

# PEKING

November 17, 1959

46

# REVIEW

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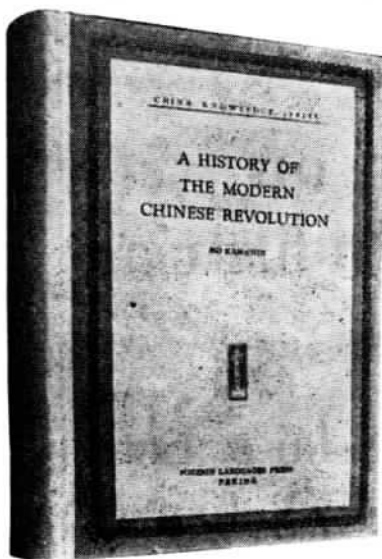
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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

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## Communes: The Road to Prosperity

THERE is a movement among the people's communes of Hopei to learn from the experiences of the Jianming People's Commune in Tsunhua County, formed on the basis of the former Wang Kuo-fan Agricultural Producers' Co-operative, and the style of work of its leader, Wang Kuo-fan.

In *The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, a basic book published in 1956 when the agricultural co-operative movement was sweeping the rural areas of China, Chairman Mao Tse-tung highly commended Wang Kuo-fan's co-op in eastern Hopei. The co-op was formed by 23 poor-peasant families. All they had to their name was the land they had received after the land reform, and "three legs of a donkey." But they were determined to build a better life for themselves and with all their hearts they believed the words of the Chinese Communist Party that the co-op way was the way for them. By dint of hard work and economy, the "Paupers' Co-op" thrived.

Chairman Mao then wrote: "Our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op. In a few decades, why can't 600 million 'paupers,' by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong? The wealth of society is created by the workers, the peasants, the working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, use Marxism-Leninism as their guide, and energetically tackle problems instead of evading them, there is no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome."

Now, less than four years later, the "Paupers' Co-op" is materializing Chairman Mao's glorious expectations and China's 600 million "paupers" have done a great deal to lift their country out of its poverty.

In 1958 Wang Kuo-fan's co-op merged with the other co-ops of Tsunhua County to form a people's commune. Today the former "paupers' co-op" is a production brigade of the prospering Jianming People's Commune (see p. 19). The formation of the commune has given wings to its development.

The fundamental factor underlying the spectacular economic rise of Jianming is co-operation and the organization of the people's commune. The people's commune, which effected the big leap last year, has given the peasants a better command of manpower and resources. By undertaking the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery, the commune multiplied its wealth.

Another factor underlying Jianming's success is the drive of its members. Their slogan is "diligence and frugality."

Jianming's success is by no means exceptional. A year after their birth, the people's communes are thriving everywhere. Take Shansi Province, for instance. Two-thirds of the production brigades, which were comparatively poor a year ago, have caught up with the richer brigades. The peasants of these brigades have had an average increase in income ranging from 40 to 100 per cent compared with last year.

One of the immediate goals now in the communes is to have the production brigades which are still behind economically catch up with the well-to-do brigades. It is a drive against poverty and backwardness accelerated immeasurably by the birth of the people's communes which are changing the face of rural China.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## "Heroes' Conference": Final Days

Renmin Ribao's editorial at the conclusion of the National Conference of Labour Heroes in Peking last Sunday was entitled: Let the advanced seeds flower and bear fruit throughout the country. The "advanced seeds" refer, of course, to the more than 6,500 delegates to the conference, the front-rank men and women workers who have done brilliant work in China's socialist construction. To pass on and spread the advanced thinking, techniques and experiences, which highlighted the two-week session, is what these trail-blazers are expected to do back home and at their jobs again. The spirit of the conference which will guide the work of all in the future is that the advanced level of a few must become the level of all. As the Message to Workers of the Nation adopted at the final session of the conference puts it: "One flower does not make spring; spring arrives only when thousands of red flowers bloom."

To the current slogan of the socialist emulation drives—to emulate the advanced, to learn from the advanced, and to overtake the advanced—the conference added "to bring along the less advanced." In other words, the mass movement in all fields of productive endeavour in China now is out to tap the latent energy, enthusiasm and inventiveness of the people and make the advanced techniques and experience of the outstanding workers available to the nation as a whole. Quite often the process of popularizing these new and more efficient working methods takes a rather short time, thanks to the mass movement in industry. As a result, production zooms.

At the concluding session of the conference three other messages were adopted: one to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung; another addressed affectionately by the labour heroes to their "peasant brothers and sisters"; and another to the People's Liberation Army. Speaking for the workers of the entire country, the labour heroes declared in their message to the Central Committee and Chairman Mao that they are firm in one belief: adhering to what the Party says and following Chairman Mao's lead, they will always be triumphant.

Tseng Shan, Central Committee member and head of the Transport and Communications Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist

Party who presided over the closing session, said that the conference was a vivid and profound education in the general line for building socialism. He urged the delegates to spread the advanced thinking and experience of the conference back at their jobs and to play a still greater part in setting the pace in the drive for greater output and economy.

## First-Generation Workers

Interesting was the participation in the conference of labour heroes and heroines from the national minorities. They are the first generation of industrial workers of their people. Industry came their way only after liberation. They have seen the benefits, the material and cultural progress, industry has brought them, and they want to resume work at once now that the conference has called on all workers to redouble their efforts to realize the goal set by the Party—to fulfil the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) by the end of this year.

Trained by the Communist Party, they are new forces in China's working class, staunch, hard-working, fully aware that in addition to the help of their Han brothers they must use their own hands to get rid of the poverty and backwardness of their areas. They have distinguished themselves in working blast furnaces on the grasslands, in starting the first machines in remote highlands, in becoming the first lathe operators to step out of serfdom or even slavery. During the past few years, and especially since the big leap forward of 1958, they have come into their own, having learnt how to make full use of the help of the Hans to build industry in their areas at high speed, too. They are the pioneers of their people in the world of science and technology and they have done much to make drastic changes in the industrial map of the areas inhabited by the national minorities in China.

But although the industrial workers of national minority origin today number only slightly more than 400,000, they are bringing great changes to their areas and are determined to eliminate the poverty and backwardness which had been their lot for centuries.

## All Out in Hopei

Last Sunday, thousands of government workers and students went out to the

people's communes on the outskirts of Peking to help the peasants bring in a rich crop of vegetables, the biggest in many an autumn. A couple of months ago there had been a similar exodus of townspeople in the same direction. That was when city folk went out to help the nearby communes after the heavy and unusual late summer rains had washed out one planting after another of autumn vegetables.

Busy, and prosperous, is just one way of describing the work of the commune members these days. This is true not only around Peking but of the entire countryside of Hopei Province, and for that matter, all of rural China. Ever since the campaign against right deviations and for increased production and economy unfolded in the villages, work in all fields has proceeded at greater pace and with greater efficiency. The campaign has enabled people to find new sources of energy and to go all out to raise agricultural production over last year.

Take Hopei Province, for example. The autumn harvest was completed half a month earlier than last year. Most of the 30 million *mu* of wheatland had already been sown, and given a good work-over with the kind of meticulous care generally devoted to gardening. Several million men and women are out each day gathering manure, manufacturing chemical fertilizers locally or working on water conservancy projects, a priority activity.

Socialist emulation is sweeping Hopei from one end to another. When the sowing of winter wheat first began, the people's communes in two counties—Ankuo and Hsingtai—challenged their counterparts to high yields. In no time more than two-thirds of the communes took up the challenge. This spirit of doing more and better than your neighbour highlights all work in the Hopei villages, and in the countryside as a whole.

To ensure that the commune members will not overwork themselves in the emulation drives, the Communist Party leadership at various levels have taken care to make proper provisions for the welfare of all. More than 100,000 community dining-rooms have been strengthened to cater better to the needs of 11 million peasants, so that they can concentrate on increasing production. In many parts of the province, sheds beside the fields have been put up for the peasants to take breathers from their work in the fields. All these measures have served to stimulate the commune members to greater heights of enthusiasm for work. They are guided by one



thought: to go all out and sustain the big leap in agriculture.

## Filling the State Granaries

With agriculture taking such big strides forward, what are the financial and trade organizations, which have the job of buying the farm produce of the people's communes, doing to keep pace with the peasants? At the moment the stress of their work in the rural areas is on pushing this job to a new stage: to complete the targets of state buying ahead of schedule. To ensure success in this direction, the financial and trade departments of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, together with the Central People's Broadcasting Station, recently sponsored a broadcast conference in Peking on the state purchase of farm produce.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, spoke at the meeting of the fine work done in the last few months. There have been five successes in state purchases this year, he pointed out. First, the peasants have done a good job in bringing in their rich harvests, in keeping with the goal set by the Party and the Government—high output and everything harvested. Second, state purchases started a month earlier than in previous years and went forward quickly, with the purchases of grain already completed for nine provinces and autonomous regions. Third, there have been big increases in the state purchases of local products, thanks to the campaigns to develop a diversified economy. Fourth, the mass movement to raise vegetables in various parts of the country has accounted for a tremendous crop of vegetables for the autumn market. Fifth, the mass movement for short-distance transport by road and water and for processing farm produce in the localities has helped ensure steady supplies of raw materials for light industry and the needs of the domestic and export markets.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien pointed out that November is going to be the decisive month to realize the state plan of buying grain, cotton and cash crops from the peasants. The success of the job, he said, is not only of immediate importance, it is also an essential condition for ensuring the continued big leap of the national economy next year.

## Upsurge in Local Transport

Because a much greater volume of farm produce has been purchased by the

state, with quite a bit of it concentrated within a few weeks, and the urge for greater production stimulates the economy as a whole, the question of transport is important. The question is rather urgent and an effective solution to the problem which meets the requirements of "more, faster, better and more economical" results lies in the development of short-distance transport. This means that the transport services between people's communes, towns and counties must be further developed to bring about a quick turn-round of vehicles on the road and of vessels on inland waterways.

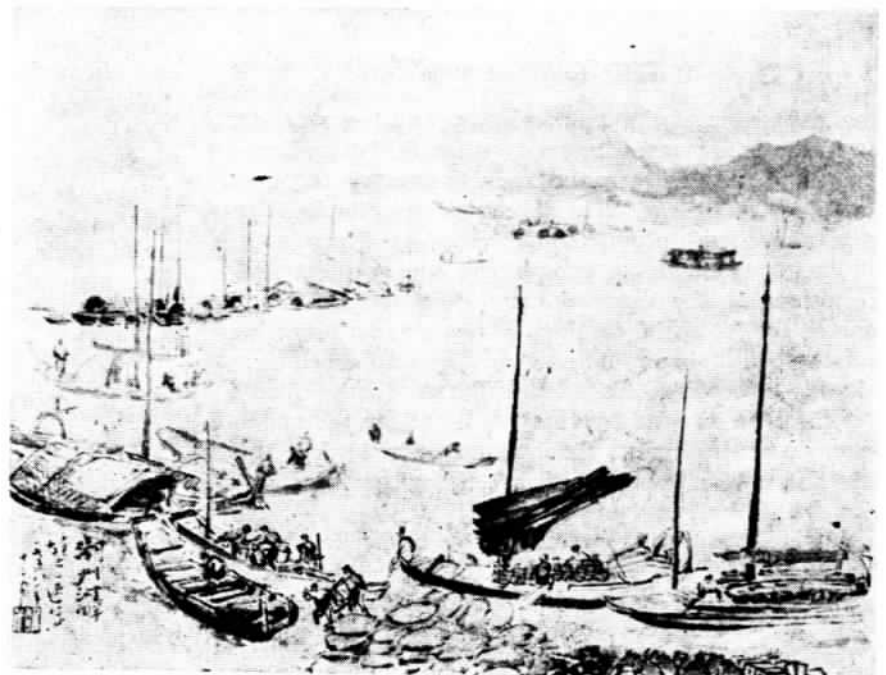
At present, more than 3.5 million transport vehicles of various shapes, types and sizes, and nearly 100,000 junks and boats are in service day and night in all parts of the country. October chalked up a record volume of transport, greater by 21.4 per cent than the peak month in November 1958, the big leap year. Compared with September, 200 per cent more cotton, 35 per cent more coal, 66 per cent more grain, were transported in October, to mention just a few examples. The local airlines also handled a much bigger amount of freight than before.

The drive for more and better local transport services has gathered greater momentum since the national conference on developing short-distance transport was held in Peking recently. Millions of peasants are on the job. Szechuan, in Southwest China, has more than a million men in the field. Its neighbour Hunan, and Honan in the north, have each organized some 700,000 people to get the farm produce to assembly points for trans-shipment and to bring back industrial goods on the return trip. Other

provinces and the autonomous regions are likewise deploying their forces to meet the situation too.

Here the people's communes play a big part. With abundant resources in men and materials at their disposal they have organized special transport teams to improve transport facilities, as well as move the goods. They have put more wheels on the roads and put into service more river craft. They have dredged rivers, built new roads and improved old ones. In less than a month one province, Honan, for example, built some 10,000 kilometres of indigenous style railways; opened nearly 1,000 kilometres of new water routes to navigation and rebuilt 8,000 kilometres of highways in the province. This is how the provinces have come to grips with the problem.

But the volume of goods to be handled through short-distance transport in the last three months of 1959 is expected to be 70 per cent greater than in the previous quarter. What with increases in the output of iron and steel, coal and mineral ores, thanks to the steady rise in production of the new small and medium-sized metallurgical and mining enterprises in the countryside, in addition to a heavy volume of farm produce to be carried away from the people's communes after the autumn harvest and a continuous stream of industrial articles going in the opposite direction, the pressure on the transport lines will be enormous. But with the mass movement in short-distance transport, reinforced by the mass movement in long-distance transport, going full steam ahead the transport circles are confident they can "deliver the goods."



River transport

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Li Hsiung-tsai

# Mass Movements on the Industrial Front

by KO CHING-SHIH

*Following is a translation of an article that appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), fortnightly journal published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, No. 21, November 1, 1959. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

IT has been the standing policy of the Chinese Communist Party to organize extensive mass movements on the industrial front. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught us that we should follow the mass line in all our work. He has often said that it is the masses which are truly great, that the creative energies of the masses are inexhaustible and that the masses are the sole creators of history. He wants us to remember at all times that the one salient point marking the difference between the Communist Party and any other political party is that we are in the closest touch with the broadest mass of the people. Whether in the class struggle or the struggle for production, we must wholeheartedly serve the people, firmly believe in them and rely on them, mobilize the masses without hesitation and become completely at one with the masses. As long as we do things in this way, we shall be able to conquer every difficulty; no enemy can ever overcome us, and, instead, we shall overcome him. Precisely in line with these consistent ideas of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our Party believes that in both revolution and construction all work must follow the mass line, and all tasks of the revolution and construction must be implemented through mass movements. This is the fundamental line of our Party in guiding the revolution and construction in China.

## A Basic Marxist-Leninist Principle

The basic aim of the political party of the working class in leading the masses to carry out revolution and construction is to fully release and rapidly develop the productive forces of society. The labourers are the decisive factor in the social productive forces. As Marx said: "Of all the instruments of production, the greatest productive power is the revolutionary class itself."\* The development of the social productive forces is an objective need for the continuous progress of history and continuous rejuvenation of society. To liberate the productive forces the first thing to do is to liberate the great masses of the labourers, smash the chains which fetter their wisdom and strength and sweep away the obstacles restraining the development of that wisdom and strength. Only by their own hands can the chains on the masses be broken; only by their own hands can their happy life be created. That is why we must rely on the masses' own strength and

carry through mass movements to release or develop the social productive forces. This is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism. It is also the basis on which our Party has formulated the general line of the revolution and the general line of construction and taken the organization of large-scale mass movements as the fundamental method of implementing the general line.

The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the beginning of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism in China. The revolutionary demands put forward by the liberated Chinese people under conditions where the proletariat has taken state power are: to completely eliminate class exploitation and private ownership of the means of production, to make socialist ownership the sole economic base of this country and to build China into a great socialist country. The Party's general line in the period of transition, that is, the general line of simultaneously carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, embodies these demands of the Chinese people. Guided by this general line and through large-scale mass movements, the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce was gradually realized, bringing about the release of social productive forces from the bondage of bourgeois and small-producer ownership. The Party is well aware that the Chinese people, who have suffered for ages from economic and cultural backwardness, have a strong desire to change such a state of affairs completely. During their revolutionary struggles, they manifested astonishing courage; and in carrying out the First Five-Year Plan, they again displayed a soaring enthusiasm. An old worker once said: "I have the same pair of hands today as I had yesterday. But see with what energy and joy I am working now!" Once the working people take their destiny into their own hands and work for themselves and their own society instead of for the exploiting classes, they inevitably shatter all ordinary standards and build their new socialist life with revolutionary speed. The general line formulated by the Party in the spring of 1958 — to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism — is a concentrated reflection of this strong desire of China's 650 million people.

## Revolutionary Urge of the People

Some comrades in our Party do not comprehend, or do not fully comprehend, this strong revolutionary urge of the people. They think that to launch or not to launch large-scale mass movements is a matter of little importance, as if we can decide at our own will whether the tempo of construction should be quick or slow. They forget the truth that the course of the forward march of

\*Karl Marx, *The Poverty of Philosophy*, International Publishers, New York, p. 146. — Ed.

history is invariably decided by the aspirations and will of the people. Since the Chinese people have become masters of society under the leadership of the working class, what our 650 million people want to do no one can stop it, and what they do not want, no one can succeed in doing it. This is an objective law independent of the will of men. In the conditions prevailing in China, the general line for building socialism—to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results—is precisely a proper reflection of objective requirements in the development of the social productive forces of our country. Only by thoroughly carrying out this general line and organizing large-scale mass movements can we develop our social productive forces at top speed.

There has been quite a bit of argument within our Party over the question of launching large-scale mass movements in socialist construction and, in particular, on the industrial front. Some people say that “mass movements are all right for revolutionary struggles but not for construction.” Others say that in modern industry, which is rather complex, instead of organizing mass movements we should establish a “normal order of things.” Still others say that mass movements may be all very well in carrying out political reforms in factories and enterprises, but that in carrying out technical reforms we should rely on systematic “scientific methods” instead of mass movements, and so on and so forth. Their basic standpoint is that the Party’s mass line in socialist construction should be replaced by a set of “regular” methods, and the lively and vigorous mass movements should be replaced by mere administrative orders. They even call their methods “normal,” “scientific,” truly Marxist-Leninist methods and call mass movements “abnormal,” “unscientific” methods which, according to them, run counter to Marxism-Leninism. Though some of these preposterous arguments stem from lack of clear understanding and some from serious right opportunist ideas, all would in essence lead industrial production astray, away from Party leadership, from politics and from the masses. As a matter of fact, these people do not know what real Marxism-Leninism is; they are diametrically opposed to Marxism-Leninism. Lenin was right when he said at the session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on November 4, 1917: “Socialism is not brought into being by an order from above. Routine bureaucratic automatism is foreign to its spirit; socialism is vital, creative; it is the creation of the popular masses themselves.” That is to say, it is the revolutionary mass movements that constitute the most normal revolutionary order and the most scientific method of leadership. The error of those with right opportunist ideas lies in the fact that they refuse to acknowledge the enthusiasm and initiative of the people in the work of construction. In opposing large-scale mass movements in building socialism they are, at bottom, opposing the Party’s general line, since the basic starting point of that general line is to rely on the inexhaustible energies of our 650 million people and on their endeavour to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building China into a great socialist country. If the broad mass of the people are not mobilized, who will “go all out and aim high”? And, again, who will “achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism”? We should understand that to rely on

the masses or to become isolated from them, to organize large-scale mass movements or to refrain from doing so constitutes the basic difference between the proletarian revolutionary and the bourgeois revolutionary, and between the line of the revolutionary proletariat and all non-proletarian lines in building socialism. We must adhere to the line of the revolutionary proletariat. Since the birth of New China, three production upsurges have appeared on the industrial front, namely: the movements to increase production and practise economy in 1952 and 1956 and the big leap forward since 1958. These three upsurges were the great outcome of large-scale mass political movements; each rose higher than the last, and especially that in 1958 which surpassed the previous two. This was because the socialist revolution had released the social productive forces more and more thoroughly and given an increasingly great impetus to the productive enthusiasm of the broad mass of the people. At the same time, our Party constantly exposed and criticized right-deviationist views of all shades, summed up the experience accumulated in leading production and construction over the past many years and formulated the general line for socialist construction and the complete set of the policies of “walking on two legs.” All this ensures a continuous leap forward in the country’s socialist construction.

### Solving Contradictions

Practice has proved that the Party’s general line for building socialism is not only perfectly suited to objective demands for the development of the social productive forces. Since the first basic point of the general line is “to turn all active factors to account and handle contradictions among the people correctly,” it also enables us to adjust consciously and in good time contradictions between relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base and thereby to give greater impetus to the development of the social productive forces. In his work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out:

“... Socialist relations of production have been established; they are suited to the development of the productive forces, but they are still far from perfect, and their imperfect aspects stand in contradiction to the development of the productive forces. There is conformity as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the development of the productive forces; similarly, there is conformity as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base.”

Since the relations of production are suited to the growth of the productive forces as a result of the establishment of socialist relations of production, the productive forces can forge ahead at such a speed as the old society neither saw nor was capable of. But, as bourgeois ideas still exert a considerable influence, a bureaucratic style of work is still to be found to varying extents among a small section of our cadres, and as some flaws still exist in certain links of the management of enterprises, the socialist relations of production still leave something to be desired. Hence, there is often to be found conformity as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. Such a lack of conformity will,



over a certain period of time, put a check on the objective possibilities for the rapid growth of the social productive forces and become obstacles on the road of progress. If such obstacles are not removed, the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses cannot be turned to full account. But, of course, just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, such contradictions are different from the contradictions in capitalist society which cannot be resolved by the capitalist system itself and can only lead to the destruction of capitalism. Contradictions in socialist society, however, can be gradually resolved through the socialist system itself and thus lead social development to a new stage of prosperity. When the old contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base are resolved, new contradictions will arise — this is an unending and ever new dialectical process. To answer the demand for the continuous development of the productive forces, there must be a continual readjustment of various aspects of the relations of production and, as a result, a constant process of renovation of the various aspects of the superstructure. This is a guarantee for the continuous growth of the productive forces. The Marxist-Leninist principles concerning contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base in socialist society which Comrade Mao Tse-tung has expounded and developed have armed the broad mass of the cadres and people ideologically and enabled them to see clearly how to handle contradictions in our socialist society. They are fully convinced that these principles provide a powerful ideological weapon to ensure the continuous leap forward of the social productive forces and a firm theoretical basis on which to launch mass movements on a large scale. This is a matter of supreme significance and has the most far-reaching influence.

In accordance with the principles concerning the correct handling of contradictions among the people and a series of correct directives put forward by the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Party organizations in Shanghai since 1958 have, by means of mass movements, readjusted in good time the mutual relations between people in productive labour and, in the first place, the relations between the leadership and the masses. They have also made timely readjustments of certain links in the systems for managing production in industrial enterprises which are not suited to the growth of the productive forces. The call for the emancipation of the mind has enabled the working people to cast off their spiritual chains and develop the bold and ever triumphant communist spirit of daring to think, speak and act. This has steadily perfected the relations of production and raised the socialist enthusiasm of the mass of the people to an unprecedented height. A vigorous labour emulation campaign has been launched to vie with each other and to learn from and catch up with the advanced. Production leaps forward like the roaring torrents of the Yangtse River, or like the charge of a powerful army which no force can stop.

Under the impact of the great leap forward of 1958 and the continued leap forward in 1959, those who used to have misgivings about large-scale mass movements have been inspired by the boundless enthusiasm of the masses. They have been taught by these movements, and

as they have come to understand that the large-scale mass movement is a prerequisite for developing production at a high speed, they, too, plunged themselves into these stirring movements heart and soul. The broad mass of cadres have steeled themselves and increased their knowledge during these movements. The emergence of these vigorous mass movements has given a thorough education on the Party's mass line to all the cadres and people. They share this feeling: "Of all things to be considered, the first is the Party's leadership; of all ways and means, the first is the mass line." They have increased their understanding further, particularly after the Eighth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, when Party organizations at all levels in Shanghai discussed the question of how Marxists should look upon revolutionary mass movements. Everyone has a better understanding of the fact that the actual speed of our socialist construction depends first and foremost on the Party's leadership, and on whether the Party is able to correctly organize large-scale mass movements, whether we can tap to the full the potentialities of the masses, and whether we can turn to full account the subjective activity of the people.

In accordance with successive directives issued by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and after more than a year of practice, we have discovered and gathered together a fairly complete body of experience in carrying out mass production campaigns in factories and enterprises. If we tabulate this experience and classify it, we must, in the main, make every effort to tackle the following questions:

### **The Party's Method of Leadership**

Firstly, the integration of leading personnel with the broad masses has always been a basic question in the Party's method of leadership. The proper solution of this question has a decisive bearing on the launching of mass movements for increasing production and practising economy in factories and enterprises. In the light of experience gained in Shanghai, the basic method of solving this question is: adherence to the spirit of rectification, correct handling of contradictions among the people in factories and enterprises, constant readjustment of mutual relations among the people and constant improvement in ways of giving leadership and in working methods. In a socialist society, the working class is the producer and the master of the country and its enterprises. The basic interests of the leading personnel and the masses of workers and staff in enterprises are entirely the same. Their relationship is one of comradely mutual help and co-operation, and they are on a completely equal footing. But since they hold different posts, do different jobs, and observe and handle questions from different angles, it is sometimes not possible for them to be closely or completely in accord. And since some cadres have been affected by the bureaucratic airs left over by the exploiting classes and are not adept in using methods of persuasion and education in solving problems, the masses thus do not feel free to place full confidence in these leading personnel, and some workers are hampered from looking upon socialist labour as their own business. A great change has been brought about in such mutual relations since the rectification campaign in 1957. These leading cadres have discarded their bureaucratic airs and haughty attitude. They have set an example in taking



part in labour. They cultivate "experimental plots," go among the masses and right into the forefront of production to solve crucial problems. Their merging with the masses as common labourers has become the new prevailing practice. A new change in methods of leadership has also occurred on the basis of such improvements in mutual relations. The overwhelming majority of the leading cadres take an all-round interest in the outlook, work, life and study of the masses. They not only take an interest in those who prove to be advanced, but are concerned with those who lag behind or stand midway between the two. They have learnt to place full confidence in the masses, resolutely rely on them, earnestly hold to the principle of "from the masses and back to the masses." They use the method of "going direct to the rank and file" to put before the masses clear-cut goals and they are able to tell the masses clearly what the situation is and what is the task that confronts them; they give reasons and set forth the methods to them, and thoroughly mobilize them ideologically through a full airing of views, the writing of *dazibao*\* and the holding of great debates so as to increase their understanding and grasp of the whole situation, and enable them to bring into full play the initiative of one who looks on the public cause as one's own, turn the production plan of the enterprises into their own programme of action, and strive hard for the fulfilment of their production tasks. It should be pointed out that, since the great leap forward in 1958, there has been a further development and consolidation of such socialist mutual relations and the method of leadership that adheres to the mass line.

### Spirit of Rectification Campaign

A single rectification campaign, however, cannot put things to rights once and for all. Some comrades in our Party up till now still fail to understand the many correct measures adopted by the Party in the past year and more, and even put forward some erroneous views of their own to counter them. Some people say that participation by leading cadres in productive labour "takes them away from their proper work" and that we "pay too high a price for it." According to them, the natural "work" of leading personnel is to issue orders from above, and there is no need whatever for them to concern themselves with how the masses think and live and to be at one with them. This is the most typical erroneous view which sets economic work apart from political work. Other people say that while it is necessary for cadres who are intellectuals to participate in manual labour it is quite unnecessary for cadres of worker origin to do so. This, of course, is wrong too. Experience since the rectification campaign has shown that the leading cadres in all productive enterprises, no matter what their background is, cannot do their work well in leading production and managing enterprises unless they regularly go among the masses to take part in productive labour. In fact, to go among the masses, though "wasting" a little of their time sitting at their desks, nevertheless means truly doing their proper work and abandoning their occupation as "officials." There is no question here of "paying too

high a price for it"; to do this is the bounden duty of the leading cadres, and it will help to raise the good harvest of the big leap forward. If cadres of working-class origin do not take part in production for a prolonged period, they are prone to get divorced from the masses; participation in productive labour is therefore equally important for them. So that our vast numbers of cadres should at all times maintain the vigorous fighting spirit of the proletariat, the most important thing is that they should never for a moment lose contact with the masses. "The rectification campaign has come to an end, but its spirit should not be thrown away," so wrote a textile worker on a *dazibao* sheet early this year. These words, so filled with warmth, are entirely correct. We must continue to use the method of the rectification campaign to further develop relations of comradesly mutual help between the leading cadres and the workers. In fact, many departments continue to adhere to the spirit of the rectification campaign, and continue to develop such methods as the full airing of views, the writing of *dazibao* and the holding of debates which were used during the rectification campaign. Rectification campaigns and *wuxu*\* meetings are conducted regularly so that the cadres can keep their eyes open always and forge close ties with the masses. Many secretaries of Party committees and factory directors often turn up at the weaker sectors of production or where the most difficult problems have cropped up, laying their heads together with the workers and employees there to solve production problems. During the hottest days of last summer, leading cadres in factories and enterprises went to high temperature workshops to take a hand in productive work. This greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of the masses in overcoming difficulties. Under the inspiration of the call to oppose right deviations and summon up revolutionary enthusiasm, cadres who lost touch with the spirit of the rectification campaign and became sluggish, have gone to work again "on the spot" or gone to take a hand in the work in the most difficult departments. This has been warmly welcomed by the masses, who say "the big leap forward is here again!"

The methods of the rectification campaign have effectively improved not only relations between people in leading positions and the rank and file, but relations between workers and staffs, between workshops, factories and enterprises. Working for the common goal of continuing the leap forward, they show a vigorous communist spirit of co-operation which manifests itself in mutual help, mutual encouragement, swapping experience and exchange of things which one or the other needs. To ensure the completion of key construction projects and the production of complete sets of equipment, all act in the spirit of first helping others and then looking after oneself, or of helping others at the expense of oneself. The work teams and groups, workshops and administrative offices concerned help each other and co-ordinate their work of their own accord. Those who are doing the first part of a process do their best to serve those who are on the next part and a first work shift creates favourable conditions for the next. As a result of the combination of the spirit of mutual help and co-operation and en-

\*Opinions written out in bold characters on large sheets of paper and freely posted for everybody to see.—Ed.

\*Meetings at which matters are approached from the angle of high principles.—Ed.

thusiasm in emulation, mass production campaigns have been developing in a still sounder and more vigorous way.

### Technicians and Workers Pool Efforts

Secondly, in order to carry out mass movements in factories and enterprises, the forces of the technical personnel and workers must be brought together. This is one of the most important lessons gained in the practical experience of last year's mass movements. This question takes on all the greater prominence because technical revolution and technical renovation form the core of the movement for increasing production and practising economy and are key factors in bringing about a great leap forward in production. In carrying out the technical revolution and technical renovation, certain reforms in tools, equipment and operational methods can be made independently by the broad mass of workers. But important, key technical problems, research on new techniques and important innovations and inventions very often cannot be tackled single-handed, or by several persons, by the technical personnel or the workers alone; instead, we must employ the method of pooling the efforts of leading personnel, technicians and workers and mobilizing the positive elements in all quarters concerned. An increasing number of people have come to understand this, and many effective ways of pooling efforts have been worked out. The Shanghai Electrical Machinery Works used this method to bring about reforms in all parts of the entire process in producing 25,000-kilowatt steam turbine generators and to shorten again and again the period set for the manufacture of such generators from eighty-one to twenty days. They also scored great successes in organizing ten big task teams to tackle ten key technical problems and strengthen many of the weaker links in production.

Before the great leap forward in 1958, some comrades looked on science and technique as something mysterious. They reposed a blind faith in a few technical experts and in books, disdained experience gained by the workers in labour and in practice, and failed to mobilize them for vigorous action in the technical revolution and technical renovation. On the other hand, some workers and technical personnel had an inferiority complex and were tied down mentally. In fact, all sciences and techniques originate in practice and production, and the workers who take a direct part in producing material wealth have an inexhaustible fund of creativeness in promoting the development of science and technique. As Engels said: "If society has a technical need, that helps science forward more than ten universities."\* Since the great leap forward, the broad mass of the people have banished this awe of science and technique, brought into play the fearless spirit of being bold in thought, speech and deed and demonstrated untiring persistence in painstaking research. The way the broad mass of the workers feel is: "We'll keep on thinking about it in all our waking hours and we'll not feel at ease until we hit on an idea of reforming our technique." Things that were considered difficult to achieve have now been accomplished; important technical innovations which, in the past, were considered im-

possible to realize for the time being, were finally brought about after several, scores and hundreds of experiments had been carried out by the masses. Facts prove that practice makes for perfection, and that the pooling to the fullest extent of the rich experiences gained by the masses in labour and practice not only plays a big role in effecting reforms in tools, but also has great significance in improving the designs of manufactured goods. The revolutionary pioneering spirit of the masses has also been of educative value to the technicians who put forward the slogan: "We'll steel ourselves in practice, throw in our lot with production, and identify ourselves with the workers." They discuss problems together with the workers on the spot, jointly engage in experimenting, designing and making innovations. As a result of this integration of technicians and workers, they are able to play their roles more fully in production and rational and perceptual knowledge, theory and practice, are better integrated. This method of bringing together technicians and workers is a process of learning from one another; it not only helps in solving crucial production problems, but also helps to raise the technical level of both workers and technicians, and is an important means of training technicians of the working class.

### Abolition of Outdated Regulations

Thirdly, during these large-scale mass movements, the broad mass of workers and staff have become more and more emancipated in mind, and they are constantly bringing into play the communist style of work of being bold in thought, speech and deed; this inevitably shatters all existing restrictions in irrational regulations and systems. To make a good job of the management of our socialist factories and enterprises, we must have necessary administrative orders, regulations and systems. Without the necessary regulations and systems which everyone must strictly observe, we would not be able to carry on production in a normal way, or maintain order in our lives. This is common knowledge. To imagine that we can do without regulations and systems is precisely a reflection of the anarchist outlook of the petty bourgeoisie. In our socialist factories and enterprises, however, scientific regulations and systems reflect the economic base of socialism, and serve to consolidate and develop it. They should serve as effective tools in leading and organizing production campaigns, in organizing and turning to full account the pioneering spirit of the masses, and in developing the productive forces; they should not serve as tools which hold back the initiative of the masses and obstruct the development of production. As our socialist economy is growing constantly, and this requires that the superstructure be changed in conformity with it, it is impossible for us to have regulations and systems which are petrified, congealed, and immutable. The essence of the issue, therefore, is: Do we give enthusiastic support to the revolutionary pioneering spirit of the masses, or do we cling desperately to existing regulations and systems which have already become irrational? During the great leap forward and the continued leap forward, the broad masses, in accordance with the needs of developing production, have looked into the various regulations and systems, discarded those which do not benefit the growth of production, and established new ones which do. The abolition of outdated regulations and systems and the intro-

\*See "Engels to H. Starckenburg," *Selected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1951, Vol. II, p. 457. — Ed.



duction of new ones is a normal phenomenon in developing production; moreover, it also helps to make the superstructure which serves the interests of the economic base increasingly sound and perfect along with the growth of production.

Some comrades cling to outdated and irrational regulations and systems, thinking that only in this way they can strengthen the management of their enterprises. But the results are completely contrary to their wishes, because management must be gradually improved along with the development of production and the management of enterprises cannot be strengthened without changing outdated, irrational regulations and systems. Others would love to have a set of regulations and systems which can meet every changing circumstance so that after one hard spell of work they can spend the rest of their lives in peace and tranquillity, free from all worries. Such people always blame the masses, saying: "The regulations and systems have just been worked out, now you've upset them!" And they ask: "When will we see the last mass movement?" Since circumstances are always changing, how can we map out regulations and systems which will prove applicable for all times? Revolutionaries should welcome changes because they will bring us nothing but the greater development of socialist construction. Therefore, those in positions of leadership must be firm in supporting innovators in breaking down old and irrational regulations and systems and by means of the mass line set up new and rational ones. In this way changes can be constantly made in our factories and enterprises and the mass movement can forge ahead in big uninterrupted strides. For some time past some units have correctly abolished certain irrational regulations and systems, but they failed to work out new and rational ones in time. In these circumstances those who had right conservative ideas took this shortcoming as a pretext to demand the immediate revival of the abolished systems. This was obviously wrong. On such a question, as on all others, we must have an analytical approach. Whether it is in abolishing old, irrational regulations and systems, or in working out new and rational ones, we must follow the mass line. Some attempt to bypass the masses in setting up new regulations and systems, but they are bound to fail. Since all regulations and systems are for the purpose of promoting production and since the initiative of the masses is the strongest motive force in increasing production, we must and can make the regulations and systems a means of promoting and not obstructing the pioneering spirit of the masses, and integrate our regulations and systems with this spirit.

### **Political Education and Material Incentives**

Fourthly, during the big leap and the continued leap forward, hundreds of thousands of people, even tens of millions of people—not several or hundreds or tens of thousands of people—have dedicated themselves to the struggle for a happy new life; they neglect their sleep and meals and pay little attention to remuneration. This proves that the Party's policy of combining political and ideological education with material incentives among workers and staff is entirely correct. In the past, some comrades in our Party over-exaggerated the role of material incentives to the neglect or even negation of the important role of political and ideological education. They

forget that a man has brains and his ideological state exerts an influence on his labour and production which must by no means be under-estimated. Only by relying on people with a socialist consciousness can our great cause of socialist construction be accomplished. We communists are, in all circumstances, duty bound to do our best to spread Marxism-Leninism, foster proletarian ideas and eliminate bourgeois ideas so that the broad mass of the people are really full of enthusiasm and cherish the great ideal of building socialism and communism. Any thought or act which can lead to a weakening of political and ideological work will inevitably weaken the ideological positions of Marxism-Leninism. This is absolutely impermissible. Nevertheless, this does not mean that we can neglect the material well-being of the masses. We hold that material incentives are necessary in the historical period of socialism and our present system of distribution must stick to the principle of "to each according to his work." In doing our job, we should not only concern ourselves with the productive effort of the masses, their work, their study, but their material well-being as well. We should see to it that, as production rises, the material life of the broad mass of the workers and staff is improved year by year and that the systems of wages and awards in enterprises are continuously perfected. All this, however, must be integrated with political and ideological work. Without firm political and ideological work, material incentives alone will not last long. Moreover, this may very easily lead to the opposite: dissipating the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and fostering individualist ideas. It is the heightened political consciousness of the people that provides the most reliable, solid and enduring incentive. For this reason, during mass movements we must show an all-round concern for the livelihood of the masses and adhere to the principle of "to each according to his work." At the same time, we must at all times educate the people in Marxism-Leninism, so as to enable them to concern themselves not only about their immediate personal interests but about the long-range collective interests and to handle correctly the contradictions between the two—contradictions which belong to the category of contradictions among the people. As to the advanced elements among the people, first of all members of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League, it is all the more necessary to educate them to develop the communist spirit of paying no heed to remuneration for work, to serve the people wholeheartedly and, through their own exemplary deeds, lead the broad mass of the people in striving for the realization of socialism and the subsequent transition to communism.

### **The Leadership of the Party**

The Party's leadership is the keystone in integrating the leading personnel with the broad masses, technical personnel with the mass of workers, rational regulations and systems with the communist style of daring to think, speak and act and political and ideological education of the masses with material incentives, as discussed above. To achieve successful integration in all these cases, the Party's unified leadership must be strengthened. The conscious effort, initiative and creativeness of the broad mass of the people are the basic guarantees for the success of our work in socialist construction. It is the primary



task of Party organizations to develop this initiative and creativeness. It is only under the unified leadership of the Party committees that the masses can be aroused, their consciousness, initiative and creativeness given full scope and the mass movements led to persist in their goals. No other organization in a factory can take the place of the Party in implementing this task. Of course, this does not mean that the role of other organizations may be overlooked. The adoption of the system whereby the factory manager under the Party committee's leadership assumes responsibility for the administration and management of an enterprise was decided on by the Party's Central Committee long ago; it should be firmly and fully carried out. Organizations such as the trade unions and the Communist Youth League have played a very big part in educating our workers and staff and organizing production in the past. In the days ahead they should play a still bigger part in their respective roles under the Party committee's unified leadership.

The mass movements on our industrial front are surging forward day by day. They brought about the big leap forward in 1958 and are bringing about a continued leap forward in 1959. The total value of industrial output in Shanghai for the first nine months of this year (January to September inclusive) is 47.1 per cent more than it was for the corresponding period of last year, and 73 per cent of the whole year's plan set by the state has been fulfilled. Since October the wave of activity for increasing produc-

tion and practising economy has been rising continuously, new records are being set both for quantity and quality and the rate of advance is increasing. According to estimates based on the present production level, it can be definitely stated that this year's state plan will be greatly overfulfilled and far ahead of schedule. It is absolutely possible that the total value of Shanghai's industrial output this year will be more than 40 per cent higher than that of last year. When this target is reached, the net increase in output value this year alone will more than double the total value of Shanghai's industrial output of 3,090 million yuan in 1949, which represented the effort and development of a century or so. No one who is ready to recognize objective reality can fail to admit that this is a continued leap forward on the basis of the big leap forward in 1958 and that the Party's general line is perfectly correct and is therefore a powerful force. We are confident that so long as we resolutely and unswervingly carry out the Party's general line and continue to organize large-scale mass movements on the basis of the rich experience gained since last year, we will certainly be able to mobilize and organize still broader masses on the socialist construction front. Mass movements always move ahead like waves and the speed of the leaps cannot be the same every year, but our mass movements will go forward wave on wave and higher and higher. It is beyond question that our socialist construction will keep on leaping forward constantly and without end.

### On the Sino-Indian Boundary Question

## Premier Chou En-lai's Letter to Prime Minister Nehru

*Following is the full text of the letter Premier Chou En-lai sent to Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on November 7. — Ed.*

Peking, November 7, 1959

**His Excellency Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru  
Prime Minister of the Republic of India  
New Delhi**

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Your Excellency's letter dated September 26, 1959, has been received. It is most unfortunate that subsequently another unexpected border clash took place on October 21 within Chinese territory in the area south of the Kongka Pass. Regarding this clash, the Chinese and Indian Governments have already exchanged several notes, including the November 4 note of the Indian Government to the Chinese Government. Most regretably, this note of the Indian Government not only disregards in many respects the basic facts of the question of boundary between the two countries and the truth of the border clash, but adopts an attitude which is extremely harmful to the friendly relations between the two countries. Obviously, it is in no way helpful to a settlement

of the question to take such an attitude. Under the present circumstances, I consider that the most important duty facing us is, first of all, to take effective steps, speedily and without hesitation, to earnestly improve the disquieting situation on the border between the two countries, and work for the complete elimination of the possibility of any border clash in the future.

As the Sino-Indian boundary has never been delimited, and it is very long and very far or comparatively far from the political centres of the two countries, I am afraid that, if no fully appropriate solution is worked out by the two Governments, border clashes which both sides do not want to see may again occur in the future. And once such a clash takes place, even though a minor one, it will be made use of by people who are hostile to the friendship of our two countries to attain their ulterior objectives. There is a history of long-standing friendship but no conflict of fundamental interests between our two countries, and our Governments are initiators of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We have no reason to allow the tension on the border between our two countries to continue.

Your Excellency's letter of September 26 contains many viewpoints to which the Chinese Government cannot

agree. Regarding these, I would like to state my views on another occasion. I am glad, however, that this letter reiterates that the Indian Government attaches great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with China and agrees to the view consistently held by the Chinese Government that the border disputes which have already arisen should be settled amicably and peacefully, and that pending a settlement the status quo should be maintained and neither side should seek to alter the status quo by any means. In order to maintain effectively the status quo of the border between the two countries, to ensure the tranquillity of the border regions and to create a favourable atmosphere for a friendly settlement of the boundary question, the Chinese Government proposes that the armed forces of China and India each withdraw 20 kilometres at once from the so-called McMahon Line in the east, and from the line up to which each side exercises actual control in the west, and that the two sides undertake to refrain from again sending their armed personnel to be stationed in and patrol the zones from which they have evacuated their armed forces, but still maintain civil administrative personnel and unarmed police there for the performance of administrative duties and maintenance of order. This proposal is in effect an extension of the Indian Government's proposal contained in its note dated September 10 that neither side should send its armed personnel to Longju, to the entire border between China and India, and moreover a proposal to separate the troops of the two sides by as great a distance as 40 kilometres. If there is any need to increase this distance, the Chinese Government is also willing to give it consideration. In a word, both before and after the formal delimitation of the boundary between our two countries through negotiations, the Chinese Government is willing to do its utmost

to create the most peaceful and most secure border zones between our two countries, so that our two countries will never again have apprehensions or come to a clash on account of border issues. If this proposal of the Chinese Government is acceptable to the Indian Government, concrete measures for its implementation can be discussed and decided upon at once by the two Governments through diplomatic channels.

The Chinese Government has never had the intention of straining the border situation and the relations between the two countries. I believe that Your Excellency also wishes to see the present tension eased. I earnestly hope that, for the sake of the great, long-standing friendship of the more than one thousand million people of our two countries, the Chinese and Indian Governments will make joint efforts and reach a speedy agreement on the above-said proposal.

The Chinese Government proposes that in order to further discuss the boundary question and other questions in the relations between the two countries, the Prime Ministers of the two countries hold talks in the immediate future.

Respected Mr. Prime Minister! The peoples of our two countries desire that we act promptly. I think we should satisfy their desires and not let those who seek every chance to disrupt by all means the great friendship between China and India attain their sinister objective. I await an early reply from Your Excellency.

I take this opportunity to express to you my cordial regards.

(Signed) CHOU EN-LAI

*Premier of the State Council of  
the People's Republic of China*

## Sino-Japanese Relations

# Kenzo Matsumura's Visit

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

MR. Kenzo Matsumura, advisor to the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, who is now on a visit to China, has had several talks with Premier Chou En-lai. Before his departure from Peking, he was guest of honour at a banquet at which Premier Chou stated China's stand on Sino-Japanese relations and referred to his talks with Mr. Matsumura.

### Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

"We both believe," Premier Chou said, "that the Chinese and Japanese peoples should work together for mutual peace and friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. On this basis, the two countries which have different social systems, should be able to respect each other and establish good-neighbour relations. I think this represents not only the essence of our talks but also

the common aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

"The two peoples should be friendly and not hostile to each other; this is their common wish. For many years since the end of the war the Chinese Government has worked consistently to make this wish come true. Japanese friends who have visited China, including Mr. Tanzan Ishibashi and Mr. Kenzo Matsumura, have expressed a like desire. However, I have to point out that there is a handful of people in Japan, including some in power, who are hostile to China. These people trail behind the United States, take part in the 'two Chinas' plot and obstruct the development of friendly relations between China and Japan. Mr. Matsumura has stated that this situation will be changed. We are convinced that this situation can and must be changed.

"China and Japan should be friendly to each other and should not commit aggression against each other. This also

is the common desire of the two peoples. Since the Second World War, Japan has been in a state of semi-occupation. Foreign troops have been stationed and foreign military bases established in Japan and she is bound by certain unequal treaties. This is unfortunate. The Chinese people sympathize with the Japanese people in their misfortune. Now, the Japanese people's demand to end this yoke and their struggle against revision of the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty,' and to abolish it, are growing daily in strength. The Chinese people sympathize with and support this struggle because they are concerned that Japan, under the control of U.S. imperialism, may be drawn further into a military alliance which will further revive Japanese militarism. Mr. Matsumura has said that the Japanese people will not take this path. This certainly accords with our hopes. However, we have told Mr. Matsumura frankly what the Chinese people are concerned about so that our Japanese friends may more fully understand the feelings of the Chinese people.

"On the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, the peoples of China and Japan will not only improve relations between our two countries but also gradually restore normal relations and give practical effect to the demand that there should be no aggression. We have several times expressed this wish. Our thinking is that after the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan, we can conclude a non-aggression pact and extend the sphere of non-aggression to all Asia and over all the shores of the Pacific. Only thus can peace in the Far East and throughout the world be truly assured.

"To improve Sino-Japanese relations and to develop friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries, it is very important to have an exchange of visits between the two peoples. The communique issued by us and Mr. Ishibashi, who visited China not long ago, stressed this. Since the war, visits between the two peoples have increased and recently such exchanges are growing again. Our gathering here today is a proof of this.

"Mutual exchanges between the two peoples, especially of responsible and influential persons, can promote mutual understanding. In the course of the growth of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and following the improvement of relations between the two countries, it will be possible to restore interrupted Sino-Japanese trade relations. This will also lead to a further development of cultural exchanges between the two countries. We should promote the development of such relations. This is a political matter. Some people want to separate politics from economics. This is ridiculous. Our reception of Mr. Matsumura on his visit to China is itself a political event, because basically human relations are always political. We are doing this with the aim of improving relations between China and Japan. I am convinced this expresses the desire of the peoples of the two countries and this desire to improve relations between the two countries can be gradually realized.

"From the long-term historical point of view, relations between China and Japan and exchanges between the two peoples have always been friendly. For a time, Sino-Japanese relations were not pleasant, but that is a thing of the past. Since the war, there has again recently been a short period of unpleasantness in the relations between our two countries caused by artificial bar-

riers. However, if we join our efforts, I think that this short period will also become a thing of the past. Against the background of the past two thousand years of history and the future ahead of us, I think that peace and friendship between the peoples of China and Japan will be lasting."

### Mr. Matsumura's Reply

In his speech at the banquet Mr. Matsumura expressed full agreement with Premier Chou En-lai's words. He declared: "What Premier Chou has just said about relations between Japan and China is absolutely correct. The tradition of friendly contacts between our two countries dates back two thousand years. Our two peoples should not allow the present, unfortunate situation to remain as it is. They should switch their friendship back to its normal course.

"Today, all over the world the breezes of peace are blowing. We hope to work together with your country to exert our utmost efforts for world peace and help solve the problems which exist among the nations. We hope that in the not distant future your country can realize her great constructive tasks in a peaceful environment and that both our countries and all the other Asian lands will prosper together."

Praising China's achievements in construction, Mr. Matsumura said: "I have long wanted to visit China's Northwest—Lanchow, Sian, Sanmen Gorge and Loyang—and see the great work of construction there. Now we have had the opportunity and were allowed to visit these places freely. We have greatly profited from the tour. And after seeing these places with critical eyes, I must say frankly it is a historic miracle that you have done such outstanding construction work in so short a time."

### "Renmin Ribao" Comments

Discussing Mr. Matsumura's visit, a *Renmin Ribao* commentator writes that frank exchanges of opinions with statesmen like Mr. Matsumura and Mr. Ishibashi are useful in developing friendly contacts between the two peoples and improving Sino-Japanese relations. Expressing the conviction that through their common efforts, the Chinese and Japanese peoples will be able to make their traditional friendship prevail in Sino-Japanese relations, the commentator notes that in both countries the demand is growing that the two peoples join hands to uphold Far Eastern and world peace; in Japanese political circles too, far-sighted people including Mr. Ishibashi and Mr. Matsumura are beginning to make their contributions to changing the abnormal state of relations between the two countries.

*Renmin Ribao's* commentator stresses the strong feelings of sympathy and support in China for the Japanese people's struggle to rid themselves of the U.S. yoke. If the United States and the Kishi clique form a military alliance by revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and continue to revive Japanese militarism, this will not only draft the Japanese people to become cannon fodder again, it will also seriously threaten the peace and security of China and the Far East. Hence, writes the commentator, the attempts of the U.S. and Japanese authorities to lead Japan along the dangerous path of war must be stopped.



# Good Harvest, Better Prospects

by YANG MIN

**L**AATEST reports from the rural people's communes are that they are winding up the autumn harvesting, cultivating and sowing, going out to harvest the wild plants and fruits, medicinal herbs and other raw materials which the uncultivated lands yield in such abundance and, as these tasks are completed, switching increasing numbers of commune members onto building water conservancy projects and to accumulate and make fertilizers to ensure an even better harvest next year.

## Rich Crops

Recent estimates indicate that the output of food crops will be about 275 million tons, around 10 per cent heavier than in 1958; cotton output will probably be more than 10 per cent higher than it was last year. The outputs of tobacco, hemp and jute, tea, sugar- and oil-bearing crops are all bigger than in 1958. The expanding and diversified economies of the people's communes have ensured an overall increase in the total value of agricultural and subsidiary rural production.

These excellent results were gained in the teeth of weather that was far from helpful. Drought, inclemently heavy rains resulting in water-logging, windstorms and insect pests, the worst natural calamities in post-liberation years, hit farmlands in many parts of the country.

The drought which centred around Hupeh Province was the worst in the past seventy years. The heavy spring rain in Kwangtung Province was the heaviest in the last few decades and so were the floods north of Peking. Destructive typhoons ravaged the coastal areas, especially between Foochow and Amoy in Fukien. Insect pests, particularly locusts that usually come in the wake of droughts and floods, also made their own black records. Calamities of such an extent in old China would have laid waste thousands of square kilometres of farmland. Millions would have died of hunger and disease. During the big 1942 drought in Honan Province in pre-liberation days, 3 million people starved to death. On this showing, if the 1959 drought had occurred before liberation it would undoubtedly have caused much more deaths in Honan alone. But China today is a socialist country. Thanks to the all-out efforts of the people guided by the Communist Party, and the collective strength and concerted work of the people's communes, it was able to beat back all these natural calamities and keep up the leap forward in agriculture.

Some drought stricken provinces actually reaped record harvests. Anhwei, which suffered prolonged drought for more than 100 days, has an estimated grain

output 12 per cent heavier than last year. Honan, also drought affected, reaped a rich autumn harvest and its crops generally showed an increase of between 10 and 30 per cent compared with 1958.

According to latest reports, better crops were gathered in from all parts of the country. The late rice harvest in the South is rated to be good; 30 million *mu* in the northern provinces gave a bigger output of rice than last year. Maize, millet and *kaoliang* (sorghum), show better results both for per *mu* yields and total output than in 1958.

Another feature of the 1959 harvest is the reaping of big yields on fairly large tracts of land. The Soochow Special Administrative Region in Kiangsu Province, for instance, planted 2.3 million *mu* of semi-late rice. This crop successfully weathered out drought, insect pests and windstorms. Tended by the people's communes according to the "Eight-Point Charter" for agricultural production, the harvest averaged 840.5 *jin* per *mu*, 30 per cent better than last year. Tehui County in the northeastern province of Kirin sowed soya beans on 760,000 *mu* and got an estimated 253 *jin* per *mu*, an increase of 68 per cent over last year's yield.

The communes have also been sowing winter crops (wheat, rape seed, green manure, etc.) earlier and faster than in previous years and generally according to higher standards. And what's more this work was successfully completed in scattered areas under the threat of drought.

By the end of October, some 20 million people had taken part in what is called the "little autumn harvest" — collection of wild plants and fruits. Uses have now been found for more than 1,000 kinds of wild plants. Collection of such "wild crops" greatly increases the supply of industrial raw materials and consumer goods and brings more money into the people's communes and members' households. In mountainous Kweichow Province, 3.4 million commune members went out to get acorns, galls, wild fibre plants, resin and medicinal herbs. The eight people's communes in Neihsiang County, Honan, organized 120,000 members to collect mountain plants. Two days' concentrated work produced wild oil-bearing nuts, medicinal herbs and many other items to a value of around 2 million yuan. By mid-October, Kuantien County in Liaoning had already gathered 4,150 tons of hill fruits (pears, haws, grapes and dates).

## Water Conservancy and Fertilizers

Water conservancy works, especially those built since the winter of 1957, played a key role this year in beating

the drought that blanketed 17 provinces. Now irrigation has been brought to 1,070 million *mu* of the nation's farmland, nearly two-thirds of the total. But the peasants, aiming still higher, have responded with great enthusiasm to the recent directive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council, on launching a large-scale movement this winter and coming spring to build water conservancy projects and accumulate fertilizers. These are two of the major steps that will lead to new bumper crops next year.

By the end of last month, the nationwide movement to build water conservancy works headed towards its first high tide. With about 20 million people on the building sites, another 10 million and more commune members were irrigating and levelling farmland. Hopei and Honan Provinces each had more than 3 million people working on the water conservancy front. More than a million commune members were on the job in each of the three provinces of Shantung, Kansu and Hupeh.

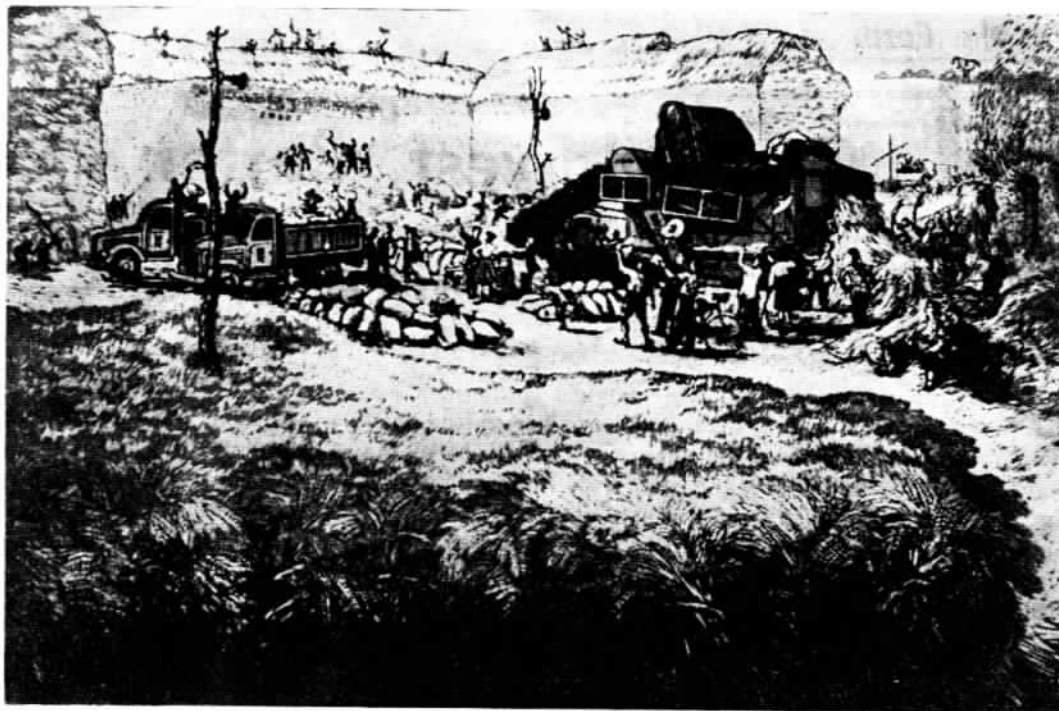
While work has been stepped up at the big national or provincial projects, tens of thousands of small reservoirs, ponds, and machine-operated wells are also being built. These are undertakings by the people's communes or their production brigades. Besides, many large and medium-sized reservoirs and canals are being built jointly by people's communes belonging to one or several counties.

By next spring work will have been completed on many existing water conservancy works which are being improved either to combat drought or water-logging. Big efforts are being made to store as much water as possible for future use. And some communes are developing certain farm plots so that they can be cultivated at the standards usually reserved for kitchen gardens.

As other tasks are completed the number of commune members engaged in accumulating and manufacturing fertilizers is steadily rising. In eight provinces and one autonomous region, no less than 15 million people are on such jobs. It is reckoned that the communes will be devoting 20 to 30 per cent of their manpower to the fertilizer front.

Pig breeding, an important source of farm manure, is going ahead with a rush. There were 560,000 more pigs in the second quarter of this year compared with the first quarter; the third quarter brought another increase of 14,670,000.

Several provinces are setting about the building of small chemical fertilizer plants, each of which will produce



Commune harvest scene

Woodcut in colour by Wu Shih

800 tons a year. Production of chemical fertilizers by indigenous methods is also being expanded. Counties and people's communes which already have such facilities are improving production techniques to raise both output and quality.

The area sown to green manure plants, another source of fertilizers, has reached 89 million *mu* in the South.

### Industry Aids Agriculture

Farm machine-building and chemical enterprises are doing an excellent job to help speed up the technical transformation of agriculture and its leap forward. By September, farm machinery plants had already fulfilled the year's production plans for 7 out of 11 products: draining and irrigating machines, tractor-drawn ploughs, cultivators, mechanical sprayers, combine-harvesters, power-operated threshers and mowers. By the tenth of September, the output of draining and irrigating machines increased by 50 per cent compared with last year. The output of tractors rose by 18 per cent and that of mechanical sprayers and combine-harvesters about doubled.

In the first 9 months of 1959, plants under the Ministry of Chemical Industry made 886,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 91,000 tons of other farm chemicals, almost one-fourth and three-fifths more respectively than in the corresponding period of 1958.

Next year's crops are being partly decided by the efforts put forth by the farms this year. The people's communes have already given an unquestioned display of their advantages in farm production and other lines in 1959. Now they are switching their main efforts to lay a firm foundation for a continued leap forward in 1960. Judged by what has been done up to date, the prospects are pretty promising.

# Outstanding Groups in Socialist Construction

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

*Last week we introduced seven outstanding workers who attended the recent "National Conference of Heroes of Labour." Representatives of more than 2,500 outstanding groups attended the conference and this week we tell you the stories of four of them. — Ed.*

## Anshan's No. 3 Steel Mill

THE story of Anshan's No. 3 Steel Mill sheds light on the dynamics of China's industrial progress. It is an impressive new plant equipped with some of the largest and most up-to-date open-hearth furnaces in the country. When it was commissioned in June 1958, more than half of its workers were green hands. The veteran steel-makers, transferred from older plants, didn't have any experience with the giant stationary open-hearth either. Within a few months, however, hundreds of new workers mastered the techniques of modern open-hearth steel-making, maintenance, ingot casting, etc. Quite a few became versatile workers with the ability to carry out many different types of operations. The mill's daily steel output rose by more than 50 per cent between April and September of this year and it is still going up.

What is the secret of its success? Here, as elsewhere, the answer is the mass movement led by the Communist Party. In this particular case, it assumed a novel form which has become known as "technical demonstration emulation."

To satisfy the keen desire of the workers to master technique and increase production, spare-time schools were set up and outstanding workers began to coach apprentices. But the new workers felt they were not mastering techniques as quickly as they would like to. In April 1959, two Soviet experts came to the mill to help with production. At that time, the opening and closing of the tapping hole were a key problem holding back production. The Soviet experts were invited to show their method to the Chinese workers. The workers also demonstrated their way of doing things, which were corrected and improved upon by the Soviet experts on the spot. In this way, the problem was effectively solved. Seeing how efficient this approach proved to be, the Communist Party committee of the mill called on more workers to take part in the demonstrations. At first a few veteran workers hesitated, a bit worried lest their demonstrations turn out to be flops. Some new hands thought they had little to demonstrate. But when two young Communists, Feng Chih-tai and Tsao Hsin-chih, both first assistants of an

open-hearth steel-making unit, succeeded in their demonstrations in cutting the time of closing the tapping hole by one-half, other workers overcame their timidity.

Encouraged and organized by the Party committee, a mass campaign of demonstration emulation soon got into full swing. It drew into it not only steel-makers but administrative and technical personnel as well, and even cooks and watchmen. Through mutual help—the less skilled learning from the more advanced and the latter helping the former while perfecting their own skills by absorbing the best from other people's methods—the general technical level rose rapidly and better co-ordination among the various departments and workshops was effected. By pooling their wisdom in the demonstrations, the workers introduced some 160 significant technical innovations and solved some of the knottiest technical problems: they succeeded in cutting the time for repairing the front wall of the open-hearth from 30 minutes to 6. What is more, management was improved. The administrative and technical personnel, by participating in the demonstrations, got closer to the rank and file, and the work improved all around.

## The Ma Heng-chang Team in Tsitsihar

THE Ma Heng-chang team of machinists, which processes shafts for machine tools, is one of the oldest and best known in the country. It was founded in April 1949 and named after its first leader, an ordinary worker who learnt to read and write only after liberation and is now the chief mechanic of the Tsitsihar No. 2 Machine Tool Works. Since its inception it has consistently overfulfilled production plans every month and every year. It won national fame as far back as 1951, when it initiated a patriotic emulation campaign and inspired workers throughout the country by its fine example. During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), it completed a 14-year work quota. In 1958, the year of the big leap forward, it completed the work quotas of one year and ten months. This year, it fulfilled its annual plan five months and ten days ahead of schedule. It is now working on quotas for the second half of 1970. After ten years of heroic labour, the team is a full decade ahead of Father Time.

The team maintains its unity and high morale through regular meetings at which good work is praised and friendly criticism is directed at weaknesses and shortcomings. Every member keenly follows the political and economic development of the country and zealously upholds the honour of the team.



In the past ten years, members of the team have continuously improved their tools, equipment, and methods of operation and have profited from the advanced experiences of other workers domestically and abroad. Today, every member of the team knows and utilizes at least some 20 advanced methods of operation.

The team's technical innovations are well organized. It has a research group specially set up for the purpose. Members of the team travel to other cities to visit plants doing similar work; they seriously study engineering journals and the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union. The "combined cutting method" the team is now using, for instance, is based on two advanced cutting methods of Soviet workers improved in accordance with specific local needs.

The Ma Heng-chang team, in a way, is also a school for managerial personnel, highly skilled technicians, and a school of political education. Its 13 original members have all been transferred to other posts as factory managers, section chiefs, workshop directors or leading cadres of trade union organizations. It has also trained 103 skilled workers who were sent to other plants. Thirty-six workers in the team have become Communist Party members and 32 have joined the Communist Youth League.

### Yi Shih-chuan and Her Shanghai Spinners' Team

**F**OR six years Yi Shih-chuan and her team have held a place of honour as an outstanding team in the nation's growing textile industry. In August 1958, this team of 31 spinners ventured into new realms by raising the speed of their machines, which produce 21-count weft yarn, from 280 revolutions per minute to 400 r.p.m. They pushed output beyond 45 kilogrammes per 1,000 spindles per hour.

But Yi Shih-chuan and her team-mates have never rested on their laurels. Last September, in response to the call of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Communist Party's Eighth Central Committee, they stepped up their machines still further to an astounding 500 r.p.m. Output per 1,000 spindles per hour shot up to 55 kilogrammes. And there is nothing rash about it. One hundred per cent of their products are first class in quality.

All the members of the team keep abreast of times through regular meetings and discussions. Last year, the bumper cotton harvest came as heartening news and a challenge. To make the most of the peasants' achievement and to meet the soaring demand for cotton piece goods as the people's income rose, they decided to accelerate their machines. Their slogan was: "We'll finish all the cotton sent us and pile up mountains of cotton cloth."

But it wasn't all plain sailing by any means. As they broke through the barrier of speed conventionally regarded as critical, many technical problems cropped up. There were so many broken ends that at first the higher speed of the machines actually resulted in lower output. But the girls were not dismayed. They summed up their experiences and collectively worked out new methods of work that greatly reduced the broken ends and ensured quality. They proved conclusively that high speed and top quality can be achieved simultaneously. As a matter of fact, they are now striving to increase the speed of their machines further.

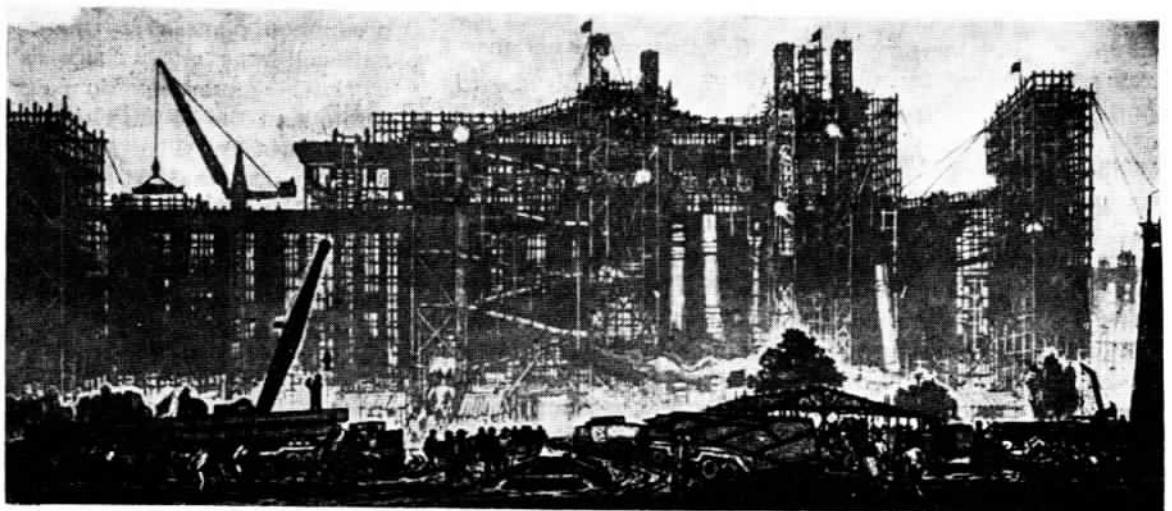
In the process of surmounting technical difficulties, members of the team demonstrated a fine collective spirit. The more skilled team members volunteered to handle the most difficult job and went to work on the worst machines. By learning from each other and from outstanding spinners in other shops and mills, all the members of the team improved their skills and can now repair their machines themselves.

A spirit of mutual interest prevails among the members. Yi herself has set a fine example. She has shown concern for all members, helped them deepen their political understanding, improve their skills and lead happy lives. She never became conceited. She understands well that the honour her team has won is due to the collective and not to any individual alone. Because the team is closely united and morale is high, production continues to improve.

### Chang Pai-fa and His Peking Construction Brigade

**T**HE magnificent Great Hall of the People in Peking which was completed in 300 days is a wonder in building construction. (See *Peking Review*, No. 41, 1959.) Among the collectives which brought about this feat, Chang Pai-fa and his shock brigade, who handled the steel bars for reinforced concrete, stood out in bold relief.

It was a pitched battle from the very beginning. The first job the brigade got was the tying of 680 tons of foundation reinforcement. This was half as much again as the total done by the brigade in 1957. But this time



Building the Great Hall of the People

Woodcut in colour by Chao Ming-yuan

they were expected to complete it in ten days! True, they shared the job with another brigade. But the majority of the workers in the other brigade were unskilled or semi-skilled. True to the spirit of the big leap, they accepted the challenge and carefully planned the battle. They rationalized the work line and put forward the slogan "let one skilled worker do the work of ten and coach ten new hands at the same time." Working in three shifts, the more than 300 reinforcement workers fought it out for nine days and nights and completed the job one day ahead of schedule.

The second campaign was the tying of beam and column reinforcements. The task was just as urgent. But in the true communist spirit of "meeting the difficulties themselves and leaving convenience to the others," they tied the reinforcements outside the moulds when the latter were being set up by the carpenters. The reinforcements were fitted into the moulds at night, when the carpenters weren't working. Once again the job was completed ahead of time.

The call of the Party's Lushan Session last August for higher output and greater economy inspired the brigade to even greater accomplishments. They were required to finish the processing of reinforcements for 653 large roof slabs in 29 days. The time allowed was really short. But by making full use of every single minute in a manner

described by the workers as "inserting the pin whenever there is a tiny crack," the job was completed in 9 days, less than one-third the time planned.

Versatile as they already were, they took up electric welding and glazed tile laying when there was no more reinforcement tying to do. They kept on working until the Great Hall was up.

The Great Hall of the People was only one of the major projects Chang Pai-fa and his brigade have helped build. These young builders—their average age is only 24—have worked on 57 buildings since 1954 when the brigade was founded, on some of the most difficult and urgent jobs. They have put forward more than 100 rationalization proposals, improved some 20 tools and consistently overfulfilled their plan (they fulfilled their first five-year plan 15 months ahead of schedule.) They were repeatedly cited as an "outstanding group" and they have won numerous awards in the past years.

When the brigade was founded it had 12 members. It now has 53. More than half have acquired more skills than one; the most versatile have mastered the techniques for 19 different kinds of work. It had 9 illiterate members but all are now literate. Their basketball team has played many fairly strong teams and its newspaper reading group and philosophy group make their lives fuller and more meaningful.

## Report from Hopei

# Jianming—A Thriving People's Commune

by WANG KUO-FAN

**M**ANY people like to describe the people's communes as a "rising sun." I think it's a good simile. What has been achieved since the establishment of people's communes in my home county and elsewhere in the country in the last 12 months or so shows that the people's communes really are like a rising sun, giving us greater strength and promising us a still more brilliant future in our national construction, particularly agricultural production.

I can still remember the kind of life we had when twenty-three impoverished households first got together and established our own co-operative, the Jianming Agricultural Producers' Co-operative, in 1952. Landlords and rich peasants sneered at us and nicknamed our co-op the "Paupers' Co-op." What they said was true in a way because at that time even those who just managed to eke out a scanty livelihood would not join the co-op, not to speak of the well-to-do middle peasants. The twenty-three households that joined were the poorest in our village. Seventeen among us actually begged for a living before liberation. The only property our co-op had was

230 *mu* of farmland distributed to us during the land reform and a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey. That was all. But since the establishment of the co-op, production has dashed ahead like a reinless horse as the country folk say. In 1952, the per *mu* yield of food crops in our co-op was 148 *jin*. By 1956, it was 340 *jin*. In 1957, it jumped to 402 *jin*. In 1958, it again went up to 488 *jin*. And it was during this big leap forward in agricultural production that we came to think of forming a people's commune.

1958 was no year of good weather. In our region we had the worst drought experienced in the last few decades. For two hundred days following the autumn harvest in 1957, there wasn't enough rain and snow. Then in the summer of 1958 came the severest downpour of the last hundred years. It was only by the collective efforts of all the co-ops in the locality that we succeeded in beating the drought and floods and reaping a bumper harvest. This opened our eyes to a better organizational form in farming, one that is more effective than the agricultural co-ops which are limited in manpower, financial and material resources. So we all agreed to merge the 33 co-ops in the locality into a single people's commune. Reorganization began in August and the Jianming People's Commune was officially inaugurated in September.

The author is a people's deputy to the National People's Congress and Director of the Jianming People's Commune in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province.

Soon after the new commune was founded, it began to make its superiority felt. To begin with, it greatly enhanced our power to fight natural calamities.

Bordering on the Great Wall in the north and Changku Mountain in the south, our commune is located in what was, before liberation, a barren mountain valley where the loss of water and soil was most serious as a result of annual inundations. It was not that our grandfathers and their forefathers did not know how to cope with the elements; they did try in one way or another every now and then, but under the small-peasant economy, and the oppression and exploitation of the landlords, bureaucrats and Japanese invaders, there was very little they could do about it. It was only after we turned to agricultural co-operation that we were somewhat able to fight the floods and drought. But since the scope of activities embraced by the co-ops was comparatively small, the fight against natural calamities on a large scale was still out of the question. It was all to the good that we had brought the drought and floods under control last year and had reaped a rich harvest, but if a reservoir were built in the valley to detain the floods we would have brought in a still bigger harvest. Construction of such a reservoir, however, was beyond the means of a single agricultural co-op or even several co-ops.

### The Advantages of the Commune

The former 33 farm co-ops, the predecessors of the Jianming People's Commune, had altogether 50,000 *mu* of farmland, 4,873 households with a population of 26,000. But since each was doing things in its own way before they were merged into a single commune, they had only sunk 254 wells and excavated 38 small canals in the seven years between the end of 1949 and the close of 1956. Together with other water conservancy works built still earlier, they irrigated only 4,800 *mu* of land. Between the winter of 1957 and 1958, among other things we sank over 300 wells, excavated some 60 small canals, built 435 dams and more than 50 small reservoirs. The largest we built in that year can hold two and a half million cubic metres of water and irrigate 15,000 *mu* of land. With the completion of these projects, we are no longer at the mercy of floods and drought. I shall not go into the difficulties we faced in the course of its construction. What I want to say is that the construction of such a reservoir is only possible through the combined efforts of all the co-ops in the locality. We did this: with the help of other districts, we men and women of the 33 co-ops pooled the manpower, materials and technical strength at our disposal for the construction which was started in March last year. With more than 4,000 people from the various co-ops taking part in the construction, it was practically completed in September 1958. Actually it was a product of collective efforts organized in the communal form. After the official founding of our commune, several hundred people were again sent out to construct the spill-



On the outskirts of a commune factory

Linoleum cut by Tsai Ti-chih

ways and the whole project was fully completed in the summer of this year. Immediately after its completion, it played a very big part in increasing this year's agricultural production. In addition to irrigation and flood prevention functions, it is also a source of aquatic products. The value of aquatic products raised this year is estimated to amount to one-seventh the total income of the commune, or an extra income of 100 yuan for every household in our commune.

Thanks to this new organizational form, we are now able to make more rational use of our manpower and consequently increase the efficiency of the commune members. Last autumn, in the thick of the harvest, we still managed to find enough men to sow 7,000 *mu* of wheat and deep plough 4,000 *mu* of land in a month. Spring ploughing this year was carried out in very dry weather but our 50,000 *mu* of farmland were cultivated in time. In June it took us only ten days to bring in the summer crops which usually took us 20 days in the past. With the establishment of nurseries and community dining-rooms, more than 2,000 women in our commune have been released from household chores.

Before the establishment of the commune, all the co-ops were preoccupied with farming activities for their own subsistence. They could not make good use of the different types of land they had, or exploit their natural resources properly. Only after our co-ops merged into a single commune were we in a position to develop farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery at the same time, while choosing the right tracts of land for the right crops. This was unthinkable in the past. In the cold and hilly regions where the climate is suitable for growing nuts and trees, food crops were cultivated instead because of the need of the co-ops for grains. The former Jianming Co-op, too, had to grow sweet potatoes to feed its members although most of its land was ideal for groundnuts. This year we have completely changed the situation, extended the area for the growing of groundnuts, wheat, rice and maize according



to the varied qualities of the soil and the state plan. This has two obvious advantages: in the first place, because each particular food crop is grown on the best soil best suited for it, total output will greatly exceed last year's though this year the area sown to food crops has been reduced by 4,000 *mu*. In the second place, by cultivating 4,000 *mu* of industrial crops, the value of which is much higher than food crops, we shall earn an extra income, roughly, of 12,000 yuan this year. A general survey of the soil has been completed by the commune and a draft plan for the utilization of land has been drawn up, dividing the land of the commune into different districts such as farmland, woodlands, pastures, apple orchards, vineyards, mulberry gardens, etc., to extend the field of our production.

Here I want to mention especially livestock breeding which owes its development mostly to the birth of our commune. Now that proper places are fenced in as pastures, the commune this year has 1,000 more sheep than the total number of sheep kept by the 33 co-ops in the past. The number of donkeys and horses increased by 12 per cent and cattle by 46 per cent. The increase in the number of these draught animals and the subsequent increase in manure have made meticulous farming possible. The greatest increase, however, is in the number of hogs, now averaging two and a half hogs per household.

Since the establishment of the commune plans are being mapped out for the exploitation of mineral ores, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, asbestos and mica which are found in abundance in our commune.

### **The Beginning of Mechanized Farming**

The last twelve months also witnessed the start of mechanized farming in our commune, made possible because the commune has greater means to finance it and because large tracts of land of different co-ops have been brought under the unified direction of the commune authorities. A tractor usually costs around 10,000 yuan. Even an advanced agricultural co-op could hardly afford it. Since its birth our commune has bought five tractors with our own money and in January this year we set up our own machine and tractor station with 11 agricultural machines of different types, such as sowers, combine-harvesters, etc. In addition, our commune also owns 14 diesel engines, donkey engines and other engines which greatly ease the strain on manpower and lessen the intensity of labour. Last spring our tractors ploughed some 10,000 *mu* of land, doing the job usually done by about 4,000 men and 6,000 draught animals. This year, 2,100 *mu* of our wheat fields were irrigated by power-driven pumps which saved the labour power of additional tens of thousands of people. "Iron bulls now run all over the place but in the past our donkey had only three legs!" That is how our commune members express their sentiments.

To provide better conditions for mechanized farming and modern transport we have also worked out plans for the construction of inter-farm highways so that by next year a network of highways within the commune will link the various production brigades and units.

Industry, too, has come to the countryside with the founding of the people's communes, implementing the

simultaneous development of industry and agriculture which is the policy of the Chinese Communist Party in socialist construction. While developing agriculture, the Jianming People's Commune has also embarked on industrial production directly serving our agricultural production. A few small oil-pressing shops, breweries, kilns for the manufacture of charcoal and bricks formerly operated by the co-ops, soon proved to be quite inadequate to meet the needs of the production activities of the commune, while two existing blacksmiths' and carpenters' co-operatives could only turn out some minor farm implements and things for daily use. During the big leap forward, we were in dire need of agricultural machines, chemical fertilizer, building materials which were not produced in our locality. While taking part in the nation's drive for iron and steel last year, our commune, with greater financial and material resources at its disposal, set up a plant to repair and make farm tools. In the first quarter of this year alone it produced more than 3,000 big and small farm implements, carts and wagons, repaired tractors, donkey engines and more than 260 other farm tools. Our own fertilizer plant has already gone into operation and will turn out altogether 1,600 tons of bacterial fertilizer before the end of this year. A cement works, a sugar refinery and plants to process food and fruits are now in the blueprint stage.

Most of the leading cadres of our commune are cadres who formerly worked in the district or township. As a result of the integration of the commune with the local government administration, they now take a direct part in leading production and have therefore established closer ties with the rank and file members. In dealing with the various problems of the commune they are able to give better guidance than before because they have more intimate knowledge of the local conditions.

With the merger of dozens of co-ops into a single commune, it is also easier for us to organize co-ordinated work and emulation among the production brigades. A red flag emulation campaign for better field management, preparations for the planting of wheat and making compost was launched this autumn among the different production brigades and units. Never before were our people as enthusiastic as now. Today, most of our crop fields are free from weeds and insect pests. Food crops this year are 33 per cent higher than last year.

### **We Live Better**

Life in the commune is much better. Quite a few of our members have moved into new homes, some homes have bicycles and sewing machines and two villages in our commune have installed electric lights. The whole commune now has 55 primary schools and 3,600 of our 4,300 children under seven are under the care of our 101 nurseries or kindergartens. Our commune also has community dining-rooms in every production brigade and one home for the aged, one clinic, five health centres and six maternity wards.

Our members are confident in their future and feel that the road to happiness is the road chartered by the Communist Party. They have also learnt the strength of the collective, and believe that as long as we all stick together, think and do things boldly, there is nothing that cannot be fulfilled and no difficulty is insurmountable.

# PUBLISHING

## Ten-Year Catalogue

If all the books published in New China in the last ten years were placed in piles of ascending height they would form a pretty imposing staircase of knowledge.

In 1958 alone, the unprecedented year of the big leap, publishers put out 45,000 titles in editions totalling over 2,380 million copies, including 3,800 different New Year pictures and other types of art reproductions printed to a total of 380 million copies. That was over four times the number of titles and 13 times the number of copies printed in the pre-liberation peak year of 1936.

One of the major achievements of book publishing in China is that the country now has a nationwide network of 108 publishing houses, large and small, which operates as a vast public service enterprise producing books the people need.

Submitted manuscripts go through the usual process of editing, but with the difference that characterizes socialist countries: publishers are not out for a profit. Their guiding principle is the good and the need of the people. That means that pornography and sheer sensationalism is out; books that go beyond the bounds of constitutional legality, that are anti-people, will certainly not be published. For books of literature and art and of scholarly research, the rule is to "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" on the basis of serving the cause of socialism.

A list of publications, of necessity very partial in view of the immense numbers involved and our lack of space, will give some idea of the range and variety of theme, subject matter and form of publications and the main trends.

The works of Mao Tse-tung, 61 titles, including his selected works and individual works, have appeared in editions totalling 120 million copies. Publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* began in 1951. Three of the four volumes scheduled have been published. This was a significant event in the political life of the Chinese people and has played an immensely important role in the advance of their political understanding.

Since October 1949, more than 40 million copies of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been published. A newly revised Chinese translation of *Das Kapital* has been made. The first five volumes of *The Complete Works of Marx and Engels* are on sale. Thirty-eight volumes of *The Complete Works of Lenin*

have been published. The 13 volumes of *The Complete Works of Stalin* have all appeared.

Every year since liberation has seen an increase in publications of books of scholarly research in every field of the social sciences. This reflects not only the spread of scientific thought and method in China and the development of basic research but also the systematic application of the Marxist method in the social sciences.

*Mao Tse-tung on the Chinese Revolution* by Chen Po-ta and *Thirty Years of the Communist Party of China* by Hu Chiao-mu are part of the library of everyone seeking to get an understanding of modern revolutionary events.

Historical studies claim the largest share in this field. Academic circles have received with great interest recent contributions such as Kuo Mo-jo's *Studies on Bronzes of the Yin and Chou Dynasties* and *A History of Chinese Thought* by Hou Wai-lu and others. Fan Wen-lan has catered to a broader audience with his *Short History of China* and *A Modern History of China*.

An extremely valuable element among recent publications is the material—books, essays, articles, symposiums—relating to the discussions, debates and studies undertaken in Chinese academic circles on many important theoretical problems arising out of the practice of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. These have dealt with a wide variety of subjects—the basic economic laws of the period of socialist transformation in China; the character of the contradictions between the capitalist and working classes during socialist transformation; commodity production and the operations of the law of value under the socialist system; the division of periods in history and the first elements of capitalism in China. Several recently published books have provided basic source material for further scholarly research. These include *Data on Modern Chinese Industrial History*, *A Concise Reference Book on the History of Modern Chinese Thinking*, and *Modern Chinese Economic History Reference Series*.

There has been an enormous increase in the number of published works of imaginative literature and on artistic and literary history and criticism. In 1958 alone, 390 million copies of novels, short stories, poetry, popular readers, plays, song books, literary criticism, etc., were published. These include reprints as well as new works.

A new ten-volume edition of the *Complete Works of Lu Hsun*, heavily annotated and newly edited, has been brought out together with his ten volumes

of translations. The *Collected Works of Chu Chiu-pai* have also been warmly received by the public. Collected works of Kuo Mo-jo and Mao Tun have been coming out volume after volume while selected works of scores of writers representing the new literary trends of writing which emerged out of the May Fourth Movement have been published.

Many new novels, plays and biographies and other literary pieces have won great popularity soon after publication. Reprints in certain cases have run into six and seven figures. Among the novels there are *Keep the Red Flag Flying* by Liang Pin, *Tracks in the Snowy Forest* by Chu Po, *Song of Youth* by Yang Mo, *Upheaval in a Mountain Village* by Chou Li-po and *Sanliwan Village* by Chao Shu-li; among the most popular plays are *Dragon Beard Ditch* by Lao Sheh, *The Long March* by Chen Chi-tung, *Red Storm* (a collective work), *Kuan Hanching* by Tien Han and *Tsai Wen-chi* by Kuo Mo-jo. Some sold over a million copies in less than a year.

Poetry has an immense audience and the children's book market is insatiable. Folk poems composed by workers, peasants and soldiers have been a feature of recent poetry publications. Many veteran revolutionaries, who had never written anything before, were drawn into the movement to write their revolutionary memoirs. Outstanding among these are *A Spark Can Set Off a Prairie Fire*, a voluminous collection of memoirs by many contributors, and *My Family* by Tao Cheng. In 1958, a noteworthy beginning was made with the publication of factory histories and commune histories, in which the workers and peasants took a main and active part.

The heightened scientific, historical and cultural interest in China's past, with the purpose of drawing nourishment from it, has resulted in a great deal of fresh interest and work in the ancient classics. Reprints of 900 of these have been published. They include works of philosophy, history, poetry and fiction. Among them are the *Collected Works of the Various Schools of Thinkers Before the Chin Dynasty* (221-206 B.C.), *The Historical Records* by the great historian Ssuma Chien of the first century B.C. and *The Mirror of History* by Ssuma Kuang, of the 11th century A.D. A photostat copy of the old *Paina* wood-block printed edition of *The Twenty-four Histories* has been published, and a big project is under way to bring out a much improved edition within the next five years.

In the field of classical literature, the *Book of Odes*, China's earliest collection of songs and poems, was reprinted in many editions, some containing versions



of the poems transcribed in colloquial language to help readers unfamiliar with the ancient language. The poetic works of Chu Yuan, Tao Yuan-ming, Li Po, Tu Fu, Pai Chu-I and others as well as the plays of Kuan Han-ching, Wang Shih-fu and other important playwrights have also been reprinted many times and in many different editions. There have been several reprints also of the outstanding classical and perennially popular novels such as Shih Nai-an's *Water Margin* and Tsao Hsueh-chin's *Dream of the Red Chamber*.

No survey of this work of reviewing and popularizing the classical heritage would be complete without mention of the growing library of facsimile wood-block reproductions published by Jung Pao Chai, the leading art publishing house in this field. With techniques which have made great advances in the last ten years, it has made available cheap mass reproductions of outstanding works of classical and contemporary pictorial art.

The advance of industrialization, of socialist economic construction and scientific research has brought about a steady and rapid increase each year in the number of books published in the fields of the natural sciences and technology. In 1958 alone 15,700 titles in the natural sciences and production techniques were published in editions totalling 250 million copies. Some of these are theoretical treatises of major scientific value, but the largest number of them are scientific and technical books closely related to production in various fields, especially agriculture, and geared to the needs of that great mass of workers and peasants who are today applying science practically in the workshops and fields.

The development of education and the nationwide campaign to wipe out illiteracy has created a rapidly increased demand for popular readers and textbooks. In 1958 alone, 780 million textbooks were supplied to schools of all types and another 450 million copies of popular readers under 12,300 titles were sold. Picture story books, which are extremely popular among those beginning to read, have been issued to the number of 95,000 titles in editions totalling 460 million copies.

Since liberation, central and local publishing houses have been established to publish books in various national minority languages. They have put out 7,800 titles in 21 different languages in editions totalling 80 million copies.

A special Foreign Languages Press came into being to meet the needs of international cultural exchange. It is

devoted to the publication of books and periodicals in foreign languages.

The last ten years have seen more books translated into Chinese from foreign languages than in any comparable period in the past. From October 1949 to the end of 1958, a total of 24,648 books published in more than 60 countries were translated into the Chinese language in editions totalling 358 million copies. Soviet books provided the lion's share with 20,000 titles totalling 290 million copies. These include important scientific books as well as masterpieces of great writers like Pushkin, Nekrasov, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gorky, Nikolai Ostrovski, A. Fadeyev and Vasili Azhayev. Sales of some of them have already passed the million mark. To date 1,256 titles of books from other fraternal countries have been translated and published in editions totalling 20 million copies.

A growing library of other world classics and works of classical literature is being made available in Chinese. Plato's *Republic*, Descartes' *Philosophical Essays*, Moore's *Utopia*, Diderot's *Philosophical Thought*, Hegel's *Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences*, and Darwin's *Origin of the Species* are a sample of the titles that can be found in the bookshops. A random sample of foreign authors translated and published in the last decade includes Aristophanes, Aesop, Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Moliere, Balzac, Dickens, Zola, Maupassant, Mark Twain, Romain Rolland, Dreiser, and Burns, Shelley, Byron, Goethe, Heine, Schiller, Ibsen, Tagore, and Soseki Natsume, and Louis Aragon, Pablo Neruda, and N. Hikmet. . . .

This booming activity in publishing is an indication of the quickening pulse of China's cultural life. China's reading public is growing rapidly in numbers with the spread of literacy and education. With the advance of socialist construction in every sphere, that public's needs are growing constantly in range and depth.

— CHUNG HO

## SPORTS

### **Welcoming Some of the World's Best**

The last fortnight's sports activities in China have been highlighted by visits from more than half a dozen top-notch teams from abroad. The varied character of the matches held shows the widening interests of Chinese sportsmen.

They are showing proficiency in sports which only a few years ago were either neglected or completely unknown to them.

Early this month Peking was visited by the Hungarian men's and women's fencing teams. Swordsmanship is a traditional Chinese sport, but fencing, in the Olympic Games style, is still new in this country. The Hungarian teams, which included several Olympics gold medallists and world champions, impressed Chinese audiences with their speed, split-second judgment, and superb skill both in attack and defence. Their Chinese opponents, who gave a good account of themselves, learnt a great deal from these matches. Handball is another newly-introduced sport which is becoming popular in China. A handball team from the German Democratic Republic started its tour of China with matches in Peking. The German players, in excellent form, won all their matches, twice defeating the People's Liberation Army team, China's 1959 national champions. Visiting G.D.R. swimming and water polo teams also competed in Peking Shanghai and other cities this month. Rumanian men's and women's rowing teams competed with Chinese crews in Wuhan in Central China.

Polish gymnastic teams have paid a welcome visit to the capital. Their men's team took fifth place at the 14th World Gymnastic Championships last year, while the women's team came eighth. There was keen competition between them and the Chinese teams, as their standards are about equal. Both the Chinese teams won by a narrow margin. The Czechoslovak women's volleyball team, runners-up in last year's European championships, played three matches in Peking this month. They defeated both the Chinese national team and the Peking team, but lost to the August First team, all after five hard-fought games. The Swedish "Djugordon" football team, 1959 national champions of Sweden, started a tour of the country with matches in Peking at the beginning of this month. This is the first Swedish football team to visit China. The "Djugordon" team drew with the Tientsin team 1:1, but in its second match it lost 0:1 to the Peking eleven. The Tomsk football team from the Soviet Union also drew with the Tientsin team; it lost its first match to the Changchun team but later defeated the August First team by 2:1.

Soviet youth basketball teams are now touring China. Two of the women players are members of the Soviet team which captured the world title this year. Chinese players hope to learn a lot from this visit too.



# SIDELIGHTS

**Welcome "Dongfanghong."** Everybody was in a festive mood. The first batch of tractors made in China had arrived from the Loyang No. 1 Tractor Works. Named "Dongfanghong" (The East Is Red), these new Chinese tractors are making their way to the people's communes in the provinces and autonomous regions to the great delight of the peasants who call them "our iron bulls." One peasant in a Honan village stuck up his thumb in admiration: "One tractor ploughs 150 mu a day; this would take ten of us 150 days!" When word reached the peasants of Chiuchuan in Kansu Province, crowds gathered as at a village fair to welcome the "iron bulls" which don't have to be fed and yet can do such a lot of work for them. The older folks were particularly moved; times are changing fast under their eyes. As a token of appreciation, some peasants sent a huge cotton horse to the Loyang No. 1 Tractor Works. It was a present from a nearby commune which has gathered in a rich harvest of cotton and hopes to grow and reap a still bigger crop of cotton next year with the aid of its tractors. The coming of the "iron bulls" in large numbers is propelling the technical transformation of China's agriculture. Many communes are training their own tractor-drivers; cities, too, are giving special tractor-driving courses. In the provinces and autonomous regions hundreds of "Dongfanghong" tractors are already working in the fields, a sign that mechanized farming is no longer a thing of the remote future for China's hard-working peasants.

**No Routine Route.** Lo Shu-chen, a young postwoman at the Peking Post Office, received an unusual request from an unknown navyman one day. An old friend of his lived in the eastern part of Peking seven years ago. Since then the friend had moved away and they had lost touch. Could she help him locate that friend again and forward a letter to him? For two months Lo Shu-chen combed the east district, then, one day, when sorting out letters, her eyes fell on the very name that had been so much on her mind. The two friends were reunited. Another time a letter was addressed to No. 8 at such and such a street. Not finding the recipient there, she searched through all the No. 8's in the neighbourhood and finally found him. To some, Lo's work may seem a tedious routine, but to this young girl it is the best way she can serve the people. In 53 consecutive months, she delivered 1,137,000 letters without a single mistake. Not satisfied with that, she has helped many of her co-workers improve their work too. It was this communist conscientiousness which has made of her a "heroine" of socialist society and brought her to the recent conference of labour heroes and heroines.

**New Radio-Gramophone-Recorder Produced.** A new "Panda" radio-gramophone-recorder console has come on the market. The radio has 15 tubes, one transistor and six bands—one medium wave, four short waves and one ultra-short wave—and four loudspeakers. The gramophone, which has four speeds, is automatic. The Nanking Radio Factory, mass producer of these "Pandas," was at the time of liberation a repair shop which could only assemble parts for imported radios.

## All in a Minute

In these days of the big leap, minutes count and they are worth their weight in industrial products. Here are some figures on the output per minute of some major industrial products in China in September 1959 as compared with 1949.

	1949	Sept. 1959	Increase per minute
Steel	0.3 tons	30.7 tons	102-fold
Iron	0.5 tons	48 tons	96-fold
Electricity	8,200 kwh.	86,111 kwh.	10.5-fold
Coal	61.7 tons	738.8 tons	12-fold
Cement	1.3 tons	22.6 tons	17.4-fold
Timber	21.3 cu. m.	100.7 cu. m.	4.7-fold
Cotton Cloth	3,596 m.	14,583 m.	4-fold
Paper	0.4 tons	4.3 tons	10.8-fold

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## U.S. Lies Bankrupt

Working hand in glove with the Phou Sananikone government of Laos, the U.S. Government has made a big play with the lie about the Viet-nam Democratic Republic's so-called "aggression in Laos," writes a Hsinhua News Agency commentary (November 7). But the truth will out and this latest U.S. fabrication has now been thoroughly exposed.

The "fact finding sub-committee," illegally set up and sent to Laos by the U.N. Security Council, finally published its "report" on Laos on November 6, notes the commentary. This committee, set up under pressure from the United States in violation of the U.N. Charter, was designed to forge "evidence of aggression" by the Viet-nam Democratic Republic. It stayed nearly a month in Laos, then returned to New York to draft its "report" under the eye of the U.S. Nevertheless, despite all U.S. efforts to influence it, it has failed to produce any "evidence" of "aggression." Its "report" admits that "the ensemble of information submitted to the sub-committee did not clearly establish that there were crossings of the frontier by regular troops of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam."

The farce of this "investigation" in Laos has driven home the point that U.S. imperialism merely used it to cover up its own interference in Laos and creation of tension in Indo-China, the commentary points out.

It appears, however, that the U.S. has not become reconciled to its failure but is bent on aggravating the already tense situation in Laos. It is plotting to make further use of the United Nations as its tool for stepping up interference in Laos. While admitting that there is no proof of "aggression" by troops of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic, the "report" submitted by the illegal U.N. "sub-committee" alleges that there was so-called "evidence" of "hostile elements in Laos getting support from the north Viet-namese side of the border."

Publication of the "report" was followed immediately by statements from the U.S. State Department and the U.S. delegation in the U.N. calling on the United Nations to take "further steps" on the Laotian issue and on U.N. presence in Laos. As part of this plot, the United Nations announced on November 6 that U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld was considering "a visit" to Laos.

The U.S. is now manoeuvring to establish some kind of permanent office of the United Nations in Laos so that its efforts to extend the civil war and aggravate the tension there may be conducted behind a U.N. smokescreen and, if necessary, by means of the United Nations, drag other nations into the quagmire.

While the illegal U.N. "fact finding" was going on under U.S. manipulation, the situation in Laos deteriorated further. Large numbers of U.S. military personnel and arms poured into that country and the U.S. plan for training the Laotian government troops on a large scale was put into operation. Washington is stepping up its support to the Laotian authorities in carrying on the civil war. With a view to further suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces in the country and blocking the way to a peaceful settlement of the Laotian issue, Phoui Sananikone announced on November 3 that the "trial" of Prince Souphanouvong and other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party would be held at the earliest possible date.

Obviously, continued U.N. intervention in Laos under U.S. direction can only increase tension in that country. The issues in Laos must be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the Geneva and Vientiane agreements. The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere, the commentary stresses. In its statement on November 6, the Soviet delegation to the United Nations proposed a realistic and correct approach to ease tension in Laos, namely, to let the International Commission for Supervision and Control resume its functions at once or, in case that is not possible soon, to convene the participating nations of the 1954 Geneva Conference without delay to discuss the present situation in Laos.

In recent months, the U.S. has kept up its propaganda clamour about "communist nations threatening" the Asian countries. The peace-loving peoples can see from developments in Laos that the threat which the Asian nations face comes from the U.S., and that U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression must be stopped, the commentary concludes.

### That U.S. "Freedom"

*Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (Nov. 10) characterizes the U.S. steel strike, the longest in U.S. history, as one of "major significance. It vividly demonstrates the fighting strength of the steel-workers and the firm unity of the U.S. working class in the struggle for their rights."

Unfolding events have mercilessly exposed the hypocrisy of U.S. bourgeois "democratic liberties" and the spuriousness of the myths concocted by the

apologists for modern capitalism about so-called "super class interests" and the "welfare state," Commentator points out.

At first the U.S. steel magnates thought they could force the workers to fall in line through the strike but the outcome was contrary to their scheme. As the strike lasted for nearly four months, it dealt a powerful blow to U.S. monopoly capital and to a certain extent affected the U.S. Government's programme for the arms drive and war preparations. It was precisely because the strike had hit the interests of monopoly capital and the ruling circles that the U.S. Government had to throw away the mask of bourgeois "democratic liberties" and finally resort to high-handed measures to force the workers back to work.

President Eisenhower brandished the big stick of the Taft-Hartley Act against the strike on the lame excuse that the strike "imperils national health and safety." This fact clearly tells the American workers that Eisenhower and his government in no way represent the will and interests of all U.S. citizens but are the loyal agents of U.S. monopoly capital. When the monopoly capitalists consider that a strike is favourable to them, they allow the "freedom" to strike, but as soon as that "freedom" imperils their interests, it must be ended. This is the truth of so-called "freedom" in the United States, Commentator concludes.

### Panama Demands Its Rights.

Analysing recent events in Panama, an article published in *Renmin Ribao* (November 11) notes the growing determination with which in the past few years the Panamanian people are pressing their demand to exercise full sovereignty in the Canal Zone. Successive anti-U.S. demonstrations by Panamanian patriots since November 3, the 56th anniversary of Panama's independence, show that this struggle is rising to a new high. The U.S. invokes the 1903 "U.S.-Panama Treaty" as the basis for its hold on the Canal Zone, but this treaty was arbitrarily imposed by U.S. imperialism on Panama after the latter declared its independence from Colombia. It is one of the most flagrantly predatory of all the unequal treaties imposed on many countries by U.S. imperialism.

This treaty gave the U.S. a "permanent lease" on the ten-mile strip of the Canal Zone. It infringes on Panama's territorial sovereignty and integrity. That is why the Panamanian people's

struggle against this treaty is just. The fact that U.S. imperialism refuses to give up this treaty throws a glaring light on the utter hypocrisy of U.S. imperialism's professed respect for the territorial sovereignty and integrity of other countries.

Yet even this unequal treaty does not justify the U.S. claim to "sovereignty" over the Canal Zone. The 1903 treaty does not contain a single word about the cession of territory nor about transfer of sovereignty over the Canal Zone to the U.S.

Nevertheless U.S. imperialism has brazenly considered itself the master of the Canal Zone. Recently, fully armed U.S. occupation troops beat and opened fire on defenceless demonstrators and tore up the Panamanian flag to insult the national dignity of Panama seriously. Apart from ignoring the justified protest of the Panamanian Government, the U.S. has had the gall to "protest" to the Panamanian Government that the patriotic demonstrations in Panama "seriously imperil" relations between the two countries.

The U.S. has imposed a ruthless colonial rule there on the Canal Zone, and has used this colony to exercise a tight control over the political and economic life of Panama.

Ever since the 1903 treaty was signed the Panamanian people have refused to recognize it and carried on a resolute struggle for its abrogation and the recovery of their sovereignty over the Canal Zone. This struggle is no isolated event. It is a link in the national and democratic movement which is growing daily in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Resistance to U.S. aggression and intervention is growing in Latin America. As long as the Panamanian people stand united and persist in their struggle, they will surely be able to recover the Canal Zone and hoist the Panamanian flag on this part of their territory, concludes the *Renmin Ribao* article.



Nixon: In the U.S.A. we've got the right to strike.

By Jack Chen and Fang Cheng

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Foreign Ministry Note to Indian Ambassador

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 12 informed the Indian Ambassador to China Mr. Parthasarathi that the Chinese frontier guards are prepared to deliver, between November 13 and 15, the ten Indian soldiers detained or captured in the border incident of October 20 and 21 south of the Kongka Pass as well as the bodies of nine Indian soldiers, to personnel to be dispatched by the Indian side to receive them.

The arms and ammunition of the Indian troops which were captured by the Chinese frontier guards will be returned at the same time.

The specific time and method of delivery and reception will be discussed and decided upon on the spot by representatives of the Chinese frontier guards and those of the Indian side.

## Support for Korea's Peaceful Unification

At a mass rally held in Peking on November 11, the Chinese people expressed their resolute support for the October 27th letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic addressed to the parliaments of all countries. The letter called for support for the Korean people's struggle to unify their motherland peacefully and secure the withdrawal from south Korea of all foreign troops.

Burhan Shahidi, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, addressing the rally declared that the refusal of the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their troops from south Korea was part of their scheme to whip up tension and carry out aggression in the Far East. This and their occupation of China's territory of Taiwan, the speeding up of the rearmament of Japan and revival of Japanese militarism and their incitement of the Laotian Sananikone government to launch civil war, directly threatened Asian and world peace, he said.

The rally also heard a report on the question of the peaceful unification of

Korea by the Korean Ambassador, Li Young Ho.

## Joint Effort on the Yalu

There are busy scenes of construction on both banks of the middle Yalu River near Yunfeng (Unbong). China and Korea are building a 400,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power station here under an agreement signed in September last year.

The Yalu, which forms the common border between China and Korea, has long been a border of friendship. Now with the two countries in the midst of high-speed socialist construction, it is natural that they should join efforts to make full use of its considerable power resources. Power from the Supung Hydro-electric Power Station on the lower reaches is already being shared by the two countries. Now they are jointly financing and building the new station.

The Korean side is responsible for the 800-metre-long and 105-metre-high dam which, when completed, will form a



reservoir with a capacity of 3,500 million cubic metres. The Chinese side is responsible for the building of two 750-metre-long tunnels and the power plant. To speed up construction, Chinese and Korean workers on the building site have launched a friendly international emulation campaign. The main part of the project is scheduled to be completed and go into operation in 1962.

## With the Fraternal Countries

Chairman Liu Shao-chi has accepted an invitation to visit Hungary some time in the future. The invitation was given by President Dobi Istvan during his recent visit to China.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has signed an agreement in Moscow with the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association to further strengthen

the work which they are doing in promoting friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

These organizations are already engaged in many-sided activities to acquaint their peoples through exhibitions, talks, lectures, film shows, etc., with each other's experiences in socialist and communist construction, achievements in the political, economic and cultural fields and successes in their common struggle for peace. Arrangements will now be made to increase all such activities. They will help their branch organizations to establish and develop direct contacts with each other. The two parties will also increase exchanges of delegations, promote tourism, improve their publication work and distribution and exchange of periodicals and other publications. Plans for specific activities will be worked out for each year.

The Sino-Polish Standing Commission of Scientific and Technical Co-operation met recently in Peking to plan programmes for this year. The protocol signed by the commission provides that China will supply Poland with technical and research data on the chemical engineering, metallurgical, coal and food industries and make arrangements for Polish experts to come to China to study the use of electrical equipment and the production of calcium carbide.

The protocol also arranges for Poland to supply China with technical and research data in the coal, chemical engineering and building industries and also in agriculture and forestry, and help Chinese experts to study the growing of seed sugar beets in Poland.

The Dresden Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra gave its last performance in Peking on November 13. More than 150,000 people attended its performances in China, several of them arranged jointly with Chinese musicians.

## In Memory of Dr. Bethune

Twenty years ago on November 12, Norman Bethune died in a village not far from the frontlines of a guerrilla base in Hopei Province. His parting words to his Chinese comrades were: "Keep working hard; blaze the trail for the great cause!"

Dr. Bethune, a member of the Canadian Communist Party, a famous surgeon



and a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, came to China in 1938 leading a medical aid team to help the Chinese people in their war of resistance against Japanese imperialist aggression. From Yanan he went behind the enemy lines with units of the Eighth Route Army to work in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region. Medical work in those days was done under extremely difficult conditions. Dr. Bethune uncomplainingly shared the hardships of the Chinese people. He devoted his whole energy to care of the wounded, helped to set up base hospitals and trained medical personnel. He won the hearts of all who worked with him by his courage and hard work. Blood poison contracted as a result of a wound sustained during an operation proved fatal.

Dr. Bethune's selfless devotion to the revolutionary cause and his internationalist spirit has been an inspiration to the Chinese people. When news of his death reached Yanan, Chairman Mao wrote: "What kind of spirit is this that made a foreigner regard, without any selfish motive, the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, and every Chinese Communist must learn from this spirit. . . . We must all learn from him the spirit that is so completely free from selfishness. Starting from this point one can become a person of great use to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if only he has this spirit, he is already a noble-minded man, a pure man, a moral man. . . ."

Dr. Bethune's shining example will always live in the hearts of the Chinese people. On November 12, a memorial service was held in Peking by the Chinese Medical Association and representatives of other people's organizations. *Renmin Ribao* on the same day published a long article calling on the people to learn from the grand communist spirit Dr. Bethune displayed. In Shih-chiachuang, Hopei Province, where he is buried, the International Peace Hospital which he helped to set up has been modernized and enlarged to give comprehensive medical services and train doctors and nurses. The story of Dr. Bethune is known to millions in China through the novel *Dr. Bethune* written by Chou Erh-fu, a former comrade-in-arms and now a famous Chinese author.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

### — Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

#### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BITTER HERBS** A story of the Shantung peasants' fight against oppression of traitors and landlords during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. Starring one of best-known pingju opera singers Hsiao Pai Yu Shuang.  
Nov. 17, 7:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

#### MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** A new opera produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War period.  
Nov. 17, 20-23, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

#### MODERN BALLET

▲ **THE MAID OF THE SEA** An ancient Chinese fairy tale about the love between a sea maiden and a huntsman. Produced by the Peking School of Dancing.  
Nov. 21, 22, 24, 7:30 p.m. and Nov. 22 1:30 p.m. *Cultural Palace of the Nationalities*

▲ **SWAN LAKE** Tchaikovsky's famous ballet produced by the Peking School of Dancing.  
Nov. 26, 10:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. *Cultural Palace of the Nationalities*

#### THEATRE

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers braved dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in last year's drive for steel.  
Nov. 17-19, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** How a group of ex-volunteers set up a factory in an old ruined temple and made good despite difficulties. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.  
Nov. 21, 7:15 p.m. and Nov. 22, 1:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **LOVE AND CUNNING** Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese.  
Nov. 20-23, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by A. Fadeyev. Produced in Chinese by the China Children's Theatre.  
Nov. 17-22, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

▲ **THE OPTIMISTIC TRAGEDY** A play by V. Vishnevsky, Soviet playwright, about the heroic Soviet people who laid down their lives in defence of the young Soviet republic against white guards and foreign interventionists. Produced in Chinese by the visiting Harbin Drama Theatre.  
Nov. 21-22, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **IN THE NAME OF THE REVOLUTION** A famous Soviet play telling of the warm concern of Lenin and his comrade-in-arms Dzerzhinsky for the younger generation and how, under their guidance, young revolutionaries became staunch fighters of the people. Produced by the visiting Harbin Drama Theatre.  
Nov. 18, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

#### CONCERTS

##### Coming This Week

Joint concert by the visiting Czechoslovak Symphony Orchestra and Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

#### FILMS

▲ **SONG OF THE TIENSHAN MOUNTAINS** How the railway builders carried the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway forward over great natural obstacles with the help of the people. Set against the background of the colourful life of the Uighurs of the Tien-shans. Produced by the Sian Film Studio.  
Nov. 18-22 *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **FLYING OVER THE ROOF OF THE WORLD** A glimpse of the life of China's young airmen and their dedicated work in opening the difficult Peking-Lhasa air route. In colour, produced by the Peking Film Studio.  
Nov. 18-22 *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club, Construction Workers' Club*

▲ **THREE MOTHERS** Pao Erh, sold by his parents to pay for his father's medicine some twenty years ago, suffers all the injustices of the old society reserved for the poor and homeless. After liberation, while working on the Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan he is accidentally reunited with his family. Chou Ma, a kind-hearted servant

woman who has brought Pao Erh up as her own son, also joins the happy family.  
Nov. 18-22 *Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He*

▲ **SPRING AT THE SEASHORE** Produced by the Great Wall Film Studio of Hongkong. A mother and son who live in daily expectation of the seaman who never returns, a college graduate who makes a living out of growing vegetables but cannot keep his family, a once-famous actress now forgotten by the world . . . are some of the people who live in the squat stone houses at the seashore where even spring treads sorrowfully. . . .  
Nov. 18-22 *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

▲ **IN THE DAYS OF OCTOBER** Set in October 1917, the decisive moment of the revolution. Lenin returns to Petrograd from Finland to lead the revolutionary overthrow of the Provisional Government and proclaim the birth of the Soviet Republic. In colour and dubbed in Chinese.  
Nov. 18-22 *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club, Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **CALL OF THE SKY** Science fiction in colour. Soviet scientists find a way to Mars. In colour and dubbed in Chinese.  
Nov. 18-22 *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

#### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.  
*At Peking Exhibition Centre*

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

▲ **FOURTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GRAPHIC ART** Woodcuts in black and white and in colour. Etchings, lithographs, etc. from all over China. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Till Nov. 20.  
*At Summer Palace*

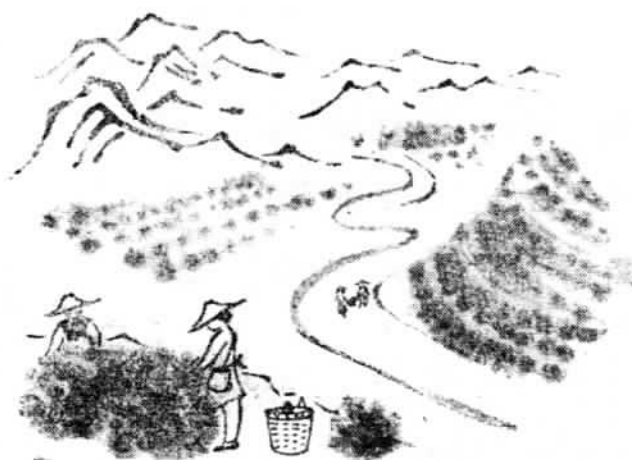
▲ **SOVIET NATIONALITIES FOLK ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
*At Working People's Palace of Culture*

#### SPORTS

The visiting Soviet State Youth Basketball Teams (men's and women's) v. the August First Men's Basketball Team and the Chinese State Youth Women's Basketball Team on Nov. 17, 7:30 p.m.  
*At Peking Gymnasium*

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