report that, in the first four months of this year alone, an additional 30 million formerly illiterate peasants and young workers learnt to read and write. This is 23 per cent

more than the figure for the whole of last year.

The increasing number of people becoming literate has given fresh impetus to the setting up of vast numbers of spare-time schools for workers and peasants of all grades—ranging from primary schools to colleges and universities—in factories and mines, people's communes, scientific institutions and government offices all over the country. More than 25 million workers in factories and mines are now studying in spare-time schools, 50 per cent more than at the end of last year. With the work of eliminating illiteracy among the workers now nearing its last stage, increased efforts are being made to popularize spare-time elementary education and promote secondary education among them.

Meanwhile in the villages, more than 100 million peasants who joined spare-time classes last winter are carrying on with their studies now. Many are studying in the various kinds of special technical schools which have been established to train technical personnel for the rural people's communes and so to speed up the modernization of agriculture.

Spare-time higher education among workers has also developed remarkably. More than 400,000 workers are now studying in spare-time colleges, 150 per cent more than at the end of last year. In some provinces where spare-time education is especially well developed, the number of students in spare-time colleges exceeds that in the regular institutions of higher learning. Many workers have already graduated from these colleges, and thousands more will graduate this year, a strong reinforcement in accelerating socialist construction.

Surveying these successes all across the board in the battle against the illiteracy and ignorance left by the old society, the Tientsin conference swapped experience and discussed the tasks currently facing educators and organizers in the field of mass education. It pointed out that the spare-time schools are an important aspect of the cultural revolution now surging forward in the country. They are helping millions of working people rung by rung up the ladder of knowledge to master science and become specialists in their own fields. It called on

all concerned to launch this winter a still greater mass movement than before to wipe out illiteracy and popularize spare-time education among the people.

Taiping Troops' March on Shanghai Commemorated

August 13 marked the centenary of the march of the Taiping troops on Shanghai. A hundred years ago, Taiping troops under General Li Hsiucheng penetrated the city as far as Hsuehchui. To commemorate this historic occasion, an exhibition housed in the Shanghai Museum was specially arranged by the city's bureau of culture and other organizations.

The Taiping Revolution was one of the great revolutionary movements of the Chinese people against feudalism and imperialism. It lasted 14 years (1851-64) and spread its influence to 17 provinces. The revolution shook the very foundations of Manchu rule and dealt a telling blow to foreign aggressors in China.

Among other things, the exhibition provides a revealing glimpse into the part played by imperialist intrigue in helping the Manchu troops crush the Taiping Revolution—the largest peasant uprising in China's history. Many documents and pictures on exhibit expose the double-dealing tactics of the imperialists. While professing neutrality they actually helped the reactionary Manchu rulers and actively prepared for armed intervention. There are also documents showing that U.S. imperialism has always been a most vicious enemy of the Chinese people. U.S. Minister Robert McLane actively gave advice and support to the Manchu government, while Frederick Ward, an American, organized a foreign rifle detachment in Shanghai. These schemes, however, could not halt the advance of the Taiping troops. Pictures of "Ward's Rifles" and other foreign invaders being put to rout and the capture of U.S. and other imperialist troops are also displayed.

The exhibition which graphically presents to the people a glorious chapter in their history highlights the lesson: In their struggle for independence and freedom, the people must at all times maintain a high degree of vigilance against all imperialists and reactionaries.

Raise High the Red Flag of the General Line and Continue to March Forward

by LI FU-CHUN

Following is a translation of an article by Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, published in "Hongqi," No. 16, August 16, 1960.—Ed.

I

TWO years have passed since the enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at Peitaiho in August 1958. During these two years the Party's general line for building socialism has experienced a period of consolidation and development. Guided by that general line, the Chinese people have won victory in establishing the people's communes and in bringing about the continued big leap forward of the national economy.

Following the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the general line for building socialism was vigorously carried out, and the spirit of toppling idols, emancipating the mind, and of thinking and doing things boldly was widely encouraged; this greatly enhanced the revolutionary drive of the whole people, brought into play the great creativeness of the masses, stimulated the continued development of the upsurge in industrial and agricultural production and further improved the socialist relations of production.

The Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a timely study of the practical experience of that period, summed up the creations of the masses in various fields, and particularly the creation of the people's commune, and at the Peitaiho meeting in August 1958, a resolution on the establishment of people's communes in the rural areas and a resolution on doubling the 1957 steel output (including steel made by indigenous methods) in 1958 were adopted. These two resolutions won the warm support of the working class, and the broad masses of peasants and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country. Within a very short period, people's communes were universally set up in the rural areas of the country and, on a nationwide scale, tens of millions of people took part in making iron and steel in a big way by both indigenous and modern methods. Vigorous mass movements for socialist construction, on a scale without precedent in the past, took shape on both the agricultural and industrial fronts, opening up a new situation—a big leap forward in the national economy.

The great, revolutionary mass movement led to the reforming of certain regulations and systems detrimental to the development of production, and to the introduction of new measures which benefited the growth of production and in the course of creating a new life and new history very quickly and quite satisfactorily solved a series of problems arising from the big leap in China's national economy. United as one, under the leadership of its Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the whole Party warmly supported and led this mass movement, achieved a timely solution of the new problems which cropped up, and thus enabled the mass movement to forge ahead in an even more satisfactory way.

In November 1958, the Party's Central Committee called the first Chengchow Conference; this was followed by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee in Wuchang which drew up the famous Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes and issued a communique of the plenary session. This meeting further solved, in theory and policy, many major questions in China's socialist construction following the appearance of the people's communes and the big leap forward and further developed the policy of simultaneous developments in the general line, summarizing it into a set of principles of "walking on two legs." Later, the Party's Central Committee called the second Chengchow Conference which confirmed three-level ownership of means of production in the people's communes and pointed out that a process of development would be needed for the switch from ownership mainly vested in the production brigade to that mainly vested in the people's communes and then to ownership by the whole people.

In accordance with the decisions on the people's communes made at the meetings held at Peitaiho, Chengchow and Wuchang a great deal of work was done throughout the country to bring the people's communes, after their check-ups, onto a road of firmer consolidation and still sounder development. In the spring of 1959, the Party's Central Committee carefully examined the year's plan of national economic development to enable the various branches of the national economy to keep their proper proportions in the course of high-speed development.

THE victory of the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune movement has clearly foreshadowed the imminent and final extinction of cap-

italist economy and individual economy in our country. This evoked the enmity of the reactionaries both at home and abroad and of the modern revisionists. At that time, a section of bourgeois elements and a small number of well-off middle peasants in the country still hankered for capitalist "free management" and "free buying and selling," hoping to make the dying ashes burn again and go back to capitalism. They refused to remould themselves, and intended to create disturbances whenever they thought there were signs of trouble.

This state of affairs could not but make its influence felt inside the Party. A handful of dissatisfied right opportunists in the Party reflected the resistance of a section of bourgeois elements and a small number of well-off middle peasants to the victory of the socialist cause. They frantically attacked the Party by taking advantage of, and exaggerating, the shortcomings which were unavoidable and had already been overcome. They engaged in factional activities to oppose the correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. They called the vigorous mass movements "petty bourgeois fanaticism," and the big leap forward "left adventurism." They claimed that the people's communes were "founded too early" and were "in a mess," that the making of iron and steel in a big way resulted in "more loss than gain"; panic-stricken and nonplussed in face of certain inevitable, local and temporary imbalances that occurred in the big leap forward, they labelled such imbalances "disproportions" in the national economy as a whole.

The Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee held in Lushan in August 1959 thoroughly smashed the attacks of the right opportunists inside the Party and forcefully repudiated all their absurd arguments, further expounded the series of principles for socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country, defended the Party's general line, and upheld the big leap forward and the people's communes. After the Lushan meeting, a struggle against right opportunism was launched throughout the Party and, at the same time, a mass movement against right deviation, and to go all out and increase production and practise economy was launched among the people throughout the country; this enabled us to bring about the continued big leap forward in 1959.

II

AS a result of the continuous big leap forward of 1958 and 1959 China's social production has begun to enter a new period of tremendous growth. The Chinese people by their heroic deeds have rebutted the predictions of all the reactionaries and sceptics both at home and abroad that the rate of growth during the Second Five-Year Plan must be lower than that during the First Five-Year Plan; they have created a rate much higher than that achieved during the First Five-Year Plan. The average annual rate of increase in the gross output value of industry and agriculture in these two years was 3.6 times that of the First Five-Year Plan. In absolute figures, the increase in the gross output value of industry and agriculture in these two years more than doubled the increase in the whole of the First Five-Year Plan.

During the big leap forward of the national economy, some of the previously weak branches grew fairly rapidly and this brought about more harmonious proportions between the various branches of the national economy. Simultaneously with the high-speed growth of industry, the rate of agricultural growth has also been greatly accelerated. While heavy industry has been advancing at high speed, the rate of growth of light industry has also been speeded up enormously. Together with the high-speed growth of production and construction, communications and transport have also greatly quickened their pace of development.

THE geographical distribution of the economy throughout the country is becoming more reasonable during the big leap forward of the national economy. In varying degrees, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have built up their own basic industries. In 1957, only 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions could smelt iron and only 17 of them could make steel; all in all there were 95 iron and steel enterprises, big and small. By the end of 1959, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, except Tibet, could produce iron and steel and there were altogether 1,400 iron and steel enterprises of different sizes, with another 3,000 or so small iron and steel producing units employing indigenous methods. China's steel output, excluding steel made by indigenous methods, was 5.35 million tons in 1957, 8 million tons in 1958 (11.08 million tons if steel made by indigenous methods is included) and 13.35 million tons in 1959. A complete national industrial system is taking shape, centring on the production of iron, steel and machinery, integrating big, medium and small enterprises, and with a comparatively reasonable geographical distribution. As a result of the continuous tapping of the productive potentialities of the existing enterprises and the steady growth in scale of capital construction, the annual increase in productive capacity for an overwhelming majority of industrial products exceeded that of the First Five-Year Plan as a whole. China's ability to supply itself with machinery and equipment increased from more than 60 per cent in 1957 to over 80 per cent last year. The strength of designing institutes and building enterprises can generally meet the needs of construction which are growing steadily every year.

China's rural areas witnessed large-scale capital construction in farmlands in the past two years and the irrigated area increased by 550 million *mu*. By the end of 1959, initial improvements had been made to 450 million *mu* of low-lying land, land subject to constant water-logging and all sorts of low-yield land, and initial measures to conserve water and soil were taken on 600,000 square kilometres of land. Not only agriculture but industry has been vigorously developed by the rural people's communes. By the end of last year, more than 200,000 industrial production units were being run by the rural people's communes. About 55 per cent of their gross output value serves agricultural production. The movement for the technical transformation of agriculture grew considerably. Irrigation and drainage machinery newly added in the two years amounted to 2.8 million horsepower, enough to water or drain more than 100



More Iron!

Woodcut in colour by Kuo Wei-sung

million *mu* of farmland. Over 520 million improved or semi-mechanized items of farm tools were put into popular use. At the same time, the Eight-Point Charter—deep ploughing and soil amelioration, rational fertilization, water conservancy, popularization of good strains of seed, rational close planting, plant protection, field management, tools reform—for increasing agricultural output was worked out by applying the principles of advanced agricultural science and summing up the rich practical experience of the peasant masses in production. All this makes the Chinese people fully confident that they can effect the continued leap forward of their national economy in the future.

CONSTANT expansion of the productive forces compels the relations of production to undergo continual changes. During the successive big leaps forward of the past two years, we have correctly handled the contradictions within collective ownership and that within ownership by the whole people, the contradictions between collective ownership and ownership by the whole people, and at the same time continued to handle correctly the contradictions between socialist ownership and the remnants of capitalist ownership and individual ownership.

During this period, to cope with the demands arising from the enormous growth of rural production the agricultural producers' co-operatives throughout the country accomplished their great change over to people's communes. By comparison with the former agricultural producers' co-operatives, the people's communes are much

larger in scale, have a much broader scope of activities and a much higher level of public ownership.

Now, urban people's communes are being set up on a large scale throughout the country. By the end of June, there were already 1,027 urban people's communes in the country, with a total membership of more than 52 million people. The superiority shown by both the rural and urban people's communes has clearly proved that the people's commune is the best form of social organization for facilitating a high-speed development of China's national economy. We have every reason to believe that in the future the people's commune will be the best form for the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people and also the best form for the transition from socialist to communist society in China.

DURING this period, our Party and state made a great effort to study the contradictions within ownership by the whole people and took a series of effective measures to solve these contradictions. These include: improvements in the administrative system, transfer of enterprises originally under higher levels of administration to the lower levels, giving full responsibility to units in handling their capital construction investments and allowing them to retain a portion of that part of their investments saved as a result of higher working efficiency; the application of a wage system in which time rates are made primary with piece rates secondary, and adoption of a system of integrating expanding collective welfare with increasing personal income; the application in enterprises of a system under which functionaries take part in productive labour and workers take part in management, irrational and out-dated rules and regulations are revised, and cadres, workers and technicians work in close co-operation. All these measures have made for a better solution of contradictions in the socialist relations of production as between the central authorities and the localities, the higher and the lower levels of administration and the leading personnel and the masses.

In handling contradictions between ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, it is worth pointing out that we have successfully completed a switch from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people in the overwhelming majority of the handicraftsmen's co-operatives. At the same time, certain rational adjustments have been made regarding prices and taxes in strict accordance with the policy of maintaining general stabilization. Proper adjustments have been made as regards the income of the workers and the peasants in line with the policy of gradually reducing the difference between workers and peasants. In so doing, better attention has been given, in the distribution of the national income, to benefiting both the people as a whole and the collective, and to meeting the needs of both accumulation and consumption. Under the conditions of rapidly rising state and collective accumulation, there has been a marked increase in the income of the workers and employees and peasants.

In continuously handling the contradictions between socialist ownership and the remnants of capitalist and individual ownership, we have curbed the speculative and wrecking activities of a very small number of bourgeois elements in the cities who persist in taking the capitalist road, restricted the free market in the rural areas still further and opposed the illegal activities of a very small number of better-off middle peasants engaging in speculation and exploitation. All this has helped to further consolidate and develop socialist ownership. As events in the past two years have clearly shown, an important reason for the high-speed development of our productive forces and for the continuous emergence of productive potentialities is the fact that we have constantly reformed relations of production to suit the needs of the growing productive forces, thus opening up a broad road for the still greater expansion of the productive forces.

IN the past two years, while continuously solving the contradictions between the productive forces and the relations of production, we have constantly solved the contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base. Capitalist economy and individual economy have been virtually abolished, but remnants of capitalist forces, bourgeois political and ideological influence, the force of habit of the old society and obsolete traditional ideas still exist. As a result of the anti-rightist struggle in 1957, a decisive victory was won in the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, but this revolution has not yet been completed. The struggle between two classes—the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that between two roads—socialism and capitalism—have not yet ended. Before and after the Lushan Conference, the frenzied attacks launched by the right opportunists and the struggle waged by the Party against right opportunism were a continuation of the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts and a reflection within the Party of the continuation of the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads. To carry this revolution and struggle through to the end, we have waged a persistent fight against the remnants of capitalist forces, bourgeois political and ideological influence, the force of habit of the old society and obsolete traditional ideas. By so doing, the people of the whole country have been able to free themselves steadily from the influence and the trammels of all these and of various kinds of superstitions, thus steadily clearing the path for the continued leap forward of the productive forces. Among the people themselves apart from class contradictions, there are still contradictions between the advanced and the backward. In the course of development of socialist society there is always a section of people who rest content with the existing state of affairs and are unwilling to go ahead continuously. Either because they don't understand it, or because they feel ill at ease with it, or because it goes against their vested interests, they invariably lack enthusiasm or even adopt a hostile attitude towards the institution of a new system and the emergence of new things.

By effective use of the method of rectification campaign in the Party and among the whole people in the period of national construction, we have been able to handle correctly not only class contradictions among the

people, but also the contradictions between the advanced and the backward among the people. Because of this, we have been able to continuously overcome bureaucratism and commandism among leading functionaries and to constantly raise the level of the people's socialist and communist consciousness, thus enabling advanced, revolutionary ideology to play a great, active and dynamic part in the course of the development of socialist society.

It is precisely because of these changes that the mass movement of socialist construction in our country has spread extensively and powerfully on all fronts, from industry, agriculture, communications and transport and finance and trade to scientific research, culture and education, health work and physical culture. The communist spirit of boldness in thought and action has grown rapidly among the people. They study conscientiously and delve into problems in earnest. They are bold in criticism and bold in creation. They work hard, pioneer ahead courageously, rely on their own efforts and work energetically to make China strong. In production, work and studies they are keen to learn from, to compare and catch up with and even to surpass the advanced, and to help those lagging behind; they are eager to take up the difficult tasks while leaving the easier work to others, thus greatly developing the communist spirit of co-operation. It is just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "Never before have the masses been so high spirited, so strong in morale and so firm in their determination." "Do the working people of China still look like slaves as they did before? No, they have become masters. The working people who live on the 9.6 million square kilometres of the People's Republic of China have really begun to rule this land." Thus the working people of China in the past two years have created many miracles never before known in China's history. So long as we continue to adhere firmly to the general line for building socialism, and persist in a down-to-earth working style, thoroughly implement the Party's mass line, develop the initiative of the masses to a high degree, and inspire them to tackle one task after another and seek to win one new victory after another, the labouring people of our country will certainly be able to create more and still greater miracles, build China, in not a very long period, into a great socialist state with a highly developed modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture, and build a boundlessly bright and beautiful communist society in our land.

SINCE the spring of 1960, China's mass movement of economic construction has entered a new stage of technical innovations and technical revolution centring on full or semi-mechanization and full or semi-automation. This movement is still surging forward. But from the facts on hand we can see that it is able not only to release people from heavy manual work, and greatly raise labour productivity, but to achieve a marked improvement in the quality of products and create new products, new manufacturing processes and techniques on a large scale, thus paving a new way for the growth of science and technology in China with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The horizons of this movement are boundless. It will play an ever greater role in our country's economic development.

By the end of June of this year, for instance, about 50 per cent of China's industrial production had become fully or semi-mechanized as against some 30 per cent at the end of 1959. As a result of the development of the campaign for technical innovations and technical revolution, labour productivity of the workers and staff members of industrial enterprises in the first half of the year registered a great rise over that of the corresponding period last year. In the iron and steel industry, owing to the adoption of such smelting methods as the use of big blasts, high temperatures and high-grade raw materials, the utilization coefficient of a group of small enterprises using modern methods of production has surpassed that of the large modern enterprises. In the machine-building industry, many enterprises have adopted new designs for products, new manufacturing processes, bringing about higher efficiency in certain products, and reductions in the consumption of materials. In coal industry, hydraulic coal-mining is being gradually promoted, as is the new technique of replacing pneumatic drills with electric drills, wood props in coal pits with substitute props, etc. In transport, the adoption of such new loading, unloading methods as building high platforms for loading, unloading goods onto lower levels, and using slides and troughs, has changed the situation in which the freight trains were long delayed at loading and unloading points and has greatly raised transport efficiency. In the use of fuels, gas is popularly utilized in many areas, with a resultant 25 per cent or so economy in coal.

IN the countryside, the mass campaign for the technical transformation of agriculture with the accent on improved and semi-mechanized farm implements has made great strides. The peasants, working together with scientists and technicians, have invented such new farming implements and new tools as rice transplanters and wheat harvesters suited to China's specific farming conditions. The amount of mechanical power in agriculture added this year can do the work of roughly 20 million men. The technical innovations and technical revolution campaign which is now going on is an inevitable outcome of the continuous change in the past two years in the relations of production and in the superstructure, while the development of technical innovations and technical revolution demands constant improvement in the relations of production, the continuous remoulding of the people's ideology and the raising of their cultural level. Thus, there has been an upsurge among the masses of workers and peasants in the study of Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung, culture, techniques and scientific knowledge and a movement for cultural revolution has appeared among them along with the movement for technical revolution.

The above-mentioned tremendous changes and victories in various fields have been achieved under the guidance of the Party's general line for building socialism. All these changes and successes have fully demonstrated the correctness and the great vitality of the Party's general line and, at the same time, have enriched its content, and enabled it to go on developing and become perfected.

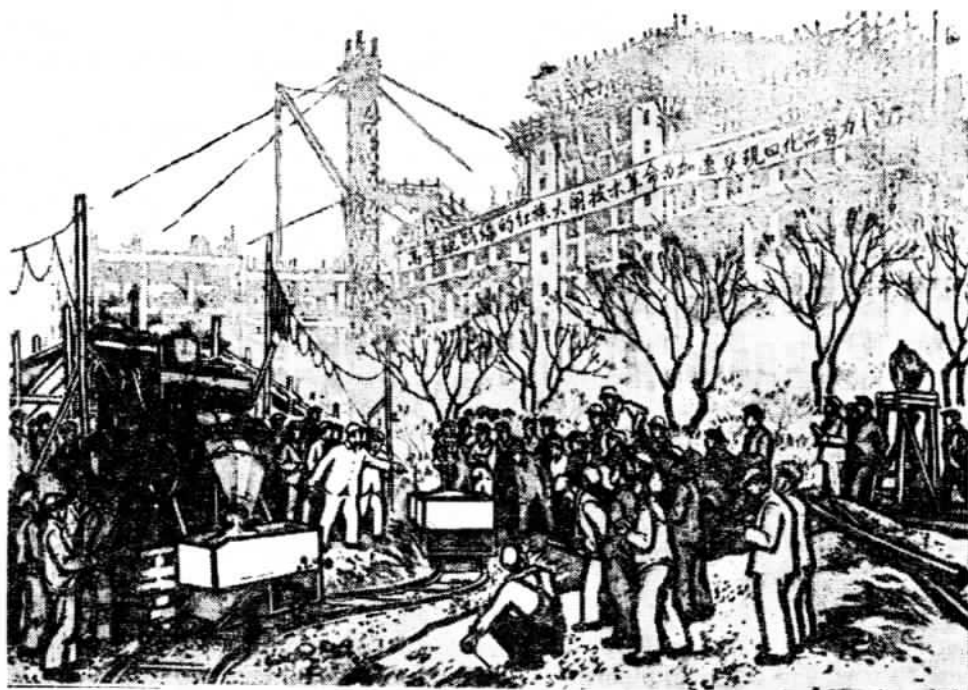
In accordance with the rich experience gained in correctly handling contradictions among the people, the contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces, and between the superstructure and the economic base, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have further developed Marxist-Leninist principles relating to the integration of the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages, so that socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country have been able to make timely advances from one stage to another, and our work in various spheres has been able to make timely advances from one step to another. In accordance with the rich experience gained during the big leap of the national economy, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have further developed and enriched the policy of "walking on two legs" on the basis of the principles originally laid down for simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, simultaneous development of central and local industries and simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises. Concerning the relations between the two major departments of the national economy, they put forward the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor and integrating priority for the development of heavy industry with the speedy development of agriculture. In industry, they put forward the policy of simultaneously developing heavy and light industries, and modern and indigenous methods of production and making all-round leaps forward with steel as the key lever. In agriculture, they put forward the policy of taking food grains as the key lever, developing a diversified rural economy, making overall arrangements and simultaneously developing the growing of crops and livestock breeding. In mass movements, they put forward the policy of combining centralized leadership with the launching of mass movements in a big way, with politics in command combining political with economic work, combining political education with material encouragement, combining leadership in production with arrangement for daily life and combining work with proper rest. Concerning the management of the national economy, in accordance with the principle of scorning difficulties strategically while paying full attention to them tactically, they called for both skyrocketing drive and scientific analysis, so that the national economic plan can be placed on a forward-looking and yet reliable basis and that the national economy can expand in a high-speed big-leap way and yet maintain a planned and proportionate development.

The Party's general line for building socialism has been able to exert its great power in the past and will exert still greater power in the future, precisely because it combines the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice, and correctly reflects the objective laws of the development of China's socialist economy; it reflects the strong desire and firm determination of the people of the country to speedily change their poverty and backwardness and the tremendous strength and rich wisdom of the hundreds of millions of labouring people in our country in creating a new life and a new history.

Ours is a big country with more than 600 million people and one of its present outstanding features is "poverty and blankness," which is all the more marked in the vast countryside. Contrary to the reactionary view-points held by all bourgeois scholars that China's large population and huge numbers of peasants constitute a heavy burden, Comrade Mao Tse-tung considers our country's huge numbers of population and peasants the most positive factor for the high-speed development of our socialist construction. As long as the initiative and creativeness of the several hundred million labouring people, the workers and peasants, are given full play, an astoundingly high-speed, big-leap-forward advance will take place in our socialist construction. The core of the general line is to mobilize, under the leadership of the working class, all available forces, first of all, the great strength of the over 500 million peasants, to bring about a continued leap forward in the national economy through the adoption of various forms and methods suited to China's specific conditions.

WHEN we say that the Party's general line has developed continuously and become more perfect, this naturally does not mean that the general line has already become so perfect as to need no further development, neither does it mean that we have so thoroughly understood the objective laws of our socialist revolution and socialist construction that we do not need to get any deeper understanding of them. Though we have accumulated a rich store of experience and our understanding has steadily advanced in the past ten years, there is still a big "kingdom of necessity" unknown to us in our socialist revolution and construction and there is still blindness in our practical work. Through constant practice, we must make investigations and studies on a factual basis, sum up both positive and negative experience and continue to develop and enrich the Party's general line for building socialism, thereby enabling our socialist revolution and construction to gain continuous victories.

An important factor in the victory of our socialist cause is aid from the peoples of the socialist countries and support from the peoples all over the world. The advance of our socialist construction strengthens the power of the socialist camp, strengthens the power of the oppressed peoples in the world to achieve social emancipation and of the oppressed nations to achieve national liberation, and the power of the people all over the world to safeguard peace. That is why every victory of ours has received encouragement from the people of the various countries of the socialist camp and the people of the rest of the world. At the same time it has also roused the hatred of the handful of imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists in the world and



Demonstration of Technical Innovations in Cement Mixing and Transport Line

Woodcut in colour by Li Hua

those who follow them. Since 1958, they have launched anti-Chinese movements in an attempt to isolate us and undermine our great cause of socialist construction. But events completely run counter to their wishes. For us, their anti-Chinese activity is a good thing, not a bad thing. It proves that we are real Marxist-Leninists and that we are doing well. Their anti-Chinese activity has not harmed a single hair of China. On the contrary, it has roused the whole Party and the people to unite still more closely, to set bold targets, rely on our own efforts, to press ahead bravely and set out with firm determination to catch up with and surpass, economically and culturally, the most advanced capitalist countries in the West. For them, their anti-Chinese activity is not a good thing, but a bad thing, and an evil portent. An inevitable outcome of this will be that the rock they are lifting to hurl at us will crash down on their own feet. They will expose their vicious features before the people of goodwill, who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population, and will isolate themselves.

III

THE Party's general line for building socialism is the beacon light for all work. In striving for the continued leap forward of our national economy, it is necessary to carry out the general line still better as well as the whole set of the Party's policies of "walking on two legs."

Going by the experience of the past two years and the present situation, special attention must be paid in our future work to the following questions:

Firstly, in order to push forward the development of the whole national economy, the policy of simultaneously developing industry and agriculture must be adhered to and a firm grip kept on the central link — agriculture. All Party comrades must have a thorough grasp of Com-

rade Mao Tse-tung's idea of taking agriculture as the foundation for the development of the national economy and must give agricultural production a position of primary importance. Past experience over many years shows that the better the agricultural plan is carried out, the more grain, industrial raw materials and non-staple foods are produced to satisfy needs in all fields of the national economy, to push forward the development of light industry, to increase rural purchasing power for means of production, and to expand the market for heavy industry. This contributes to better co-ordination of the proportional relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, as well as to the continued leap forward of the national economy.

IN promoting the development of agriculture, first place must go to grain production. Past experience over many years shows that more grain enables us to push forward the entire agricultural production, including farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery, and better implement the policy of developing a diversified economy in agriculture. Party organizations at all levels must consistently give strong leadership to agriculture. Those provinces and municipalities where industry is more developed should pay still greater attention to their agriculture so that their industry and agriculture will develop in a more harmonious way.

At the present time, the key to the growth of agricultural production and an increase in grain production lies in economizing on the use of labour power in all fields so as to reinforce the agricultural front, and first and foremost the front of grain production. All existing enterprises and undertakings should, in the next two or three years, manage to increase production, do more work without recruiting new members. They should strive to attain the goal of increasing production and work while reducing personnel.

In allocating rural labour power, consideration should be given to both capital construction and the current productive work, with priority given to the current production; agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations, fishery and rural industry, commerce, and cultural, educational and health undertakings must also be taken into account, but the main attention is on agriculture. In agricultural production, attention should be given to grains and to industrial and other crops but with the main attention on grains.

Since our economic undertakings develop very fast, overall allocation of labour power presents a problem which calls for constant attention. At the least there should be a careful rearrangement of labour power once each year. All the people's communes should conduct a careful investigation of their non-agricultural departments so as to get a clear picture of the labour power employed in them. In accordance with the principle of economy and rational allocation of labour power we oppose the tendency of departmentalism and decentralization which cause wasting of labour power and using it in a dispersed way. We should resolutely transfer labour power from these departments which have more

than they need to the agricultural front to reinforce the productive forces on work in the field.

THE fundamental solution for China's agriculture in the future lies in actively promoting its technical transformation, so that both the area of land cultivated by each unit of labour power is continuously extended and the per-mu yield is raised steadily higher. This will greatly increase the productivity of labour in the countryside. To extend the average area cultivated by each unit of labour power, it is necessary to mechanize, on a basis of priorities and step by step, all field work and other work now done by hand, after first semi-mechanizing it. To achieve higher per-mu yields, the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture must be implemented, concentrating mainly on soil improvement, the construction of water conservancy projects and the accumulation of manure through pig raising. In this connection, hand work should also be semi-mechanized and fully mechanized step by step.

The active promotion of the technical transformation of agriculture so as to greatly raise the productivity of labour in the countryside is not a job for the agricultural departments alone, but for all the various branches of the national economy. To bring to fruition the plan for the development of agriculture, all departments, all trades and all units without exception must take aid to agriculture as their own glorious responsibility and map out concrete plans to this end in accordance with the actual needs of the development of agricultural production and for the building of a new socialist countryside. On top of overfulfilling the state plan, the various branches of heavy industry should strive to produce more farm machinery, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, fuels, and building materials to support agriculture. Centring their efforts around the transformation of agricultural techniques and the raising of labour productivity in the countryside, and in their own fields of work, other departments such as communications and transport, finance and trade, scientific research, culture, education and health, should also adopt appropriate ways of helping the people's communes to develop production and other undertakings. The various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions should organize in a planned way the industrial and mining enterprises in their regions to help the people's communes carry out technical transformation of agriculture, operate commune-run industries well, set up farm machinery and tools repair networks, develop small-size chemical fertilizer and insecticide plants and train technical personnel.

Commune-run industry is playing an important role in the technical transformation of agriculture. Besides repairing all kinds of farm implements, it also occupies a very important position in the manufacture of semi-mechanized farm implements, improved and small farm tools. In 1959, the people's communes turned out roughly half of all the semi-mechanized and improved farm implements produced by the whole country. Our task is to ensure that commune-run industry will earnestly carry out the policy of serving agriculture, expand production capacity step by step, and raise its technical level so that it will play an ever greater role in the technical transformation of agriculture.

SECONDLY, it is necessary to adhere to the policy of simultaneously developing big, medium and small enterprises, simultaneously developing modern and indigenous methods of production and increasing the number of small enterprises that work by either method. Experience proves that the extensive development of such enterprises will enormously accelerate industrial development, speedily strengthen the work of the weak links, promote the rational geographical distribution of industry and avoid over-concentration. It will also help, through extensive practice, to promote the creation of new scientific and technical work and train large numbers of personnel.

Some people still covet things that are big and modern, and look down on small enterprises using either modern or indigenous methods. They regard the promotion of such small enterprises as a temporary measure and fail to understand their tremendous strategic significance in China's industrialization. During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Comrade Mao Tse-tung put guerrilla warfare on a strategic basis. Now we should put small enterprises, both indigenous and modern, on a strategic basis. Like the people's militia and guerrilla troops which later developed into main forces in the course of co-ordinating with local troops and the main forces in fighting against the enemy, indigenous and modern small enterprises have similarly great future prospects. In fact, some of the small enterprises set up in the past two years have already grown into medium-sized modern ones and others have become fair-sized industrial bases.

China is vast in area and rich in resources. But the old geographical distribution of industry was very irrational. This has changed rapidly since 1958 mainly because we have set up large numbers of small enterprises, both modern and indigenous, in all areas. Experience has demonstrated that the more widespread and the better located the industrial centres, the better they can help mobilize the initiative of all the localities, enlist the efforts of the peasant masses in the running of industry and make fuller use of all resources. This also facilitates the general economic development of the various localities, thereby more rapidly changing fundamentally the irrational geographical distribution of industry in our country, and ensuring still better the security of our national defence. Some people always keep their eyes glued on a few industrial centres. When making plans for industrial capital construction, they always like to add to these few centres again and again and are unwilling to map out new industrial centres at new places. Their reasons are: productive capacity can be developed more speedily if capital construction is made at existing industrial centres; but more slowly if it is made at places where there is no industry. This view is obviously near-sighted. As long as we run more small enterprises, both indigenous and modern, and spread them out widely, our industrial development will be further accelerated and not slowed either from long-term or from short-term considerations.

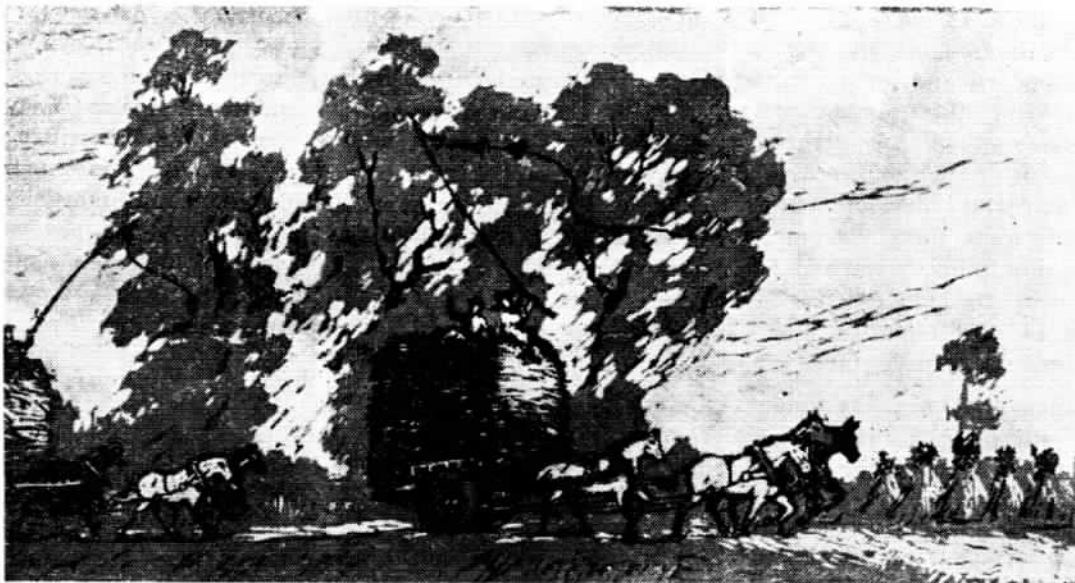
The various localities, departments and trades should set up in a planned way a number of small indigenous and modern enterprises every year in accordance with the demand to spread out industrial centres widely and

in relation to their respective conditions. All existing small enterprises, both indigenous and modern, should keep on improving their techniques, increase the variety of their products, raise quality and lower costs. They should expand production step by step whenever necessary and possible and develop from small to big, from enterprises which produce a single product into industrial complexes. Small enterprises, both old and newly-established, modern and indigenous, should give consideration to co-ordination with neighbouring enterprises and the development of a complete set of enterprises.

In the extensive development of small modern enterprises, emphasis should be placed on coal, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, the chemicals, petroleum and cement. This will help accelerate the production of more raw materials and other materials and fuels needed by the heavy and light industries. With the speedy development of industries producing raw and other materials and fuels, our industry will leap forward more successfully on a solid foundation.

THIRDLY, to develop industry and transport further with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we should implement the policy put forward by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung of developing a diversified economy and making multiple-purpose use of resources. This is an important new policy for speeding the building of socialism in our country. A diversified economy based on multiple-purpose use of resources will break down the barriers between trades and departments, the better to enable the various localities, departments and enterprises to develop their initiative in doing the productive work which they need and which they are capable of doing. This will make possible full utilization of the enterprises' existing machinery and equipment, technical forces, raw and other materials, their own funds and other production facilities to launch capital construction, expand production and better realize the demand for less investment and quicker results and reliance on our own efforts. This will better link up related production processes, combine the production of raw and other materials with processing and manufacturing, greatly simplify co-ordination between various trades, enterprises and localities and thus bring about better unified leadership and a reasonable division of labour in social production.

A diversified economy will expand the production of raw and other materials and fuels and facilitate the multiple-purpose use of resources. At present, we do not make full use of raw and other materials and fuels in our productive work. This is a big waste of material resources. If multiple-purpose use of resources is earnestly developed the greater part of the potential or even the full potential of raw and other materials and fuels can be used. This economizes large quantities of these materials while producing a great variety of materials and new products, thereby greatly expanding social production. With regard to the multiple-purpose use of resources, our slogan is: make the best possible use of everything; change the useless into the useful, a small use into a big use, move from one use to many uses, turn the harmful into the advantageous. Every trade and every enterprise should translate the



Harvest Home

Woodcut in colour by Chang Chia-ju

above slogan into action, taking their respective conditions into account, following the principle of self-reliance and adopting the method of integrating the indigenous with the modern.

The growth of social production promotes the social division of labour in production as well as close cooperation in production. So in organizing enterprises, consideration should be given both to their needs as specialized units and as associated units. Some people think that as social production grows, the social division of labour will become more minutely defined and enterprises more specialized. This is a one-sided view. If things are done according to this point of view, then production processes which are originally closely related will be arbitrarily separated. This will result in the addition of numerous intermediate links and the waste of a great deal of labour and it will be detrimental to the planning and continuity of production. Taking society as a whole, this is very uneconomical. We should gradually organize our enterprises according to the concrete conditions in each enterprise, the requirements of the growth of production and the principles of economy and rationalization, so that they will develop towards productive complexes, while maintaining a necessary division of labour. This will enable us the better to diversify our economy and carry out multiple-purpose utilization.

FOURTHLY, to guarantee a continued leap forward in the national economy, the initiative and creativeness of the masses must be further brought into play, and the mass movement of technical innovations and technical revolution must be developed on a still wider and more far-reaching scale in all spheres of work. The continued advance of this movement will not only promote a high-soaring development of the social productive forces, but also greatly accelerate the raising of scientific and technical levels.

For a certain period of time, the emphasis in technical innovations and technical revolution will still be on lightening heavy manual labour, producing and economizing on more raw and other materials and promoting the technical transformation of agriculture. We must first of

all spread the experience of the remarkable successes achieved in these fields rapidly and widely. The method should be adopted of combining the efforts of the leading cadres, the mass of workers and technical personnel under the leadership of the Party committees to sum up, improve, systematize and then popularize those innovations which have a direct bearing on key questions of current production, which can produce the greatest results and which have universal significance. At the same time, leading cadres and the

masses in the various departments and units should be further organized to study new methods and create new techniques, technology and products. Under the condition of extensively applying what has been achieved in the movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution, we should strive to make all existing enterprises greatly increase their production capacity and labour productivity and to make big cuts in the quotas of raw and other materials, fuels and power they use. In designing industrial products, especially machinery, the production of new products should go hand in hand with the improvement of old products. By applying successful experience in the movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution we should raise the efficiency and quality of both new and old products and be able to economize on raw and other materials and shorten production time. We must apply all the technical achievements in improving designs and using new methods of work in all capital construction projects so as to greatly economize on investments and shorten construction time. Technical innovations and the technical revolution will develop continuously. The impetus they can give to the development of social production is inexhaustible. We should never rest satisfied with what has been achieved; we should in the light of the development of the movement set new goals and new demands for every stage, so that the movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution will move forward like a tide each wave of which is higher than the last.

In the technical innovations and the technical revolution movement, the working people of our country have displayed their great wisdom. By using indigenous methods and those which combine indigenous and modern methods they have created many new techniques adapted to the concrete conditions of our country. This has served to push forward the development of science and technology in our country. Of course, there are still many blanks to be filled up in our scientific and technical work. We must take an honest attitude, and make an extra effort in studying those advanced techniques which we have not yet learnt. First study and then create, and create in the course of study. This is our method. Our

study and creation must be linked with the concrete situation and concrete needs of our country. In this respect, we must continue to do away with superstition, to emancipate our mind, to oppose the conservatism which is satisfied with old practices and doesn't want to move a step forward. We advocate boldness in thought and action and boldness in creation. As to the many inventions and creations we have made, we must examine them carefully. At the same time, we must sum up and expound our experience in theory. This requires the strengthening of theoretical work connected with techniques and linking research work more closely with production. In this respect, the experience of integrating the efforts of scientific research institutes, schools and production units must be spread and promoted, as well as the experience in integrating the efforts of the designing and manufacturing departments and the departments that use the products made, and in integrating the efforts of the leading cadres, the mass of workers and technical personnel.

FIFTHLY, in planning targets, we must make sure that the targets, while calling for vigorous efforts, are realistic, and leave an appropriate margin for unforeseen circumstances. Experience over many years shows that if targets are planned in the spirit of making allowance for unforeseen circumstances this does not affect the initiative of the various localities, enterprises and units. On the contrary, such targets bring their initiative into fuller play, encourage the masses to put greater drive into over-fulfilling the plan while making it possible to deal with unforeseen circumstances and ensuring greater initiative in work. Our planning must embody far-reaching ideals, look far ahead and aim high. But in fixing targets, we must make a careful study and calculations in order to make them conform to or approach as closely as possible the actual situation. In planning targets, we should use the method of integrating planning by the lower level with planning by the higher level. This ensures that the planned targets will conform fairly closely to the actual situation.

In mapping out plans and carrying them through, we must apply the principle of co-ordinating, as in a complete set of chess game, all the activities of the nation. The various localities and departments must, bearing in mind the situation of the country as a whole, work out the most economical and rational plan in arranging their targets for production and construction. In carrying the plan through, efforts must be made to ensure fulfilment of the state plan first, to ensure the building of those projects which are given priority by the state, to ensure an increase in agricultural production and the development of the mining and extraction industries. They should exercise appropriate control over projects of capital construction and production which are not included in the state plan, taking into consideration the supply of raw materials and other materials and equipment.

If our plans are to be made positive and realistic and if we are to carry through the principle of co-ordinating all the activities of the nation as in a complete set of chess game, an important question is to rationally plan projects of capital construction and the use of investments for capital construction. During the past two years, our capital construction has been rapidly expanded in scale.

This not only played a great role in increasing production during the past two years but will continue to play an active role over a long period in the continued leap forward in production. To ensure a constant upsurge in production, we should, of course, continue to expand the scale of capital construction in future. In drawing up our national economic plan, however, we must take cognizance of the mutual-promoting unity between production and capital construction, but at the same time keep in view their mutual-restricting contradictions. We ought to gradually enlarge the scale of capital construction with the prerequisite of ensuring an upsurge in production first. We should not undertake too many projects at a time and extend our frontline, making no distinction between what is more and what is less important and what is more and what is less urgent. To do so is not compatible with the requirement of getting greater, quicker, better and more economical results. In planning their capital construction projects, the various departments and localities must adopt the tactics of "massing forces to win the battle of annihilation." For every group of projects, the principle is always to place those included in the state plan before those in local plans, and those enjoying priority before the general ones. The Party committees of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should make unified appropriations and adjustments of all materials, equipment and labour power for capital construction in accordance with the state plan and the above-mentioned principle.

FINALLY, we must rely on our own efforts and build our country industriously and thriftily. This is a principle which we must always adhere to in socialist construction. We should do what we can in seeking aid from abroad for our socialist construction, but the Party is consistently of the opinion that we must rely mainly on our own efforts. This was so in the past and will be even more so in future. We have already established the socialist system; moreover, after ten years' construction, especially after the continuous big leap forward in the last two years, the material basis for socialism is much stronger than in the past; we have more than 600 million industrious and brave people, rich material resources and especially the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung; therefore we are fully confident that we can build our country into a great, rich and powerful socialist state by relying on our own efforts. Every department, locality, enterprise, unit and people's commune must conduct thorough propaganda and education among its cadres and the masses, firmly establish among them the idea of relying on one's own efforts and working hard to make the country strong, free them entirely from the idea of relying on others and do all it possibly can to do its work better and better.

In order to rely on our own efforts, we must at the same time adhere to the principle of building the country industriously and thriftily, and likewise running the people's communes, enterprises and all undertakings industriously and thriftily. Socialist construction in our country advances rapidly but ours is still a very poor country with very little to start with. It will still need

many years of hard struggle for us to build our country into a rich and powerful socialist state. We must continue to display the revolutionary spirit of defying difficulties and persevere in a painstaking and frugal way of doing things. Under no circumstances should we be extravagant or wasteful. The state must have its reserve; the people, savings. All non-productive construction which at present can be done without or postponed, should be dispensed with or postponed. In the case of productive construction, they should also be as simple as possible, and more things should be done at less cost. Work industriously and be thrifty—this is the way for our country to become rich and powerful at a relatively rapid rate.

As long as we carry out the foregoing principles, we can certainly realize better what the Party's general line calls for, that is, get greater, faster, better and more economical results.

IV

PARTY leadership is the fundamental guarantee for the victory of all of our undertakings. Prior to 1958, the work of the Party's Central Committee and Party committees at all levels was centred on the socialist revolution. With the victory of the socialist revolution and the unfolding of socialist construction, since the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Party, the centre of the work of the Party's Central Committee and Party committees at all levels has been shifted, step by step, to socialist construction. It is because the Party's Central Committee and the Party committees at all levels have all strengthened their leadership over the work of economic construction that we have been able to bring about a continuous big leap forward in the last two years. We must hereafter further strengthen the Party leadership in order to make the big leap forward situation a lasting one.

The mass line is the basic line of the Party. In the last two years and more, the Party's mass line has undergone a considerable development, resulting in remarkable successes in various fields of work. But this certainly does not mean that our implementation of the mass line leaves nothing to be desired or that no questions at all exist in this respect. When our cause makes comparatively big progress and fairly great successes have been achieved in our work, a small number of comrades inside the Party are prone to self-complacency; instead of listening attentively to the voice of the masses, they think they are always right, and are no longer willing to accept criticisms from the masses and mass supervision, nor do they consult the masses when problems crop up, imagining that these can be solved by mere administrative orders. These comrades do not understand that while the mass line should be carried out in time of difficulty, it is all the more necessary to carry it out in time of victory. We must help these comrades correct their mistakes. Our Party is the party in power, enjoying a very high prestige among the masses; we must always be on guard against the danger of some people abusing the Party's position and prestige and divorcing themselves from the masses. We must firmly oppose bureaucratic and commandist ways of doing things, oppose the wrong attitude of being indifferent to the difficulties of the masses, and see to it that the Party's mass line is

constantly carried out in every respect, and at every link. Party committees at all levels must constantly educate their cadres on the basis of concrete facts so that they will understand the advantages of following the mass line and the disadvantages of failing to do so. The system of transferring cadres to the grass-root levels and of cadres taking part in physical labour must be upheld. Leading cadres at all levels must go every year to factories and mines and the countryside in turn and in groups to become workers, peasants or cadres at the basic levels, to identify themselves with the masses, make friends with them and listen to their various opinions on the work so that conditions at the primary levels can be made known in full and in good time to the higher levels. Leading cadres at all levels must personally go to the production fronts, lead production and construction well and also show real concern for the everyday life of the masses, help them to live well, and make arrangements for their work and rest in accordance with the principle of alternating work with rest.

All our cadres must improve their way of doing things in the spirit of scorning difficulties strategically and paying full attention to them tactically as has always been advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We must be ambitious and bold in the cause of socialist construction; we must have a clear-cut direction of advance and great, far-sighted goals; at the same time, we must be diligent, down-to-earth, have a profound grasp of reality and find timely, concrete solutions to the problems existing in our work.

ON May 25 this year, the Chinese Mountaineering Expedition, for the first time in human history, reached the summit of Mount Jolmo Lungma from the north face. This victory is precisely the result of scorning difficulties strategically and paying full attention to them tactically. The comrades of the expedition, on the one hand, had the ambition and boldness to climb the world's highest peak, they had the heroic character of men who "make high mountains bow to them and rivers make room for them"; they showed a magnificent spirit in disdaining all difficulties; on the other hand, they also dealt circumspectly and in all seriousness with such difficulties as extreme lack of oxygen in the high mountains and the bitter cold of 40° C. below zero. In climbing each peak, crossing each glacier, pitching camp, in everything they did, they never took things easy or acted carelessly. On the contrary, they made scientific analyses of geographical and weather conditions at each specific time and place, worked out decisions in accordance with the actual situation, displayed the spirit of collectivism, overcame one difficulty after another, and thus successfully fulfilled the task entrusted to them by the Party and the state and won honour for the motherland in the eyes of the whole world.

We should encourage all our cadres to have this spirit and style of work of our mountaineering expedition so that they can combine boundless enthusiasm in work with scientific analysis, and boldness in thought and action with a realistic spirit. The spirit of boldness in thought and action advocated by the Party's Central Committee differs, on the one hand, from the deviation of doing things with smaller, slower, less satisfactory and less economical results; on the other hand, it also differs from the deviation of doing things haphazardly. The



A Cadre Gets the Peasants' Views

Woodcut by Su Lang

first deviation underestimates objective actual possibilities and ignores subjective activity; the second deviation denies objective limitations and does not guard against subjectively trying to do things as one pleases. Both deviations represent a divorce from reality and are contrary to the spirit of seeking truth from reality. Freedom is the appreciation of necessity. The more men's ideas and actions accord with the actual situation and objective laws, the more realistic they are, the better they can display the creative spirit, the better are they able to think and act boldly. As is well known, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the leader of our Party, is the man in the Party who pays the greatest attention to seeking truth from reality; he is therefore also the man who is most daring in thinking and in action, the man with the greatest creative spirit in the Party.

THE seeking of truth from reality characterizes the basic style of work of the Party and is its fine tradition. During the period of socialist construction, most of the comrades in our Party adhere to and develop this tradition, but there is also a small part of them who fall into the bad habit of exaggeration, and don't do solid work. They are satisfied with issuing general calls instead of carrying out organizational work meticulously and concretely; they are keen on superficial good looks and grandeur, without giving consideration to actual effects or to the fact whether a real settlement of questions can or cannot be reached. We must never permit this state of affairs to exist and develop; we must educate

all our comrades to learn and master the fine Marxist-Leninist way of doing things realistically.

Marxist-Leninists must deal with successes and shortcomings in a realistic way. Under the guidance of the correct line of the Party, our achievements are always primary; shortcomings, secondary; the relations between successes and shortcomings are always those as between nine fingers and one. But we must not for this reason ignore shortcomings, still less deny or cover up shortcomings. Shortcomings occur at all times; they will always occur; they have occurred in the past, exist at present and will also occur in the future. At all times, we must assume a serious attitude in overcoming shortcomings and drawing lessons from past shortcomings so as to do our work still better. Some comrades do not understand that our differences with the right opportunists do not lie in admitting or not admitting shortcomings, but in our attitude and stand in dealing with shortcomings. The right opportunists, taking advantage of shortcomings in the work, exaggerated them to deny the successes, obstruct the advance of our cause and even attempt to turn the wheels backward and, in fact, pave the way for a come-back of capitalism. We face shortcomings as they are, we overcome them in order to consolidate our successes in work, push forward the cause of socialism and step by step lead China from the victory of socialism to the victory of communism. Therefore, we must never in the slightest relax attention to shortcomings in our work or slacken our efforts to overcome them because of our firm opposition to right opportunism. On the contrary, the quicker and more satisfactorily shortcomings are overcome, the more meticulously the work is done, the more things are done in a realistic way, the better can we rally the broad masses still closer around the Party in the fight for the successful realization of the continued leap forward in the national economy.

In order to give the strongest Party leadership in the cause of socialist construction, the whole Party must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung, and greatly raise its ideological and theoretical level. For many years past, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in applying the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and integrating them with concrete practice in China, has solved a series of questions of a fundamental nature in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and thus brought about a great development of Marxism-Leninism in China. We should master the weapon of the thinking of Mao Tse-tung to correctly solve questions in our socialist construction and enable the cause of socialist construction in our country to forge ahead still more rapidly and still more successfully.

We should continue to learn from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Parties of other countries of the world, learn all their good points and absorb all their useful experience—this is an indispensable condition for accelerating socialist construction in our country.

At the present time, the international and domestic situation is extremely favourable to our socialist construction. No rumours or slanders spread by the reactionaries and modern revisionists can stop our advance. We are determined to realize the continued leap forward of our national economy; and we can certainly do so.

Hail the Brilliant Victory of the Heroic Cuban People

Wu Hsiu-chuan, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, delivered an address in Havana on August 19 greeting the Eighth Congress of the Cuban People's Socialist Party on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. He also read to the Congress a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Following are the full texts of Wu Hsiu-chuan's speech and the message of greetings. — Ed.

Wu Hsiu-chuan's Speech

Dear Comrades:

I feel greatly moved and elated to come to your heroic country to attend the Eighth Congress of your Party, and bring to you the best wishes of the 650 million Chinese people. Now, allow me, first of all, to extend on behalf of the membership of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, warm fraternal greetings to your Party Congress and to express, through your Congress, heartfelt respect for the heroic Cuban people.

In these days, the Chinese people, together with the people of other countries of the world, acclaim with the warmest feelings the great victory of the Cuban people's revolution and follow it with interest and concern.

Cuba is next door to the United States and was long under the rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. With the co-operation of the patriotic and democratic forces led by Fidel Castro and the Cuban People's Socialist Party, the six million Cuban people have become united and have raised aloft the banner of national and democratic revolution and with fearless revolutionary spirit and dauntless revolutionary fortitude, have had the courage to carry out a stubborn struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and have achieved a brilliant victory. **The victory of the Cuban people's revolution has dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism, the enemy of world peace. It has set a glorious example for the struggle of the Latin American peoples to shake off U.S. domination and greatly inspired the people in all countries of the world in their struggle for world peace and against imperialist aggression.**

At present, the Cuban Revolutionary Government is leading the Cuban people in continuing to push forward the Cuban revolution. In Cuba, the vigorous agrarian reform movement has yielded tremendous results. The U.S. enterprises, which plundered Cuba's wealth, are being nationalized step by step. The subversive activities of the counter-revolutionary forces have been suppressed with firmness and the national

economy is recovering and developing on a new basis. All these achievements have further united the broad masses of the people, consolidated the Cuban revolutionary rule and won the unanimous praise of progressive mankind the world over.

U.S. imperialism which is hostile to the people of the world will never reconcile itself to its defeat in Cuba. From the very beginning, it has attempted to throttle the Cuban people's revolution. It has time and again engineered counter-revolutionary subversion and played all kinds of dirty tricks to undermine and strangle Cuba's national economy. Of late it is even preparing to go a step further and openly resort to armed intervention against Cuba. Cuba is now faced with the grave danger of U.S. imperialist aggression. But the heroic Cuban people are invincible. Having dared to carry the revolution to victory, the Cuban people certainly have the courage to defend and consolidate it. The whole world sees that the Cuban people are not cowed into submission by the threats of U.S. imperialism but become still more firmly united, standing ready to beat back at any time armed aggression by U.S. imperialism. **The Cuban people have friends all over the world. The Latin American peoples are standing resolutely on their side and so are the people of the countries of the socialist camp and all other peace-loving people throughout the world. With the combined support of these forces, the Cuban people can surely overcome all kinds of difficulties and smash any aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism.**

U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the Cuban people but is the most vicious enemy of the people all over the world. The policies of war and aggression pursued by U.S. imperialism have aroused mounting resistance from the people of all countries and have put it in ever greater isolation. The nature of imperialism will never change. In spite of the series of defeats it has suffered, U.S. imperialism is still intensifying arms expansion and war preparations. Moreover, since last year, it has adopted a more crafty method of stepping up aggression and war preparations under the mask of "peace," "friendship," "tolerance," "restraint," etc. Thus the people of all countries are still confronted with the serious threat of U.S. imperialist aggression and war. **It is always the masses of people who decide the destiny of mankind. So long as the people of all countries go on exposing all kinds of conspiracies and schemes of U.S. imperialism, maintain the maximum vigilance, unite all the forces that it is possible to unite with, except the enemy, organize an anti-imperialist united front of the people of the world, wage a head-on struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and support and unite with each other in the struggle, then they**

can surely shatter the U.S. imperialist plans of war and aggression and succeed in defending world peace.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, we Chinese people, holding high the three red flags of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, are carrying on a stubborn struggle to build socialism and get rid of economic backwardness in the shortest time possible. We are confident that we will be able to build our country, in a not too long period of time, into a powerful socialist state with modern industry, agriculture and science and culture. We need an international environment of lasting peace to carry out socialist construction smoothly. The socialist system of our country also determines that we cherish peace and are ready to establish and develop normal relations with all countries. Therefore, **our country has consistently made unremitting efforts to win world peace, to oppose imperialist aggression and strive for the realization of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.**

Comrades, although China and Cuba are situated on different continents and are separated by a vast ocean, **yet the common cause of the two peoples in opposing imperialism and defending world peace has bound us closely together.** Since the victory of the Cuban revolution, the friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples has further developed. We have always regarded the Cuban people's struggle and victories as our own, just as the Cuban people have regarded the Chinese people's struggle and victories as theirs. As time goes on, the friendship of our two peoples, consolidated in the common struggle against imperialism, will witness still greater development.

We are glad to note that the countries in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union are becoming daily more prosperous and powerful. Inspired by the steady growth of the socialist camp, the awakening and unity of the peoples of the world are also growing constantly. Imperialism stands in mortal fear of the awakening and unity of the people of all countries and thus it has tried by every conceivable means to use modern revisionism to prevent the awakening of the people and undermine their unity. Precisely because of this, **it remains our sacred duty to completely defeat modern revisionism, resolutely defend Marxism-Leninism and the Moscow Declaration and strengthen the unity of the ranks of international communism, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the people all over the world.**

Within the ranks of international communism, the Cuban People's Socialist Party is a party with a glorious tradition of heroic struggles. Your Party has made enormous contributions in winning the victory of the Cuban people's revolution. Now, in the light of the new situation of the victorious growth of the Cuban revolution and the Cuban people's determination to carry through the revolution to the end, your Party is working out a new Party programme. This Congress of your Party, we believe, will not only illumine the road for pushing forward the Cuban revolution but will make new contributions to the common cause of the international proletariat.

I wish your Party Congress complete success.

Now allow me to read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to your Party Congress.

Message of Greetings

To the Eighth Congress of the Cuban People's Socialist Party

Dear Comrade Delegates:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all members of the Party and the Chinese people, extends warm and fraternal greetings to the National Congress of the Cuban People's Socialist Party and, through the Congress, conveys warmest greetings to the heroic Cuban people.

Ever since its founding, your Party, together with the Cuban people, has been engaged in a protracted and extremely arduous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents in Cuba. By uniting with the Cuban democratic and patriotic forces headed by Fidel Castro, your Party won the great victory of the Cuban revolution, and has since firmly stood for carrying the revolution to the end. Your Party and your people are now waging a valiant struggle to safeguard the fruits of the revolution, defend national independence and oppose aggression by U.S. imperialism. We congratulate your Party on its immense contribution to the cause of the Cuban revolution.

The victory which the Cuban people have won is a great support and inspiration to the Latin American peoples and to all oppressed nations and peace-loving peoples of the world. The Latin American peoples see the Cuban revolution as their example. With added confidence, they will certainly unite and wage an indomitable struggle for winning and safeguarding their national independence and for opposing U.S. imperialist enslavement and oppression, for world peace and against imperialist aggression.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people highly admire your heroic struggle. In your just struggle against U.S. imperialism the Chinese people will always stand on your side.

We are firmly convinced that in the present excellent international situation, the Cuban People's Socialist Party, which is firmly united, maintains close ties with the masses and is richly imbued with the spirit of revolutionary struggle, will, through this Congress, certainly win still greater victories in the struggle to safeguard and push forward the Cuban revolution and in the struggle to oppose modern revisionism, defend the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, and uphold the solidarity of the international communist movement and of the people of the world.

We wish your Party Congress complete success.

Central Committee, the
Communist Party of China

August 15, 1960

China Supports Indonesia's Anti-Colonialist Struggle

WE are very happy to learn that President Sukarno during celebrations of Indonesian Independence Day stated that Indonesia will wage resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the recovery of West Irian. The Chinese people will give full support to this struggle of a friendly nation, just as the Indonesian people support our struggle to liberate Taiwan." Premier Chou En-lai made this statement at an Indonesian Independence Day reception in Peking given by Indonesian Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Suleiman on August 17.

Premier Chou En-lai also said: The Governments of our two countries are striving for an amicable solution to the overseas Chinese question. An amicable solution of this question of a temporary nature, will contribute to the friendship between our two peoples and the further development of the relations between our two countries. It will be beneficial to the peoples of both China and Indonesia and to the solidarity of the peoples of the Asian and African countries.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien speaking at the reception extended warm congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government and people to the Indonesian Government and people. He recalled that the Indonesian people have in the past 15 years consistently safeguarded their national independence and fought against imperialist aggression

and intervention. He further declared that the Chinese Government and people have always supported and will continue to support the Indonesian people's struggle to recover their territory of West Irian, which is a just struggle to uphold their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

China and Indonesia are two friendly states, the Vice-Premier noted. A profound friendship has long existed between their peoples. To consolidate and develop the friendship between the two countries conforms to the desires and fundamental interests of the two peoples.

As to the overseas Chinese issue, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: the difficulties between our two countries in settling the overseas Chinese question are only temporary. Progress is now being made in the negotiations on this question. So long as both sides continue to adopt an attitude of active co-operation and conduct friendly consultations in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, a reasonable overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question can be achieved. We sincerely hope that through joint efforts, relations of friendship and co-operation, guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference, will be maintained and developed between our two countries.

United Peoples' Struggle Can Defeat Imperialist War Schemes

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks at Youth Delegation Reception

THE peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have long suffered domination and oppression by imperialism and colonialism have the same experience and destiny and likewise the need to carry on a common struggle. Even when imperialism seeks to provoke a war, we can, with the unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, defeat and smash its war schemes and provocations.

Premier Chou En-lai made this observation on August 18 while speaking at a banquet in Peking in honour of Asian, African and Latin American youth and student delegations now visiting China. Given jointly by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation, it was attended by delegates from Bechuanaland, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kamerun, Malagasy, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal, Somali, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda and Upper Volta.

Thanking the young guests for coming to visit China and supporting the Chinese people, Premier Chou En-lai said: The youth and other sections of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America need to unite in the struggle to oppose imperialist and colonialist domination and intervention and win and preserve national independence, in the struggle against reactionary forces and for democracy and freedom, in the struggle to oppose imperialist policies of war and aggression and safeguard world peace and in the struggle to support the socialist camp and promote social progress. These are the common militant tasks which require our concerted effort and mutual support.

He continued: With all these struggles conjoined into a united force it will be possible to prevent the imperialists from unleashing aggressive wars and to preserve world peace. If these forces are divided, or refrain from giving each other support and become dis-

united, the imperialists will take advantage of this to engage in sabotage and carry out aggression, oppression, threats and provocations against us.

The Premier said: Unity of the various forces of the world in common struggle by no means impedes the independent development of each country. We maintain that only the people of the various countries can determine what course they are going to take and what their country's political and social system should be. We uphold peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The Chinese Government and people have long stood for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems on the basis of the five principles. These are: mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. We believe that there exists first of all among us Asian, African and Latin American countries the possibility of really realizing peaceful coexistence, and this is already a reality among many countries.

How the Imperialists are Poisoning Youth

Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, in his banquet speech warmly acclaimed the contributions of Asian, African and Latin American youth and students to the struggle against imperialism, for national independence, and for the defence of world peace. He voiced the heartfelt admiration and resolute support of China's young people for these struggles.

Imperialism and its lackeys are the most vicious enemy of the youth of the world, Hu Yao-pang pointed out. They are using every means to poison the young people of the world. One of their methods is to tempt the youth away from politics and social struggle. Their

purpose is to destroy the great ideal of youth—the ideal of serving the people, of serving the peoples of the world. Our answer should be: We young people have great ideals. Our fate is linked with the fate of our nation, with that of the peoples of the world. We are determined to struggle to the end for national independence in all parts of the world, for world peace and for the progress of mankind.

The second method to which the imperialists resort in their attempt to poison the youth, Hu Yao-pang continued, is to instil among the youth an obsessive fear of war. They allege that modern weapons have predestined the fate of youth. In this way they seek to destroy the young people's will to resist aggression and enslavement. Our answer should be: Our fate and our children's fate are decided by our own will and with our own hands. If the handful of warmongers are capable of massacring the masses with weapons, then the broad masses, first of all the young people, will definitely be capable of using weapons to finish off these murderers and safeguard peace throughout the world and for all mankind.

The third method employed by the imperialists is to undermine the friendship and unity of the youth of various countries and to propagate racial discrimination. Their object is to disrupt our forces in order to maintain their reactionary rule. Our answer should be: There is no conflict of fundamental interests among the peace-loving young people of the world. We are close brothers and sisters, friendly and united. We have only one aim: to resolutely oppose our common enemy—imperialism and its lackeys—and unite to create a happy world.

Delegates from various countries also spoke at the banquet. With tremendous enthusiasm they declared for the growing solidarity and friendship of the youth and other sections of the people of the world in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace.

Joint Struggle of Chinese and African Peoples To Hasten the Doom of Imperialism

WELCOMING African anti-imperialist fighters and peace partisans now visiting China, people of all walks of life in the capital held a rally on August 20 to voice China's unswerving support for the African people's fight against colonialism and for national independence.

Sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, it was attended by leaders and members of these organizations and of the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Islamic Association. They welcomed as guests of honour the Delegation of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party headed by Miraz Shaalab Abdulla; the Sierra Leone Delegation headed by Ibrahim Kargbe; the Delegation of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola; the Delegation of the African Independence Party of so-called Portuguese Guinea; and Jariretunou Kozonguizi, President of the National Union of Southwest Africa.

Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, in his speech at the rally backed the heroic struggle of the peoples of Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Angola, so-called Portuguese Guinea and Southwest Africa against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. He said: The great friendship of the Chinese and African peoples can never be wrecked by any enemy. In their common struggle against imperialism, the 650 million Chinese people will always stand by the African peoples and support them to the end, till final and complete victory.

Noting that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy not only of the Asian and Latin American peoples but also of African peoples, Liu Chang-sheng pointed out that the African masses are daily awakening, uniting and marching forward in struggles and victories. This is greatly accelerating the complete collapse of the imperialist colonial system. Imperialism, however, will

never reconcile itself to relinquishing colonial domination. U.S. imperialism, in particular, is giving increased support to French imperialism in massacring the Algerian and Kamerun peoples; it is intensifying its shameless scheme to invade and divide the Congo under cover of the U.N. flag.

He concluded with the conviction that the heroism of the African peoples guarantees that their every difficulty can be overcome, that their every enemy can be defeated.

Many African friends also spoke at the rally. They described the heroic struggle of their peoples against colonialism and stressed the importance of the solidarity of the world's people in the fight against the common enemy — imperialism.

Miraz Shaalab Abdulla, head of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party Delegation, and Rulthonsaw Ardarsbir Bulsara, Acting General Secretary of the Party, emphasized in a joint statement that it is imperialism which menaces world peace today. Charging that U.S. imperialism is trying to get into Africa by the back door, they pointed to U.S. bases and satellite tracking stations now being set up in Zanzibar as an example of U.S. territorial designs on East and Central Africa and U.S. threats to world peace. They quoted Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the imperialists being paper tigers and declared that once the people are united and wage a determined struggle against them, they topple like a house of cards.

Moses Bamin Koh, Vice-General Secretary of the People's Nationalist Party of Sierra Leone, described the struggles of the people of his country. He said: Sierra Leone, like all the other new nations of Africa and the rest of the world, is determined to break down all forms of imperialist oppression. Sierra Leone wants no imperialist "defence" bases on her soil or in Africa as a whole. Her people, he declared, with the backing of peace-loving friends all over the world, will soon achieve their aims.

M.B. Koh stressed that the capitalist countries can never honestly help the African countries to develop economically and change their underdeveloped status. Imperialist or capitalist loans disrupt true political independence.

M.B. Koh pointed out: Africa's trust in China's friendship lies in the fact that China, without any motive of personal benefit to herself, is keen that all the oppressed peoples of the world should be free.

The spokesman of the Delegation of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola dwelt on the great stimulus the mounting anti-imperialist movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America gave to Angola's struggle against Portuguese colonialism and the determination of the people of Angola to free themselves, smash all colonialist fetters and enhance their solidarity with all the peoples opposed to imperialism.

He said: The increasing solidarity between the Asian and African peoples and the peace- and freedom-loving peoples the world over exposes the weakness of the imperialist paper tiger. It convinces the people that colonialism and imperialism will be completely wiped out in our time provided we carry the struggle to the end.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi in Kabul

As we go to press, news comes of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi's arrival in Kabul on August 21 for a state visit. As guest of Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Mohammad Naim, Vice-Premier Chen Yi will attend Afghan Independence Day celebrations.

The Chinese Vice-Premier was given an enthusiastic welcome at the airport by Prime Minister Daud, Deputy Prime Minister Naim and other Afghan government leaders.

In reply to Prime Minister Daud's address of welcome at the airport, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended the respects and best wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the Afghan Government and people. He lauded the friendship and cooperation between China and Afghanistan as an excellent example of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and expressed the conviction that his visit will add luster to Sino-Afghan friendship and thus contribute to the solidarity of Asian and African peoples and to world peace.

Paying tribute to China, he declared that the great Chinese revolution, the big leap forward and the unprecedented speed of the development of New China are inestimable contributions to the cause of peace and freedom of the people the world over.

The spokesman of the African Independence Party Delegation of so-called Portuguese Guinea pointed out: The fundamental task in the stage of history in which we live is the complete elimination of colonialism and imperialism. The accomplishment of this task is an indispensable and prerequisite condition for creating a world of peace. He said that what the members of the delegation had learnt in China during their visit enhanced their fighting will and raised their vigilance against the common enemy.

Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the National Union of Southwest Africa, said that the imperialists are using the United Nations for a final onslaught on the freedom of the people of Southwest Africa. He said that since all the people are fighting the same enemy — imperialism — and this is international, the peoples' forces should also be one and united. "Let us fight not only the imperialists — their puppets and stooges should also be liquidated. Let us not only keep Washington's tentacles in check, but let's destroy them. We can only match the collective nature of imperialist thuggery with the vigour of our international solidarity."

A resolution announcing the Chinese people's resolute support to the struggles of the peoples of Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Angola, so-called Portuguese Guinea and Southwest Africa was unanimously adopted amidst enthusiastic applause.

New Development in Laotian People's Patriotic Struggle

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" commentary on August 19. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

ON the morning of August 9, the Coup d'Etat Committee headed by Captain Kong Le, Commander of the Second Paratroop Battalion of the Kingdom of Laos, launched a coup d'etat and gained control of the Laotian capital of Vientiane. The National Assembly of Laos unanimously decided not to recognize the Tiao Somsanith government any longer. With the authorization of the Laotian King, Prince Souvanna Phouma has formally founded a new government. As announced by Phouma the domestic policy of the new government consists primarily in restoring tranquillity throughout the country, putting an end to the internecine killing among the Laotians and achieving national harmony and its foreign policy consists chiefly in realizing genuine neutrality, respecting the various agreements—including the Geneva agreements—and accepting aid from all countries without any military, political or economic strings attached.

This new development in the Laotian political scene reflects the strong desire of the Laotian people to realize internal peace, uphold national independence and carry out a policy of peace and neutrality. It merits the attention of all countries and people who are interested in peace in Laos and Indo-China.

U.S. Intrigues in Laos

As a matter of fact, both the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China and the Vientiane agreement arrived at in November 1957 between the Phouma government of the Kingdom of Laos and the former Pathet Lao Fighting Units on the basis of the Geneva agreements specifically stipulate for Laos a road of peace, independence, democratic unification and neutrality. Under these agreements, Laos had once achieved peaceful unification. However, U.S. imperialism, bent on turning Laos into its colony and military base, by various means instigated the Royal Laotian Government to tear up the Geneva and Vientiane agreements. In the past few years, U.S. imperialism has controlled the Royal Laotian troops and fostered the extremely pro-American Phoumi Nosavan clique by making use of U.S. "aid" and sending in large numbers of military personnel. This clique has pursued a sell-out policy of servile dependence on U.S. imperialism, with the result that Laos gradually lost its independent status. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism did everything possible to promote its criminal policy of "making Laotians fight Laotians." Under its instigation, the pro-American traitorous clique in Laos launched a civil war and broke peace there. At the end of last year, again under the

instigation of U.S. imperialism, the "Committee for the Defence of National Interests," an extremely pro-American traitorous group in Laos, staged a military coup. Recently, U.S. imperialism stage-managed an "election" farce in Laos and installed in power the Somsanith government which was actually under the direct control of this traitorous group. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has sought by hook or by crook to drag Laos into SEATO.

In such circumstances, the situation in Laos went from bad to worse. The civil war spread. More and more patriotic Laotians were brutally killed or thrown into jail. Laotian soil was overrun by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. As the Laotian Coup d'Etat Committee pointed out in a statement to the people, "U.S. intervention against Laos has been increasingly intensified. Americans are stationed everywhere," the pro-American traitorous regime in Laos "kept our country in a state of decline, wantonly and brutally killed the people and arrested and imprisoned Laotian patriots in exchange for U.S. aid and in the service of their personal interests," "the army command also ordered troops to suppress and persecute peace-loving compatriots and burn their houses and granaries. . . ."

Pressing Demands of Laotian People

All these bitter facts have taught the Laotian people a profound lesson. Will the Laotian people who for half a century waged a heroic struggle for independence and freedom and liberated themselves from French colonial rule allow the U.S. imperialists to place them once again under the colonial yoke? The fact that the patriotic officers and men of the Laotian army, with the people's support, staged a coup d'etat and overthrew the traitorous government is the Laotian people's forceful reply to the U.S. aggressors.

What are the broad masses of the Laotian people after? The Coup d'Etat Committee headed by Captain Kong Le has made it clear in various communiques and statements that the new policy of the Kingdom of Laos should be: internally, to stop the civil war and restore peace in the country, "eliminate the evils of bribery," "respect the democratic system and human rights"; and externally, to "immediately abolish foreign military bases in Laos, oppose foreign intervention," "drive foreign troops out of Laos" and "in compliance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," "pursue a policy of neutrality and actively establish friendly and good neighbourly relations with all countries desirous of establishing good relations with Laos." On the very day that Prince Souvanna Phouma was appointed new Premier, the Coup d'Etat Committee issued a communique which stressed the

fact that: "The pursuance of neutrality requires the adoption of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as a guarantee. There are now already neutralist countries in Asia, such as Cambodia, Burma and Ceylon and Laos will follow the same neutralist road." All these policies enunciated by the Coup d'Etat Committee reflect the pressing demands of the Laotian people. After this coup d'etat, the Neo Lao Haksat Party issued a statement supporting the major policies of the Coup d'Etat Committee. The Laotian people have also written many letters to the Committee expressing support for these policies and urgently demanding that the Coup d'Etat Committee adhere to them.

A 15,000-strong mass demonstration took place in Vientiane at which the demonstrators indignantly denounced the former Somsanith-Nosavan government for "relying on foreign power." They shouted: "U.S. imperialists, get out." All this shows that the Laotian people firmly oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and enslavement, resolutely demand the safeguarding of their national independence, the strict observance of the Geneva agreements and the pursuance of the path of peace and neutrality.

The fact that Laos has once again taken the path stipulated by the Geneva agreements is excellent news for the Laotian people who long for peace and neutrality. It is also welcomed and supported by all countries and people interested in the national independence of Laos and peace in Indo-China.

Washington Plots Intervention

However, U.S. imperialism, which is consistently hostile to the independence of Asian peoples and has undermined the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the governments of various Asian countries, has from the very beginning adopted a hostile attitude towards the recent coup d'etat in Laos. The *New York Herald Tribune*, mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, wrote on August 11 that "if Kong Le consolidates his revolution, an inimical neutralist wedge will have been driven right through the SEATO area," and that the Americans "are hardly likely to allow themselves to be ignominiously evicted by a new regime." When the new Laotian Government was formed and the pro-American traitorous Somsanith government no longer existed, the U.S. State Department went so far as to bluster on August 16 that "the United States will continue to recognize the old Laotian government."

In fact, the United States not only has tried by every means to preserve the traitorous pro-American Somsanith government, but is also plotting intervention in Laos through SEATO. SEATO's Secretary-General Sarasin declared on the night of August 16 that the SEATO bloc might call an emergency meeting to discuss plans for intervention against Laos. To create a pretext for intervention by the aggressive SEATO bloc, Sarasin alleged that the change in the Laotian political situation affected "the security" of the Southeast Asian region. In the U.S. plan for intervention, Thailand plays an important role. The Thai Cabinet has held a series of "emergency" meetings, placed the Thai army and border police "in a state of combat readiness" and on "special alert" to take action

when necessary. Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism is busily directing the extremely pro-American traitorous clique in preparations for an attack on Vientiane. After the coup d'etat in Laos, Phoumi Nosavan, chieftain of this traitorous clique, went clandestinely to Bangkok to hold "emergency discussion" with Thai officials. According to Western news agency reports, Nosavan has assembled certain armed forces in southern Laos and is preparing to launch an attack. U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are rushing large quantities of arms to support the Phoumi Nosavan clique.

All this shows that U.S. imperialism is plotting armed intervention against Laos through the aggressive SEATO bloc in order to strangle the coup d'etat in Laos. Naturally this cannot but arouse the grave vigilance of the patriotic people in Laos and the people in Asia and the world. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has issued a statement expressing support for the policy of peace and neutrality announced by the new Royal Laotian Government and strong opposition to all U.S. imperialism's interventionist plots and moves against Laos.

Two Prospects

There are two prospects for the development in the Laotian situation. One is that the patriotic forces of Laos become united; adhere to the path of internal peace, national independence, democracy and freedom, and peace and neutrality; frustrate the interventionist plots of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices; and smash the intrigue of the extremely pro-American group of traitors for a come-back. The other prospect is that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys succeed in their criminal conspiracies and once again plunge the Laotian people into a dark abyss. To strive to realize the first prospect and oppose the trend towards the second is the serious task confronting the Laotian people and all their patriots.

China was a participant in the Geneva Conference on Indo-China and is a close neighbour of Laos. We have always been interested in the peace and independence of Laos and in the implementation of the Geneva agreements there. We fully sympathize with and firmly support the just struggle waged by the Laotian people against U.S. aggression, for the maintenance of their national independence and the achievement of domestic peace. We ardently support the policy of peace and neutrality announced by the Souvanna Phouma government, and resolutely oppose U.S. intervention and aggression against Laos in whatever form it takes. The Chinese people sincerely hope that Laos, China's neighbour, can put an end to U.S. imperialist enslavement and oppression and embark on a path of peace and neutrality, independence and freedom, national unity, well-being and prosperity. The Chinese Government has consistently followed a good-neighbour policy of peaceful coexistence. We are convinced that a peaceful and neutral Laos will open up bright vistas for the establishment and development of friendly relations between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

SIDELIGHTS

Haulage Hero. Liu Hsin-kuo, a 23-year-old lorry driver is hauling ten times more goods than his lorry was built for. He is going to make it haul even more and every lorry driver in China is trying to do better than he. He is not overloading or abusing his lorry. The maintenance crews swear that he looks after his vehicle better than himself. "Fewer breakdowns and more goods carried," that is how other drivers sum it up when asked about Liu. "He can make that lorry do everything but talk." An exaggeration to be sure but the way Liu handles his lorry and what he gets out of it wins veteran drivers' unstinting admiration. Behind it all are the many bold innovations that Liu Hsin-kuo and his crew have introduced to increase the speed, and hauling and loading capacity of his lorry.

Each month, his lorry—rather—his "lorry-train" does something like 30,000 to 50,000 ton/kilometres. His record is 100,000 ton/kilometres in a month which is really a big leap forward even along the flat, but his route takes him up and over the rugged Chinghai Plateau 3,000 to 5,000 metres above sea-level and through some of the country's toughest stretches of driving.

Liu began driving five years ago. On his first trip—a long haul over the "roof of the world"—his lorry conked out right in the middle of a blizzard. He was hungry and still a long way from his next stop. With both his hands badly frost-bitten and trying again and again to coax his engine into life without getting so much as a splutter, he felt so lost that he wept. As he cried, a voice, the voice of an old Communist rebuked him, reminding him of his cold and hungry childhood, of past fear and insecurity. It urged him to face difficulties and overcome them. It was the voice of his aged father counselling him just before he, Liu Hsin-kuo, left home to join other intrepid young builders of socialism in opening up Chinghai Province's rich resources. He forgot his tears and stared into the past, remembering, remembering. . . .

He has since that day been vindicated by his deeds—numerous acts of unselfishness, of always placing the needs of the country first and an ever-ready eagerness to do all in his power for the building of socialism. In his case this meant transporting more goods more quickly to wherever they were needed and helping others to do the same. He was the first to try attaching trailers to his lorry on that long tough haul over the vast plateau and always the first to volunteer for a difficult assignment and the last to take credit. He has worked out several innovations boosting the speed and capacity of his long "lorry-train," introduced safety devices and with the help of his service crew come out with several proposals leading to successful solutions of some knotty transport problems.

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A Cool Working Summer. When it is hot and muggy anywhere and there's work to be done, it can be very uncomfortable! But making steel in mid-summer and in Wuhan where the mercury soars to a boiling 42°C., would really seem to be the height of discomfort! However, things are not always what they seem. And here is a case in point. Workers in the huge Wuhan Iron and Steel Works, find that summer working conditions are not at all what one would expect. In fact it is quite pleasant, for powerful electric fans, water curtains, mist sprayers and other air cooling devices installed in the smelting plants, steel mills, coking plants and other "warm zones" maintain the temperature at a constant cool 21°C. Cold drinks too are available round the clock and free.

Extensive mechanization and automation of operations in the vast plant's workshops has reduced labour intensity considerably, but here in a socialist society, where the safety and comfort of workers are a main concern, there is always room for improvement. Overhead travelling cranes carrying molten metal, for instance, have insulated, air-conditioned cabins but plans are afoot to take the man out of the cabin and replace him with remote control devices. This year, an additional 300,000 yuan are being spent to further improve the temperature regulating equipment already in use in this new iron and steel complex. Conditions already are a far cry from the "hell holes" of the old days

of the Japanese aggressors and KMT reactionaries, but with innovations for mechanization and automation coming fast higher productivity will be accompanied by even better working conditions.

"Cool summers" are being duplicated in other industries throughout the country with each devising cooling methods best suited to its particular conditions.

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Going Up! The four modern escalators which grace Peking's new railway station can carry 8,000 people up or down every hour. These escalators were not made in any modern factory but by a small Shanghai plant using simple tools devised by the factory's 400 workers. Workers making these modern elevators and escalators for new hospitals, theatres and many other tall buildings were forced by circumstances to fall back on their own resources because prior to liberation, every elevator in the country was imported from abroad. As for escalators, there were only two in the whole country—both imported. Prior to 1949 there wasn't a factory with the tools to make them. Now China-made giant lifts and escalators like those in the Peking Station or in the pylons of the huge Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan, are in service all over the country.

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Holidaying School Children. Millions of school children throughout the country are enjoying their summer holidays.

The capital's educational and cultural departments, Communist Youth League and Young Pioneer organizations have organized sports meets, model aeroplane contests, shooting matches, swimming contests, summer camps, excursions to rural people's communes, visits to factories and a host of other activities for holidaying primary school children and middle school students.

At Young Pioneer centres and children's clubs and palaces, well-known scientists and sportsmen are giving talks and demonstrations.

Cinemas charge children and students only 5 fen admission; 50 films have been specially selected for holiday showings. Mobile libraries, theatre troupes and projection teams are making special arrangements to cater to the youngsters in the city and in the rural people's communes.

THEATRE

"Third Sister Liu"

Liu San Chieh (Third Sister Liu), an opera produced by the Folk Song and Dance Troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, has captivated Peking ever since its opening performance on August 1. Critics warmly praise it. Every performance is sold out.

This production of *Liu San Chieh* is a musical drama essentially based on a *caitiao* style opera (a local style of opera indigenous to Liuchow, Kwangsi) — a synthesis of song, dance, music and recitative with an acting technique that is somewhat akin to Peking opera. But it has many unique characteristics of its own. Its creative innovation in bringing folk song to the stage to express dramatic content in a lively and attractive way makes *Liu San Chieh* distinctively fresh and new.

The opera is based on a legend of the Chuang people dating back more than a thousand years, of a village girl of the Tang Dynasty. She was beautiful, intelligent, brave, industrious and also a great singer of the people, expressing their love of life, of work and nature and exposing and denouncing in passionate song the cruelties of the landlord class. Liu San Chieh was as much loved by the people as the champion of their hopes and ideals, as she was hated by the feudal ruling class. Landlord persecution pursued her from place to place. But everywhere she took her songs. They were sung all over Kwangsi. The people hailed her as their "Master Singer." As a folk song says:

*Now Kwangsi is a sea of songs,
The heritage of Sister Liu.*

The present opera recreates the legend in nine scenes. In the opening scene, Liu San Chieh, already at loggerheads with the landlords, seeks refuge with relatives. Landlord Mo plots to seize a tea grove planted by the people and silence Liu San Chieh by taking her as his concubine. She gives answer:

*I was born with an unusual trait:
Songs I love, but money I despise.
Only he who can sing can win me.*



Liu San Chieh Confounds the Scholars

*There'll be no need then for a red
palanquin
I'll walk the road to go and be his
bride.*

In return for a promise to wed him if he can best her in a song contest, landlord Mo has to promise that he in his turn will forfeit his claims to the tea grove if he loses. Despite the help of his hired scholars he is roundly defeated by Liu San Chieh's wit and art. Plotting revenge, he issues an order forbidding singing. Liu San Chieh and the peasants, however, defy the ban, and landlord Mo is haunted by their songs. He is determined to kill Liu San Chieh. Just as he thrusts his dagger to kill her, he himself is killed by an arrow shot by her hunter lover. Aided by the peasants, Liu San Chieh sets out with her husband to roam the land and rouse the people with her songs. Once art is united with the working people it becomes a mighty force. As Liu San Chieh sings in one of her songs:

*Folk song is like the waters of
the Dragon Spring,
Flowing from the secret depths of
ancient mountain groves.
Don't try to say it nay
Or it will smash through dam or
dyke,
Flooding the nine districts in its
way.*

The song contest is the centrepiece of the opera. It is held before the whole village. When they arrive with crates of song books, the three scholars hired by Mo as his proxies are mercilessly ribbed by the villagers:

*If you sing at all, then sing a row
of songs.*

*Don't come if all you've got is
just a verse or two!*

When they show their utter ignorance of local customs, the villagers pour scorn on them:

*To get firewood from the hills you
use an axe.
To cross a river, you build a
bridge.
The Chuangs ask questions in their
songs.
You voiceless songster, hide your
tail and run!*

A scholar claims his voice is as charming as a "thrush in the hills." Liu San Chieh sings: "If you're a thrush then I'm a hunter." A scholar boasts: "The other day I crossed a bridge, I opened my mouth and the river flowed with song." Liu San Chieh answers:

*Compared with mine your songs
are few.
A hundred thousand baskets held
my songs.
There was a flood one year; and
now,
O'er all five lakes and all the
seas
It is my songs you hear.*

The scholars try riddles and cosmological lore to overawe her. Liu San Chieh's answers confound them and they are driven to consult their books as she taunts them:

*Useless your reading of ten thou-
sand books.
If you attempt to ride a cloud, I'll
fly.
A wasp keeps vigil on a turtle's
back:
You dare to raise your head, I'll
sting!*

At their wit's end, they rummage in their books to find yet another riddle. But the villagers press them hard:

*At a singing contest who dares to pause?
Have you got cobwebs in your throats?*

Landlord Mo blusters in a last effort to keep the contest going. Liu San Chieh upbraids him:

*Useless to boast of a landlord's wealth:
A landlord's heart is poisoned as a snake's.
He washes at a pond—fish die;
He passes by the hills—trees wither.*

Finally he and his scholars are forced to beat a retreat.

A unique feature of this opera is that it is composed almost entirely of Chuang folk songs. There is a lilt to the language, a beauty and originality of imagery that makes it stand head and shoulders above the average. It has a robustness of tone and a strong local flavour that stem equally from its peasant folk origins. Its forthright class stand, its ideological excellence, is the expression of the clear political thought of its creators, men and women who have grown up under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in these days of revolutionary change. Most of the actors who perform it are amateur talents newly-discovered in the mass literary and art movement launched in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region to write scripts for and stage *Liu San Chieh*.

The staging takes its cue very properly from the songs. It is swift moving, incisive and militant, fresh and vivid. The music too comes largely from folk sources and is in complete

accord with the songs. The costumes are stylized and colourful. Pictures of Kwangsi landscape form the backdrops.

This is truly a collective product. *caitiao* opera was the first to turn the Liu San Chieh legend into an opera and stage it on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of New China. It was an immediate success with audiences and soon *Liu San Chieh* was being staged by dozens of professional and amateur groups in many parts of the region. This was the situation in February this year when the Party committee of the autonomous region set a mass movement going and sponsored a theatrical festival as part of it. Up to the time of the festival, which fell in April this year, nearly 60,000 people in more than 1,200 professional and amateur groups had performed Liu San Chieh in 11 different types of local and folk opera. Over 60 per cent of Kwangsi's population had seen it performed. The version shown in Peking is a synthesis of all the best of the operas entered at the festival. Here theatregoers saw exactly what they have been hoping for: the traditional theatrical arts invigorated with the living traditions of folk songs and a contemporary revolutionary outlook, in a finely staged and performed opera with a significant social theme. This is truly an outstanding triumph of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to let the new emerge," of an art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and drawing strength from the inexhaustible creative resources of the masses.

SPORTS

Young Swimmers to the Fore

Early this month 600 boys and girls gathered in Peking to take part in the 1960 National Junior Swimming Championships. In eight thrilling days of keen competition four national records were established, three of which were smashed by four youngsters seven times. Six young swimmers qualified for the title of Master of Sports and 57 reached the standard of First Grade Sportsman.

A feature of the championships was that, unlike previous fixtures when

swimmers from only a few parts of China dominated nearly all events, this meeting saw boys and girls from places rarely figuring in swimming competitions give excellent accounts of themselves. They offered stiff competition to those from areas with a reputation for producing good swimmers and frequently snatched the laurels. It demonstrated that swimming as a sport is being more and more popularized and that in future still better performances can be expected. Anhwei Province, once a back-water in the world of swimming, is an outstanding example. Besides piling up a fair share of points in team placings, it produced two of the four swimmers who set new national swimming records at the championships.

One of the highlights of the competitions was the women's 200 metres butterfly stroke final. Yu Feng-ying, a little-known 17-year-old from Anhwei who had broken the record for this event in the heats; Yin Hui-ping, also from Anhwei; Meng Ching-luan; and Kao Ai-chin, the national record holder for this event met to battle it out. Fourteen-year-old Yin Hui-ping took the lead in a fast start and kept it for nearly 100 metres before Yu Feng-ying and Meng Ching-luan drew level with her. From that point on the three forged ahead neck-to-neck while the galvanized spectators roared with excitement. Suddenly, with less than 20 metres to go, young Yin Hui-ping lashed out furiously and spurred to a victorious finish in a record-breaking 3 mins. 15.2 secs. Meng Ching-luan and Yu Feng-ying, a bare arm's length behind the winner, placed second and third, both clocking 3 mins. 18.2 secs.

A newcomer to swimming, 16-year-old Chen Hsiao-pin of Chekiang Province captured both the women's 100 and 200 metres free-style events. Her best time for the 100 metres free-style was 1 min. 6.9 secs., and for the 200 metres 2 mins. 18.2 secs. Since her first appearance in national competitive swimming last year, Chen Hsiao-pin has made remarkable progress.

In the men's 300 metres free-style, an event introduced for the first time this year, 17-year-old Chien Hsu-fen of Kwangtung Province established a national record of 10 mins. 19.7 secs., bettering the previous best performance by 13.1 secs.



The Landlord
Sketches by Jack Chen

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Equatorial African Countries' Independence Acclaimed

Acclaiming the independence of Chad, the Republic of Centrafrica, Congo (central) and Gabon of French Equatorial Africa, *Renmin Ribao* editorially conveys (August 17) the Chinese people's heartfelt greetings to the people of Equatorial Africa on their victories in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggles.

To cover up their plunder, says the editorial, the colonialists have claimed that their invasion of Africa was to assist the Africans in "exploiting" their resources. They have also boasted that they have brought "huge benefits" to the Africans. But the word "exploit" in the mouths of the colonialists actually means plunder. The people of Equatorial Africa will never forget the grievous disasters brought upon them by the Western colonial exploiters. The drastic decline in the population of Equatorial Africa from 15 million in 1900 to the present-day 4,890,000 is solely the result of "exploitation" by the insatiable colonialists.

From their own experience, the editorial continues, the people of Equatorial Africa have come to fully realize that their interests lie in the complete overthrow of colonial rule and in genuine national independence.

Like the people of other African countries, those of Equatorial Africa have never ceased their vigorous anti-colonial struggle to free themselves from colonial shackles. This is especially true since World War II. With the tremendous upsurge in the entire African national liberation movement, the struggle of the people of the Equatorial African countries for national independence has advanced more swiftly than ever before.

To prevent the growth of the national independence struggle in the French African colonies, the editorial says, the French colonialists tried vainly to maintain their colonial rule by instituting a form of "autonomous republic" within the so-called "French community." Although the foreign affairs, defence, finance and economy and strategic materials as well as other major departments of African

member nations of the "community" are still controlled by the French colonialists, they have the effrontery to boast of the "community" as a "community of free peoples." But what sort of "free community" is this? On June 18, 1959, 206 persons were murdered by the French colonialists in Chad alone. Thousands of Africans were arrested. From living reality, the people of French Africa, including those of Equatorial Africa, have learnt more clearly than ever that the honeyed words of the colonialists can never be trusted. Under pressure of circumstances, the French colonialists have been compelled to concede to the independent status of all countries in the "community" in French West Africa and Equatorial Africa within the year. Obviously, the independence proclaimed by these African countries is by no means a "favour" granted by the colonialists but the result of heroic and arduous struggle waged by the people of these countries over a long period of time, the editorial stresses.

The Chinese people have always deeply sympathized with the heroic anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people of Equatorial Africa. We are happy to see that thanks to their unremitting and indomitable struggle, freedom has dawned on the jungles and oases of Equatorial Africa. We believe that with the people of the Equatorial African countries persistently pursuing the path of independent development, the artificial barriers erected by the colonialists between the peoples of China and Equatorial Africa will be removed step by step. Friendship between the people of China and the Equatorial African countries is destined to grow day by day in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the editorial concludes.

Congratulations on Cyprus Independence

Cyprus' proclamation of independence after more than 80 years of British colonial rule is another victory of the oppressed people's anti-imperialist struggle, says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (August 16). The Chinese people have always supported the

struggle of the Cypriot people for national independence and greet the founding of the Cyprus Republic with joy.

Cyprus' independence provides fresh evidence that the colonial people's demand for independence is a historic current that no force can block and that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the imperialists to try to maintain their colonial rule. Cyprus' independence was not "granted as a favour" by the British colonialists but is the result of the Cypriot people's protracted and indomitable struggle, the editorial emphasizes. As is generally known, as early as during World War II, Britain promised the Cypriot people the right to self-determination. But after the close of the war, Britain went back on its word and did everything possible to suppress the Cypriot people's movement for independence. But suppression by violence could not quench the flames of the Cypriot people's struggle. On the contrary, it only fanned the flames of the struggle to new heights.

The Cypriot people's unremitting patriotic anti-imperialist fight placed the British colonial authorities in an extreme predicament. As a consequence, Britain again resorted to the deceptive tactics of proposing "constitutional reforms" and "a new plan for Cyprus" in an attempt to maintain its rule on that island. At the same time, Britain did everything possible to foment national disputes and conflicts between Cypriot residents of Greek and Turkish nationality in order to carry out its "divide and rule" plot, the editorial points out.

But the Cypriot people, by their resolute struggle, repeatedly smashed the colonialist conspiracies and finally succeeded in compelling the British authorities to recognize Cyprus' independence.

The British colonialists have not yet completely abandoned their plot to control Cyprus. Although Britain has recognized Cyprus' independence, it still maintains two "sovereign" military bases and 30 military strongholds and six training centres in Cyprus under the Zurich-London and recent British-Cypriot agreements on military bases. Moreover, Britain also plays the "divide and rule" game under provisions concerning the government apparatus, parliamentary set up, the courts and local govern-

ment. These provisions of the agreements to a great degree compromise the national sovereignty of the Cypriot people.

A more ferocious and heinous enemy confronting the newly independent Cypriot people, is U.S. imperialism which has all along been attempting to take over the position of the British colonialists, the editorial points out. The U.S. plan is to turn Cyprus into a U.S. strategic base in the Mediterranean. It hopes to link an independent Cyprus with CENTO and NATO in order to strengthen the south wing of the weakened NATO bloc. The U.S. is now working hand in glove with Britain, scheming to set up in Cyprus missile bases directed against the socialist countries. This design of the U.S. gravely threatens the security of the Cypriot people and is therefore strongly opposed by them.

We are convinced that the Cypriot people who fought heroically for independence will certainly win an even greater victory in their struggle to completely eliminate the imperialist forces and safeguard their national independence, the editorial concludes.

New U.S. Scheme for Intervention in Cuba

Commenting on the Foreign Ministers' Conference of O.A.S. member states in San Jose, a *Renmin Ribao* article states that under the pretext of "anti-communism" the U.S. is plotting to use the O.A.S. as an instrument for collective intervention against the Cuban revolution.

As a result of U.S. machinations, the article continues, the Council of the O.A.S. adopted a U.S.-drafted four-item agenda on what it called "defending the American continent and fighting against the menace of international communism." The agenda talks about combating "threats of extra-continental intervention" by strengthening the "inter-American system" and "collective action," defence of the so-called "democratic system" and the "fight against subversive activities." These are the very same catchwords that the U.S. has always used to justify intervention in Cuba.

The U.S. on the eve of the conference, also egged on the Guatemalan Government to submit to the O.A.S. documents alleging Cuba's "illegal

Addled Egg-Heads

"Some drink excessively. . . . Some show distaste or outright contempt for host-country customs and institutions. Some are intoxicated with a sense of power and self-importance. . . . They behave as they would never dare to behave at home. . . ."

— U.S. News & World Report

Who does this refer to: a 6-star U.S. general, an Abominable Showman (from Hollywood or Madison Avenue)? No. These are U.S. college professors sent abroad by Washington as part of a so-called foreign aid project "to help universities in other countries modernize their courses of study and their teaching methods."



U-2 Au Revoir

"All Japan-based U-2s have been shifted to Okinawa—to keep them out of sight during the crisis over the U.S.-Japan security treaty," reports the same U.S. magazine.

"Out of sight, out of mind," as the Devil said buying himself a return ticket.

activities of intervention" against Guatemala and a request that the Foreign Ministers' Conference "discuss" this question. At the same time the U.S. also submitted a lengthy report to the O.A.S. on what it called the "responsibility of the Cuban Government for the aggravation of international tension in this hemisphere," slandering Cuba as a "dictatorial regime," and "a tool" used by the communist countries to "carry out subversive activities throughout the world."

This too is obviously intended as the basis for charging Cuba with such cooked-up crimes as being a "communist menace," "anti-democratic," "aggressive," etc.

The O.A.S. conference will also discuss the accusation brought by Venezuela against the dictatorial regime in the Dominican Republic which was involved in the attempted assassination of the Venezuelan president. The U.S. is trying to use this in its conspiracy for intervention in Cuba. As the Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro has pointed out, U.S. activities in the O.A.S. against the dictatorial regime in the Dominican Republic are designed to set a precedent for intervention which later would be employed for intervention against Cuba.

The U.S. is also plotting to organize an "inter-American police force" under its control, to be used as a tool for intervening in the Cuban revolu-

tion and suppressing the national and democratic movements in other countries. The U.S. Congress has appropriated U.S. \$39 million to finance this scheme and now hopes that this plan will be adopted at the O.A.S. conference.

Meanwhile, the U.S. under cover of what it calls helping to "raise the economic and social level of the people of the countries of the Western hemisphere," has announced a so-called "Marshal Plan for the Western Hemisphere" for discussion at the conference. This is an attempt to use U.S. "aid" as a bait to alienate the other Latin American countries from Cuba, and induce them to support its plans for intervention in Cuba.

But, it is not so easy for the U.S. to use the O.A.S. for intervention against the Cuban revolution. In Latin America the O.A.S. is already regarded as a U.S. tool for interfering in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. The people in the Latin American countries are firmly opposing the U.S. scheme to intervene in Cuba through O.A.S. Even if the conference under U.S. pressure should adopt a resolution favouring U.S. intervention in Cuba, this will merely serve further to expose the vicious face of U.S. imperialism, educate the Cuban and Latin American peoples by negative example and stir up a still more powerful upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the article concludes.

Added Contact with Japanese People

In the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Chinese and Japanese peoples are forging ever stronger ties. Last week, two joint statements were signed in Peking strengthening mutual support and promoting cultural and other contacts.

Signed by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association on August 16, the statement on cultural exchange sets down the principles and the concrete programmes for cultural exchange. It declared that to expand cultural exchange between the people of the two countries, the two parties would, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, strive unceasingly to eliminate all forces which follow a policy hostile towards China, abet the "two Chinas" scheme and obstruct the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

Along with other Chinese cultural organizations, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries will invite delegations from Japanese academic circles and of Japanese writers, scenarists, cartoonists, artists, calligraphers, photographers and young people active in cultural affairs, as well as prominent personalities in Japan's cultural life to visit China; it will also invite a Japanese chorus to perform in China and arrange for Japanese arts, photography and calligraphy exhibitions. The Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and other Japanese cultural organizations will in turn invite at an appropriate time a Chinese cultural delegation or art troupe to visit Japan. Exhibitions of Chinese workers' and peasants' paintings, cartoons and graphic arts, children's paintings, photography and calligraphy will also be held in Japan. Other friendly visits and cultural, art, academic and sports exchanges will be arranged.

A second statement signed by the People's Relief Administration of China and the Delegation of the Japanese National Relief Association underlined the need for the Chinese and Japanese peoples to strengthen solidarity and mutual support and fight firmly against the U.S. imperial-

ist policy of aggression and war. The Japanese delegation expressed appreciation for the support and assistance extended by the People's Relief Administration of China to Japanese victims of repression and natural disasters. It considered this support extremely important in alleviating the sufferings of the victims and in the encouragement it gave to the just struggle of the Japanese people in defence of their rights. The delegation made plain its determination to bend every effort to combat the Japanese Government's suppression and moves to undermine democracy. The People's Relief Administration of China strongly protested against the outrageous persecution of the Japanese people by U.S. imperialism and its Japanese agents and extended deepest sympathy to the persecuted Japanese patriots. It pledged continued support and assistance to the Japanese National Relief Association.

Premier Chou Lauds Japanese People's Struggle

Before departure, Kenzo Nakajima, Chairman of the Council of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, was received in Peking by Premier Chou En-lai. Speaking at a luncheon which followed, the Premier expressed admiration and respect for the Japanese people struggling against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and for their country's independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. He said that although the great Japanese people at present still suffer from U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression, they are invincible because they have national dignity and an age-long tradition of independence.

Welcoming the joint statement on Sino-Japanese cultural exchanges, Premier Chou En-lai said: The destiny of Japan and the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations will be decided by the common efforts of the people of the two countries. Premier Chou also asked Nakajima to convey to the Japanese people the thanks of the Chinese people for the warm reception they gave to the Chinese delegation headed by Liu Ning-I.

Other highlights in the expanding contacts between the Chinese and

Japanese peoples were the arrival in Peking last week of a women's and youth delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and of Kazuo Suzuki, member of the Standing Committee of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and Managing Director of the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association. A solidarity rally was held by the young people of Peking for the women's and youth delegation.

Second Soviet Space Ship

News of the successful launching of the second Soviet space ship on August 19 has won the plaudits of China's scientists and public. In a congratulatory message addressed to the President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Academician A.N. Nesmeyanov, Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, describes the new achievement of Soviet science in its systematic plan of space research as marking a "still closer approach to manned flight in outer space." "This success," states the message, "once more demonstrates the advanced achievements of Soviet science and engineering and the matchless superiority of the socialist system, encouraging and reinforcing the struggle of the peoples of all lands for peace and human progress."

Between China and Viet Nam

A Party and government delegation from Kwangtung Province has left for Viet Nam to attend the coming celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has decided to establish a Consulate-General in Shanghai.

Two China-made fishing vessels were recently delivered to Viet Nam. These are the last of a batch of eight built by China for Viet Nam in accordance with a 1958 protocol.

Progress in Sino-Nepalese Boundary Committee

The Joint Sino-Nepalese Boundary Committee has held two meetings. It agreed on procedure and methods of the joint committee and its tasks and functions and discussed general arrangements for the boundary settlement as well as some specific ques-

tions. The meetings were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Latest U.S. Plot Against Cuba Condemned

In cables to their Cuban counterparts, several Chinese mass organizations voiced the support of the Chinese people for Cuba's courageous fight against the latest U.S. plot to intervene in Cuba through the O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The message of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions declared: Chinese workers strongly condemn U.S. conspiracy for international intervention against Cuba through the U.S.-controlled San Jose Conference. By unilateral action and

through manipulation of the O.A.S., the U.S. imperialists have consistently interfered in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries and persisted in its hostile policy towards the Cuban and other Latin American peoples. This proves that U.S. imperialism is the chief culprit threatening the independence and sovereignty of the Latin American countries and the sworn enemy of their peoples.

BRIEFS

Chang Wen-chin, Director of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Yang Kung-su, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous

Region, and their advisers have arrived in New Delhi to resume the meeting of Chinese and Indian officials in accordance with the April 25 joint communique of the Chinese and Indian Prime Ministers.

A Chinese journalists' delegation has just completed a week's visit to Bolivia. It was received by Bolivian President Victor Pas Estensoro, Vice-President Juan Lechin and other government leaders. The Bolivian people gave the delegation a warm welcome.

A Chinese Moslem pilgrim delegation recently arrived in Mogadishu for a visit to the newly founded Republic of Somali.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **MAN JIANG HONG** A historical opera set in Sung Dynasty times tells the story of the patriotic and highly respected national hero, Yo Fei. It describes how Yo Fei courageously leads his army against the Kin intruders and how the selfish and short-sighted emperor Kao Tsung and his scheming prime minister, Chin Kuei, reluctant to fight the invaders, murder Yo Fei. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

(Watch for dates and places.)

KWANGSI FOLK OPERA

▲ **THIRD SISTER LIU** A folk opera produced by the Folk Song and Dance Troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. From the legendary story of the clever and brave peasant girl singer beloved and respected by the people for her spirited and militant songs through which she castigates and holds up to contempt the whole landlord class.

Aug. 25-28, 7:30 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

Aug. 29-31, 7:30 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Aug. 23-24, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

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

Aug. 26-28, 7:30 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

▲ **PAVILION DOTTED WITH POEMS** Adapted from a Shaohsing opera of the same title, the opera describes the determination of some village girls in Chekiang Province to grow an experimental cotton plot and ensure a rich harvest. They write down their resolve in poetry and hang them on the pavilion. Some conservative-minded men also write poems in an ironical vein

and likewise hang them on the pavilion. Life, however, bears out the practicality of the girls' plans which they are able to realize. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Aug. 28-30, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

A Drama Troupe from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will perform in Peking.

(Watch for dates and places.)

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. 26-28, 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. 23-25, 7:30 p.m. Lao Dong Theatre

FILMS

▲ **VILLAGE POSTMAN** A feature film produced by the Changman Film Studio. It tells the story of a forward-looking postman in the Changpai Mountains Area who successfully fulfils the task entrusted to him by the Party of opening a new post road through the deep mountains.

Aug. 23-27, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Shengli, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre

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

Aug. 23-27, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Xin Zhong Guo.

▲ **BATTLE OF SANGKUMRYUNG** A feature film based on the famous Sangkumryung battle of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, where the heroism and skill of the Chinese People's Volunteers in tunnel warfare smashed all enemy attempts to take the height.

Aug. 22-24, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou

▲ **GRAIN** A feature film produced by the Peking Film Studio. A north China village is determined to protect its bumper wheat crop from the invading Japanese army. With the help of the Communist-led Eighth Route Army, the villagers outwit the Japanese and local traitors and safely deliver their grain to a neighbouring anti-Japanese base.

Aug. 25-27, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM** Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of Viet Nam and showing its achievements since that time. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:30-6:30 p.m.

At Temple of Heaven

▲ **WORKERS AND STAFFS FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** A showing of the works of Peking amateur artists. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:30-9:00 p.m.

At Workers' Cultural Palace

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

At Workers' Cultural Palace

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

At the Water Pavilion of Zhongshan Park

SPORTS

Visiting Brazilian football team will come to Peking and compete with Chinese football teams.

(Watch for dates and places.)

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