

PEKING REVIEW

35

September 1, 1961

THE TIDE OF HISTORY IS IRRESISTIBLE

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Watch Out for New U.S. Plot in The Far East

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*Archaeology, Songs and Dances and
Other Features*

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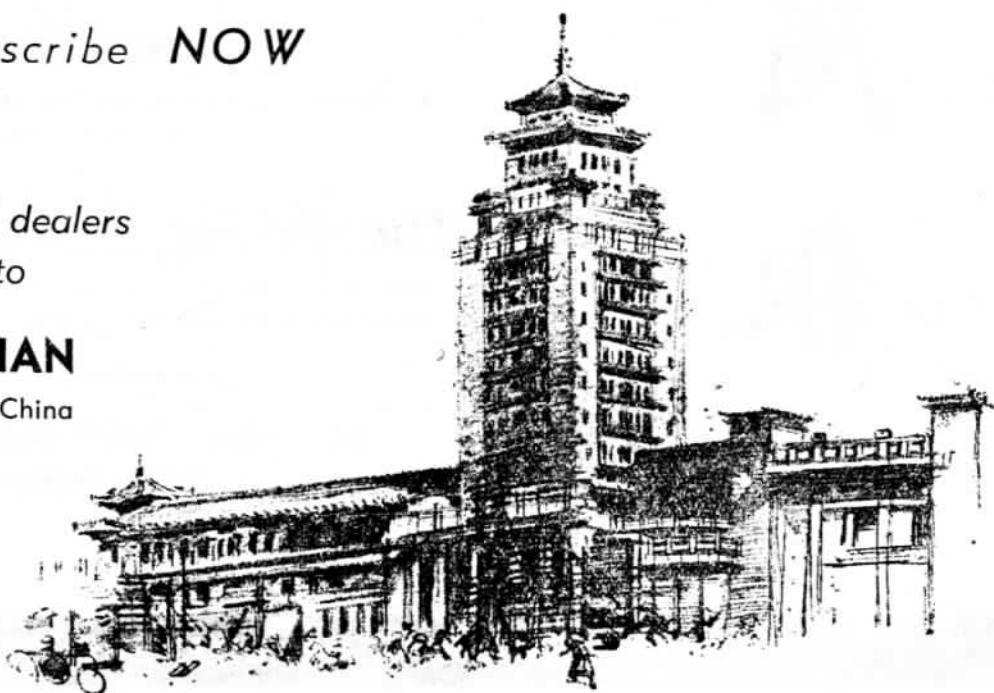
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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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September 1, 1961 Vol. IV No. 35

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ROUND THE WEEK

Help from the Customers

One of the most important lessons the Chinese people have learnt in the long years of revolution is the value of the mass line: to be successful either in revolutionary war or in socialist construction one must rely on the masses and seek their co-operation and help. The mass line has come to be a fundamental policy guiding work in every field in China today. A recent good example of the mass line in action is in the field of domestic trade. Trade organizations in various cities have initiated customers' delegate conferences to help improve their work.

There is no surer way of rating the work of a salesman or a shop than to ask the customers themselves direct. But it's even better to ask customers to supervise the work of a shop on a permanent basis and help improve its services. This is possible in a socialist society, as the final aim of a socialist trader is to render better service to the people, not to fatten his pocket.

The Kwangfu Road General Store in the north China port city of Tientsin is one of the pioneers in this respect. Last month it called a customers' delegate conference to help it improve its work.

At the store's request people in the neighbourhood elected 105 delegates for a one-year term—averaging 1 delegate from every 60 families within the store's service "reach." Representing literally every section of the people, they have been asked to supervise the operation of the store, to comment on the work of its sales-clerks, help relay the views of customers, and suggest ways to better its services.

The delegates have all proved to be responsible and public-spirited people. During their spare time before the meeting they actively canvassed the views of neighbouring fellow customers and came to the conference armed with 820 suggestions and criticisms. These were discussed with the store management. Together with the sales-clerks, the management worked out ways to make improvements and these were finally submitted to the

customers' delegate conference for approval. Such a conference will be held once every three months.

Last month's conference has already yielded quick results. In compliance with the customers' suggestions the store this month has put on display a bigger variety of goods than before. The supply of vegetables has improved, and so has the door-to-door delivery service and counter service too. Although the idea of holding a customers' delegate conference is new—it is still in the tryout stage—the management, sales-clerks and, above all, the customers seem to like it.

Pig Breeding in the Communes

Recent reports from various parts of the country indicate that pig breeding in the countryside is developing healthily. Pigs are raised in great numbers both by the people's communes as a collective enterprise as well as by individual commune members themselves at home as a subsidiary private sideline. And both ways are yielding good results.

The Liuchang Production Brigade of the Taiping People's Commune in Kiangsu Province is one of many units of the people's communes throughout the country which has benefited much from pig breeding. Development of this sideline has proved a great help in boosting the output of food crops particularly by producing good farmyard manure. In 1960, the number of pigs in the production brigade has risen 20 times while the output of grain crops increased by 75 per cent compared with 1957. Today the brigade has 2,300 pigs, the highest number in its history.

It was in 1958 that the Taiping People's Commune went in for pig raising in a big way. Both the commune and its component production brigades started up pig farms. In addition, the commune management also encouraged individual members to take up pig breeding during their spare time as a private sideline.

Last year, despite foul weather, the production brigade still reaped a bigger harvest than the year before

thanks in no small part to the manure which the pig farms gave. Pig breeding also brought a good income to both the production brigade and its individual members. About 18 per cent of the average income of the members came from pig breeding.

Private raising of pigs is one of the commonest side-occupations among the members of many people's communes today. It is encouraged as a supplement to the socialist economy of the people's communes.

The Bethune Spirit

"Comrade Bethune's spirit of doing everything for others' benefit and nothing for his own was shown in his extreme sense of responsibility in his work and his extreme warmheartedness towards his comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him." This was what Chairman Mao Tse-tung wrote in 1939 upon the death of Dr. Bethune.

The famous Canadian doctor, a distinguished thoracic surgeon, came to China's Liberated Areas at the head of a medical group organized by Canadian and American friends of China at the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan. In 1938 he went to the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, where he worked under the most difficult and rugged conditions in mobile medical units and in his model hospital Dr. Bethune treated the wounded soldiers of the Eighth Route Army, the predecessors of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who were then fighting the Japanese aggressors in northern China. His self-sacrifice and enthusiasm in his work, his high sense of responsibility and unswerving devotion to his cause won him the respect of the Chinese people. He died in Hopei of septicemia in November 1939.

Many people in China have learnt from Dr. Bethune, as Chairman Mao has urged. Today, Bethune's name is often mentioned when the Party educates its members in internationalism. The medical personnel of New China, especially, have made him their model. "Carry on the revolutionary spirit of Dr. Bethune" is a constant slogan in China's hospital wards and medical schools.

Renmin Ribao recently made special mention of the Kirin Medical College

for consistently educating its students in this revolutionary spirit. Its aim is to train "Bethune-style doctors"—medical men who are politically steadfast and have high professional skills.

The Kirin Medical College has special ties with the Bethune tradition. It was formerly the Bethune School of Public Health founded in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area in 1939.

Education in the revolutionary tradition as exemplified by Dr. Bethune is a part of the college's curriculum. The faculty acquaints each year's freshmen with the history of the Bethune School for Public Health and stirring episodes from the work of Dr. Bethune and other old revolutionaries in those difficult years of struggle. All are required to work among the masses—the workers in the factories and the peasants in the rural people's communes—for a set period every year. While giving a hand in production, they practise medicine or do research work.

Living up to the tradition of Bethune, graduates of the Kirin college have made quite a name for themselves. Aside from their professional competency, internes from the college are known in the hospitals for their devoted attention to patients. Nothing is too small to catch their attention from administering medicines, to feeding and other bedside services. They'll read newspapers to the patients and write letters for them. They are not just doctors, but the patients' friends and that makes them better healers.

The Kirin Medical College is not alone in such training. Today, across the country, China's socialist-minded medical workers, imbued with the same lofty ideals are working conscientiously in the villages, in the mines, in the factories, in the frontier outposts, on the Fukien front or wherever they are most needed. The spirit of Dr. Bethune marches on.

Happy Golden Bridges

Travel in China's vast northwest and southwest hinterland was a formidable undertaking just a decade ago. Lack of roads, soaring mountain ranges and wide torrential rivers made difficult obstacles. Most people travelled on foot and the best means of transport was the yak, or the camel.

In those days a trip from Sining in Chinghai to Lhasa in Tibet and onto Yaan in Szechuan, for instance, would take months, and more often than not a full year. Things began to change when the Sikang-Tibet Highway and the Chinghai-Tibet Highway were opened to traffic in 1954. The Sining-Lhasa-Yaan trip was reduced to a few days. The completion of the Chungking-Chengtu and Chengtu-Paochi Railways brought about still more exciting changes in the life of the northwest and the southwest. The rapid economic development of these regions has been intimately bound up with the building of these roads and railways.

Today a new network of highways serves the Chinghai Plateau, where the mountain ranges reach 5,000 metres above sea-level. Most of the people's communes, major mining areas, state farms, forest areas and ranches in 6 autonomous *chou* and 40 counties in Chinghai are now linked by roads.

This highway network is a powerful aid to socialist construction in that northwest province. The tempo of life has been speeded up. The time taken to get from point to point has been greatly cut down and the volume of freight carried by road and especially by lorry transport has increased many fold. Much of this freight is machinery and equipment from other parts of the country. New shops, clinics and post offices have made their appearance in once out-of-the-way population centres. There is a steady supply of once-scarce consumer goods. In the old days, a herdsman of Maochien had to trade a whole sheep in exchange for a bowl. Today he can buy a few bowls easily at village or mobile stores for less than he earns in a day. It is understandable why the local Tibetan people call the highways the "happy golden bridges."

More highways have been built too in Yunnan Province in the southwest. Highway mileage there has increased more than 8-fold since liberation. This is important to the overall development of this mountainous southwest province where most of the rivers are unnavigable, the rugged mountain terrain makes it difficult to build railways, and roads are still the chief means of transport.

Can Kennedy Turn Back the Tide of History?

by KUO CHI-CHOU

Following is an abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi" (No. 15-16, 1961), fortnightly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

KENNEDY has more than once talked about the tide of history. He said: "History is not moving against us, but in the long run is moving with us." And, "I do not believe that the tide of history necessarily is on either side. It is only what we decide ourselves we will do—which direction we will turn the tide of history—that we can be successful."

These remarks of Kennedy sound like a declaration of self-confidence on the part of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class; actually, they reflect the arrogance and ignorance of a decadent, declining U.S. imperialism.

Independent of the Will of Man

The tide of history is an objective reality which is not decided by the will of man. A lower socio-economic form is bound to grow into a higher socio-economic form; the forces of the new will certainly triumph over the forces of decay: Such is the law of historical development. History knows not a few individuals who, believing that they were endowed with omnipotence, regarded the decadent forces of their own class as a mighty, invincible force and vainly tried to turn back the tide of history. But in the end none escaped the fate of getting his skull cracked and being submerged by the tide of history.

History shows that any social system that becomes a hindrance to the growth of the productive forces is inevitably destroyed. In the era of imperialism, capitalism, on a worldwide scale, has already become a hindrance to social development. Numerous facts in the last 50 years have shown that imperialism and colonialism can by no means maintain their rule as before, and that the oppressed peoples and nations are bound to live in a new and just world. This is the irresistible historical tide of our time.

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism has harboured the idea that by means of its great strength it can go against the tide of history and the will of the people and carry out its plans to dominate and enslave the world. It has scraped together all the reactionary forces in the world to counter the tide of history. The result is common knowledge: U.S. imperialism has been punished by history. Harry Truman, John Foster Dulles, Dwight Eisenhower and their like were defeated one after the other.

With the start of the new and tense struggles of the 60s, the U.S. monopoly capitalist class put up Kennedy as its choice, and Kennedy has taken it upon himself to try to turn back the tide of history. He prides himself on appointing new officials and carrying out new policies, and bragged about his inauguration "signifying renewal as well as change."

The Tide Runs Against Him

Objective realities, however, are more powerful than man. For all his self-confident air, Kennedy is actually very much afraid. In face of the great tide of history, Kennedy is in an even worse predicament than his predecessors.

Kennedy is resolutely pressing ahead with the U.S. imperialists' policies of war and aggression, and at the same time is making "peace" gestures. But even before his "peace strategy" has been fully deployed, his administration has by its own action revealed its inherently evil features. A particular instance of this was furnished by the fiasco of the aggression against Cuba launched by his administration with its mercenaries. This cost him not only the greater part of the Cuban counter-revolutionary forces so painstakingly fostered by U.S. imperialism in the past few years but nearly all the political capital which he had accumulated by wearing the mask of peace since his presidential election campaign.

Since taking office, Kennedy has advocated an ever more frenzied expansion of armaments and war preparations. In six months he has three times increased military budgetary expenditures by huge sums, pushing U.S. plans for the preparation of war to a new high. The Kennedy Administration has done everything it can to develop the production of guided missiles. However, even the reactionary U.S. press has admitted that it is getting harder and harder to "close" the "missile gap" between the United States and the Soviet Union. The successful launching of two manned spaceships by the Soviet Union has left the United States farther behind in the field of advanced science and technology.

When Kennedy took office he called for the strengthening of unity in the imperialist camp and took as an important task the improvement of relations with the U.S. allies. In the past six months and more, the United States has made frequent contacts with its allies and held many talks with them. But the contradictions between them have not been resolved and indeed they cannot be resolved. The U.S. position in the capitalist world has further deteriorated.

During the latter period of the Eisenhower Administration, U.S. imperialism regarded such countries as

Cuba, Laos and the Congo as "troubled areas." The Kennedy Administration, since its inauguration, has carried out its so-called new policies towards these countries. Nevertheless, U.S. imperialism has not been able to eliminate the "troubles" in these areas; furthermore, it has found itself in an even worse predicament. Kennedy has been vainly attempting to check the national-democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, but these movements continue to surge ahead.

Inevitable Trend of Historical Development

The struggle for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism is the broadest and greatest struggle of our time. The people of every country in the world participate in this struggle. They form over 90 per cent of the world's population. This struggle shows the way history is developing; the tide of this struggle is therefore irresistible.

Now, the socialist camp, which is firmly united and is daily gaining in strength, has become the decisive factor in the world situation. The socialist and nationalist revolutionary movements are shaking the rule of imperialism to its very foundations. The general crisis of capitalism has developed to a new stage. The colonial rule of the imperialists is approaching utter collapse.

Kennedy holds that the main struggle in the 60s is to seize the vast intermediate areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He thinks that the best opportunities for the United States lie there and that with U.S. dollars as a bait and by pretending to help these countries develop their economies and cultures, it will be possible to hold back the development of the national-democratic revolutionary movements and realize the goal of promoting U.S. neo-colonialism. But, in the course of their struggles, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are increasingly aware of the fact that the poverty and backwardness of their countries are mainly the results of prolonged enslavement and plunder by the new and old colonialists. No amount of Kennedy's sweet talk can cover up the essential nature of U.S. imperialist aggression.

Kennedy fears the influence of such socialist countries as the Soviet Union and China on the peoples in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He alleges that

they don't know "the meaning of freedom in their own lives," and therefore "are impressed by the example of the Soviet Union and the Chinese."

No common language exists between the imperialists and the people. "Freedom" on the lips of Kennedy means defending colonial rule, subjecting the peoples of these countries to enslavement and plunder by U.S. monopoly capitalism and depriving them of all freedom.

It is quite clear that the broad masses of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America "are impressed by the example of the Soviet Union and the Chinese." Here Kennedy has admitted a fact which he is unwilling to admit: the socialist countries are the faithful friends of the people of the countries which have achieved independence and those which are striving for independence. In the course of their struggles, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples understand more clearly that in the era of imperialism, they must have the support of the socialist countries to enable themselves to achieve complete political and economic emancipation. The solidarity and mutual support of the socialist countries and the national revolutionary forces are the most important characteristics of the international struggle of our time. Kennedy fears the unity of these two forces. He is vainly attempting to turn back the tide of history, but this is a futile exercise.

The policies of aggression and war pursued by the Kennedy Administration are not only resolutely opposed by the peoples of the socialist countries, the nationally independent countries and the countries which are striving for national liberation but are also meeting with increasing opposition in the imperialist countries and other capitalist countries. The struggle for the defence of world peace is developing continuously; it is being linked ever more closely with the mass struggle for democratic rights and better living conditions.

Kennedy's Helplessness

The Kennedy Administration is not reconciled to its defeat in Cuba and Laos; it still persists in its aggressive policies against these two countries and is prepared to rekindle the flames of war there. While actively preparing an all-out nuclear war, the Kennedy Administration is putting special emphasis on local, conventional

KENNEDY'S FLIGHTS OF FANCY



—As I see it, it's not a setting, but a rising, sun



—I suggest a bold hypothesis: there are two moons!



—A little tittivation will make her a real beauty



—A bit of pressure will fit things together again

Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

wars. Recently, on the pretext of the so-called "Berlin crisis," it has embarked on a large-scale expansion of armaments and war preparations, and declared its "determination to risk any danger." This adventurism of the Kennedy Administration warrants a high degree of vigilance on the part of the people throughout the world.

However, the tide of history is irresistible. Many years of struggle on the world arena are steadily weakening the position of U.S. imperialism. Facts have proved that whenever the people of the world have risen and waged a head-on struggle against U.S. imperialism, and dealt it powerful counter-blows, it was forced to beat a retreat. We must take into account both the adventurism

and the weakness of the Kennedy Administration. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change, so it will go on with its adventures. U.S. imperialism is weak, so it is vulnerable. We have always held that imperialism and all reactionaries are "paper tigers" which must be despised strategically and taken seriously tactically. By relying on the strength of their unity, adopting correct policies and waging steadfast struggles, the peoples of all countries, increasingly awakened in their struggles, will surely achieve great victories in the cause of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. Like a great river flowing day and night, the tide of history is surging forward with irresistible force. In face of this, Kennedy can only bewail his own helplessness.

Watch Out for the New U.S. Plot in The Far East!

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

Following is a slightly abridged translation of a "Renmin Ribao" commentary published on August 28, 1961. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE United States has recently been carrying out large-scale military movements in the Western Pacific and the Far East; throughout this area it is strengthening its military preparations and simultaneously conducting a series of military manoeuvres to increase tension.

U.S. Sabre-Rattling

According to the U.S. press and news agencies, 17 warships left Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on August 26 for the Western Pacific to join the Seventh Fleet. This move was designed "to co-ordinate more closely the activities of the First and Seventh Fleets." This is the largest such movement in four years.

Reports indicate that at that moment "about one-third of the entire [U.S.] Pacific Fleet were deployed in the Western Pacific off the Asian mainland. Other units were available at short notice." U.S. naval forces in the Far East have increased their state of readiness and this state of "special readiness" includes "a reduction in the number of shore leaves for the U.S. Seventh Fleet," "speedy repairs to Seventh Fleet ships going through routine dry-dock overhauls" and "appeals" to "members of the fleet whose terms of service are ending to sign for additional duty"; furthermore, "steps were taken to increase sharply" the U.S. Navy's capability of movement for an assault operation. In early and mid-August, U.S. land, sea and air forces, south Korean troops as well as the naval forces of the Philippines, conducted joint large-scale military exercises such as those known as "Operation Swift Strike" and "Operation Sharp Edge," etc. SEATO headquarters, which is a U.S. tool of aggression, has also announced a

number of military exercises to be held in the 12 months beginning last July.

The So-called "Two Fronts"

The United States and its followers are doing all this under the ambitious slogan of facing "military operations on two fronts"—in Europe and in Asia. Quite a number of U.S. papers and journals have followed each other recently with hysterical war cries about opening up a "second front." *The New York Times*, mouthpiece of the U.S. State Department, says that the "assumption" behind Washington's decision to take these war measures "is that the Soviet Union and Communist China could always decide . . . to co-ordinate pressure in the Far East with pressure over Berlin." There were "guesses" that "the communists might choose . . . south Viet Nam, Laos, the Taiwan area and Korea" to launch their attacks.

It is on the basis of this "assumption" and "guesses," or rather on the rumours it has spread itself that the United States has engaged in these large-scale military activities. Why? Quite obviously the Kennedy Administration is planning to aggravate tension on the "two fronts" in Europe and Asia so as to find fresh ground for its frenzied armaments drive and war preparations, and also with a view to stepping up its direct intervention against the national liberation movements in Southeast Asia and its attempts to suppress them by armed force.

It should be noted that when the United States is shouting about the attacks the "communists might" launch, the Kennedy Administration is also working hand in glove with the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to intensify its intervention and aggression in southern Viet Nam, wantonly suppressing the just and patriotic struggle of the people there. Meanwhile, the Kennedy Administration is also pushing forward its preparations to rekindle the flames



Reviving a Dead Horse

Cartoon by MI KU

of war in Laos. While persisting at the enlarged Geneva Conference in its programme for an international trusteeship over Laos and continuing to obstruct the formation of a tripartite coalition government in Laos, it is also intensifying the training and expansion of the Nosavan forces, giving huge amounts of military aid to the rebel troops and telling the rebel clique to extend its military provocations against the liberated areas. Of late, U.S. newspapers have even talked about the possible renewal of the civil war in Laos as soon as the rainy season is over.

Behind U.S. Provocations Against China

What deserves special attention is that the U.S. armed forces have of late repeatedly intruded into China's terri-

Report from Geneva

IMPERIALIST LOGIC

by LIU KE-LIN

THE question at issue at the enlarged Geneva Conference is the terms of reference of the International Control Commission (I.C.C.). The lines of struggle are sharply drawn. Should the Laotian question be solved peacefully with scrupulous respect for the independence and sovereignty of Laos or should Laos be placed under international trusteeship with its independence and sovereignty trampled underfoot—these are the two diametrically opposed courses that face the people of the world today.

Speaking at the conference on August 21, China's delegate, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu, put forward three principles to be followed in settling the question

of the I.C.C.'s terms of reference. They are: (1) the independence and sovereignty of Laos must be respected; (2) the conference must proceed from the actual situation in Laos; and (3) a distinction must be drawn between what has already happened and what may happen in Laos.

Sullivan Lets Cat Out of the Bag

Diplomatic and press circles in Geneva have attached great importance to these clearly correct principles. However, when the U.S. delegate Sullivan spoke on the following day, he ran bald-headed against these three principles. Naturally he too touched upon the principles

torial sea and airspace and also made new urgent military dispositions in the Taiwan Straits to toughen up its armed threat to our country.

It is by no means accidental that the United States has chosen this particular moment to intensify its military provocations against the Chinese people. The background of such adventurist activities was long ago revealed by reports from many U.S. newspapers and news agencies; in a word, the Kennedy Administration intends to provoke new military clashes around China and then shift the blame onto others to prove that "China is not peace-loving" so that at the 16th U.N. General Assembly it can obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights and continue its occupation of China's territory, Taiwan.

Facts have proved that it is none other than the Kennedy Administration that is doing its best to "coordinate pressure in the Far East with pressure over Berlin" by creating new tension and stepping up its aggressive activities in the Far East. The peace-loving people of the whole world, and particularly those in the Far East, must sharpen their vigilance to this. The Chinese people and the peoples of Asia love peace. But if the Kennedy Administration thinks that it can gain by its military adventures, it is truly living in a fool's paradise. The people of the world have sharp eyes. By fanning up flames everywhere and aggravating tension in the Far East, the Kennedy Administration is only helping the people all over the world to see still more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the Asian peoples and the enemy of world peace.

all had agreed upon and he expressed hope of coming to an agreement, but he went on to reveal that the United States still cherishes the wild ambition of wiping out the patriotic forces in Laos by imposing an international trusteeship on Laos.

One of the salient features of Sullivan's speech is that he has blurted out what Rusk and Harriman hesitated to admit openly. He insolently charged the Neo Lao Haksat, through its delegate Phoumi Vongvichit, with failure to display "readiness or willingness to dissolve their Pathet Lao armed forces." This, Mr. Sullivan said, was one of the reasons for the "distrust and lack of confidence which beset us [the U.S.];" this also explained why the United States was of the opinion that the I.C.C. should have a detailed and comprehensive charter.

The U.S. delegate has at long last made himself clear. Now we know the reasons why the United States insists on establishing a "super-government" in Laos to exercise control over land and sky there, over military and political affairs, over the policies of the Laotian Government and over the manifests of each and every means of transport in that country. All this control is designed to contain and wipe out the Neo Lao Haksat and the patriotic armed forces it leads. That is no secret to the people of the world, but this is the first time that the U.S. delegate has "come clean."

What right has Mr. Sullivan, as an American, to speak about disbanding Laotian troops under this or that side in Laos? Since the Zurich communique of the three Laotian princes explicitly provides for the unification of the armed forces under the three sides, on what grounds can the U.S. delegate call for the disbanding of the armed forces led by the Neo Lao Haksat? The absurdity of this demand raised by the U.S. delegate was exposed by Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu on August 23 when he asked: "Could it be that the U.S. delegate is another Laotian prince?" The whole conference roared with laughter.

U.S. Stand Unchanged

Patriotic forces which have taken root among the people cannot be destroyed by anyone. Over the last seven years, the Laotian patriotic forces, in the face of the United States and its paid thugs, their prison cells, tanks, hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars and endless tricks, instead of being destroyed, have grown several times stronger than they were seven years ago. It is the United States that has come to grief. It was under these circumstances that the U.S. delegation came to Geneva and the ruling circles in the United States were rent with dissension over whether to play it tough or to wheedle. The present U.S. policy towards Laos is this: on the one hand, it is increasing its efforts to step up war preparations so as to resume the military contest when it deems it opportune; on the other hand, it is trying to sell its scheme in Geneva of exercising an international trusteeship over Laos, a scheme which Mr. Sullivan has once again made a clear statement of.

The enlarged Geneva Conference is now a hundred days old. Throughout this period there has in fact been one essential struggle, the struggle to resolutely oppose the U.S. scheme for an international trusteeship over Laos. In the recent discussion on provisions concerning the withdrawal of all foreign troops and military per-

sonnel from Laos which is to be included in the draft agreement (or protocol), the United States put forward certain conditions for withdrawal, which were actually an attempt to introduce through the back door, the provisions for international trusteeship over Laos which were envisaged in the U.S.-French draft. But this attempt to smuggle was caught redhanded and failed. The U.S. side has recently asserted again and again that it hopes to speed up the progress of the conference and that it is ready to seek a compromise, but Sullivan's speech has proved that the United States still stands now exactly where it stood three months ago.

Phoney Arguments

With every defeat in every round the United States finds itself in an increasingly isolated and awkward position. And what the U.S. delegate has to say too sounds more and more strange. At first the U.S. delegate advocated the theory of "protection." This, reeking of colonialism, was repudiated utterly; it smelt too bad. Hence the increasingly queer arguments which Sullivan has doggedly put forward. According to Sullivan, the I.C.C. is a kind of "temporary supplement" to Laotian sovereignty. But what would Mr. Sullivan, the advocate of the theory of "temporary supplements," say, if someone insisted on setting up an international apparatus in Washington D.C. with branches all over the states to "supplement" U.S. sovereignty?

It is plain as a pikestaff that the United States is really asking for a "powerful" I.C.C. to "protect" its policy of aggression and its lackeys, that it is asking this I.C.C. to "supplement" the role that U.S. armed intervention and subversive activities have failed to play. The United States clearly hopes that with such "protection" and "supplements" it will be able to wipe out the patriotic forces in Laos. Herein lies the reason why the United States insists that the I.C.C. be given unlimited powers, and why Sullivan holds that the terms of reference of the I.C.C. as provided for in the Soviet draft based on respect for Laotian independence and sovereignty is "least forthcoming in this regard."

In the face of the powerful socialist camp and the surging tide of the national liberation movements, the day when the United States could be "forthcoming" and invade and enslave other countries is gone for good. The United States, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu said, had already tried for seven years to put down the Laotian patriotic movement by force but had failed to achieve its aim; if it wanted to try for another seven years the outcome would only be worse than it is today. For more than three months now the United States has also insisted on its draft designed to turn the I.C.C. into a super-government in Laos and exercise trusteeship over Laos in violation of Laotian sovereignty; if it sticks to this scheme, it can be said with complete confidence that it will get no further forward in another three months.

Phoumi Vongvichit asked the U.S. delegate point-blank: Does the U.S. Government intend to come to a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question or not? To this Mr. Sullivan replied: Yes, earnestly and sincerely so. But it remains to be seen how much Sullivan's word is worth. It all depends on whether the United States will drop this bit of imperialist logic or not.

The Chinese People's Democratic United Front: Its Special Features

by LI WEI-HAN

Following is the concluding instalment of the article by the Director of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, published in "Hongqi," No. 12, 1961. The first two instalments appeared in our last two numbers. — Ed.

5. A United Front Shouldering the Revolutionary Tasks of the Stage of the Democratic Revolution and the Stage of Socialism

THE people's democratic united front in our country has successfully negotiated the historical stage of the democratic revolution and is successfully negotiating the stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction. This shows that it is a united front which shoulders the revolutionary tasks of the two stages; it is a united front to carry the revolution through to the end, a united front for uninterrupted revolution.

The ability of the people's democratic united front to develop smoothly from a united front of the new-democratic revolution into one serving socialism is determined by the historical conditions of the Chinese revolution and the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The historical conditions referred to are as follows: Since the first imperialist world war and the Russian October Socialist Revolution, internationally, capitalism has fully exposed itself as being in a state of decay; the era of the proletarian socialist world revolution has arrived and the national-democratic revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial countries has become a part of the proletarian socialist world revolution. At home, the national bourgeoisie has forfeited all claim to be leader of the revolution; in the bourgeois democratic revolution, the old democracy has given way to the new democracy and if this revolution is to be completed it must be led by the working class.

What is meant here by the correct leadership of the Communist Party is mainly this: in leading the Chinese revolution under the above-mentioned historical conditions it is necessary for the Chinese Communist Party to handle correctly the relations between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, to fight for and secure the leadership of the working class in the democratic revolution so as to carry the new-democratic revolution to the end and then, without pause, carry on with the socialist revolution to bring about China's transition from capitalism to socialism. The practice of the Chinese revolution in each and every case shows that the following two questions are inseparably bound up: one is the correct handling of the relations between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution; the other is the correct solution of the question of establishing the

leadership of the working class in the democratic revolution. With these two fundamental questions correctly solved in the democratic revolution, the people's democratic united front can become a united front shouldering the revolutionary tasks of the two stages.

FOLLOWING the victory of the Russian October Revolution, Lenin and Stalin on many occasions elucidated the theory that the revolutions in the colonies and semi-colonies no longer belonged to the category of the old bourgeois revolution but had become part and parcel of the proletarian socialist world revolution. It was on the basis of this theory that the Chinese Communist Party, as early as the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War, put forward the thesis that the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution is "a part of the world October Revolution" and that it should "fight for a non-capitalist future." This thesis is correct. But, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, its theoretical meaning at that time was not yet fully elaborated with the result that people had only a vague understanding of this question. This correct thesis was at one time opposed or distorted by the opportunists. Chen Tu-hsiu, a right opportunist and a representative of those who opposed this correct thesis, took China's bourgeois democratic revolution for an old-democratic revolution, and maintained that between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution there is bound to be a stage of capitalist society and a bourgeois democratic republic; he and his followers thus held that it was up to the bourgeoisie to lead the democratic revolution, and that the victory of the democratic revolution was a victory for the bourgeoisie; they assigned the working class the role of coolies of the bourgeoisie. Chen Tu-hsiu-ism rejected lock, stock and barrel the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution and built up a Great Wall between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, and thereby liquidating from the right the proletarian leadership.

The "left" opportunists in the Second Revolutionary Civil War are representative of distortions of this correct thesis. They ignored the differences between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, rejected the Marxist-Leninist theory of the development of revolution by stages and were subjectively in a hurry to bypass the democratic revolution. They thus took the entire bourgeoisie and even the upper section of the petty bourgeoisie as the targets of the revolution and underestimated the decisive role played in the Chinese revolution by the peasants' struggle against feudalism with the result that they seriously impaired from the "left" the proletarian leadership. Both of these two opportunisms failed to understand the distinction and link-up between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution; thus

neither of them was able to solve the question of the proletarian leadership.

Based on Lenin's and Stalin's theory that the revolutions in the colonies and semi-colonies had already broken away from the old category and in the light of China's own historical features, Comrade Mao Tse-tung repeatedly explained that following World War I and the Russian October Revolution, the bourgeois democratic revolution in China was no longer an old-democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie, but a new-democratic revolution led by the proletariat; it was no longer a part of the old bourgeois democratic world revolution but a part of the new proletarian socialist world revolution; that, judging from the nature of its social economy, this revolution remained a revolution which was bourgeois democratic in nature; that it was not yet a socialist revolution but its development and victory was bound to clear a broad way of advance for the socialist revolution and head towards a socialist future. Thus, he dialectically linked the theory of uninterrupted revolution with the theory of the development of revolution by stages, correctly solved the question of the distinction and link-up between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, and brought forth in a fundamental way the idea of striving for and establishing the proletarian leadership. Comrade Mao Tse-tung says:

“. . . the whole Chinese revolutionary movement led by the Chinese Communist Party is a complete revolutionary movement embracing the two revolutionary stages, democratic and socialist, which are two revolutionary processes differing in character, and that the socialist stage can be reached only after the democratic stage is completed. The democratic revolution is the necessary preparation for the socialist revolution, and the socialist revolution is the inevitable trend of the democratic revolution. The ultimate aim of all Communists is to establish a socialist society and then a communist society. We can give correct leadership to the Chinese revolution only on the basis of a clear understanding of both the differences and the interconnections between the democratic and socialist revolutions.”*

“The present stage of the Chinese revolution is a transitional stage for ending the colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal society and establishing a socialist society, a process of new-democratic revolution.”**

“The first step or stage of this revolution is certainly not, and cannot be, the establishment of a capitalist society under the dictatorship of the Chinese bourgeoisie, but will be the establishment of a new-democratic society under the joint dictatorship of all Chinese revolutionary classes headed by the Chinese proletariat. Then, the revolution will develop into the second stage to establish a socialist society in China.”†

Following the Tsunyi Conference in 1935, and guided by Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory of the new-democratic revolution, the Party, on the one hand, made a strict distinction between the democratic revolution and the

*Mao Tse-tung, *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p. 50.

***ibid.*, p. 44.

†Mao Tse-tung, *On New Democracy*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, pp. 16-17.

socialist revolution and opposed subjectively bypassing the stage of the democratic revolution. On the other hand, it linked the democratic revolution with the socialist revolution and during the democratic revolution, made all possible preparations for the socialist revolution.

IN this respect, the Party's activities were mainly as follows: Firstly, it continuously strengthened the work of building up the Party, making it a strong and resolute vanguard, armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and maintaining close ties with the masses. Secondly, it consolidated and developed the worker-peasant alliance so that the peasants became the great ally of the working class; furthermore, based on the worker-peasant alliance, it united with all the forces that could possibly be united with. Thirdly, it built up and expanded the revolutionary armed force and revolutionary base areas of the people's democratic dictatorship, where various new-democratic policies were introduced: on the one hand, protecting and encouraging the capitalist sector beneficial to the state and the people's livelihood, and, on the other hand, developing the socialist political and economic factors as much as possible. In the course of implementing its various new-democratic policies, the Party step by step trained its own cadres who are experienced in running the state in the political, military, economic and cultural fields. Fourthly, it implemented a thorough mass line, leading and freely encouraging the masses to embark on revolutionary struggles themselves, constantly educate themselves in these struggles and raise their level of political consciousness. “The mass line is a fundamental political and organizational line of our Party.”* It is because our Party has carried out this fundamental line that, having fully mobilized the masses, it is strong enough to carry the revolution to the end. During the democratic revolution, as our experience shows, the more extensively and intensively were the various revolutionary forces mobilized, the masses of workers and peasants in particular, the more thoroughly was the revolution carried out. And the more thoroughly was the democratic revolution carried out, the more able were the various democratic forces to continue to maintain their unity on a broad scale on entering the socialist revolution so that the socialist revolution proceeds comparatively smoothly. By taking such a road, the new-democratic revolution led to the development of the socialist factors as well as the capitalist factors. These socialist factors meant “the increasing political influence of the proletariat and the Communist Party in the whole country, the leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party that has been or may be accepted by the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the urban petty bourgeoisie, and the state enterprises of the people's republic and the co-operatives of the working people.”** By taking such a road, the proletariat and the Communist Party succeeded in establishing and consolidating its leadership in the Chinese revolution, led the democratic revolution to complete victory, set up the people's republic of the people's democratic dictatorship (in essence, the dictatorship of the proletariat) and caused the new-democratic revolution to switch without pause to the socialist revolution. Facts have proved that the complete victory of the new-demo-

*Liu Shao-chi, *On the Party*.

**Mao Tse-tung, *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p. 49.

cratic revolution is in conformity with, and inseparably connected with, its switch to the socialist revolution.

The people's democratic united front in our country has become a united front for the thorough completion of the democratic revolution precisely because it is led by the Communist Party and based on the worker-peasant alliance, because it is a united front practising armed struggle and making the armed forces its mainstay. And it is precisely because it is a united front for the thorough completion of the democratic revolution, that it has become a united front shouldering the revolutionary tasks of the two stages, or a united front for carrying the revolution to the end, for uninterrupted revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in 1949: "This united front is so solid that it possesses the resolute will and the inexhaustible capacity to defeat every enemy and overcome every difficulty."* That was so in the stage of the democratic revolution; it is equally true of the stage of the socialist revolution. In the last decade and more, the people's democratic united front has successfully undergone the test in the socialist revolution carried on uninterruptedly on the economic, political and ideological fronts. It is now continuing to unite the social forces of the country on the broadest scale, successfully serving the thorough completion of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. It can be foreseen that it will continue to exist and develop for a long time to come until we have successfully built up a socialist society and wiped out classes once and for all. Can there be any doubt about this? We should say no.

6. A United Front for Self-Education and Self-Remoulding

THE people of our country are united in the people's democratic united front under the leadership of the Party not only to fight the enemy but to educate and remould themselves. When self-education and self-remoulding is well carried out, the united front is enabled to forge ahead, consolidate itself further, and shoulder the revolutionary tasks in the two stages still more satisfactorily.

During the new-democratic revolution, we carried on self-education and self-remoulding by the method of unity—criticism or struggle—unity, inside the Communist Party, among the masses in the revolutionary armies and revolutionary base areas, among all cadres and a part of our allies, forming in this way an army of revolutionaries, politically united, resolute and strong. During the stage of socialist revolution, the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung gradually introduced this method to the entire nation including the national bourgeoisie, and it has already yielded great results.

The socialist revolution is unprecedentedly broad in scope and deep-going; it not only aims to bring about a fundamental change in the social system, to eliminate private ownership of the means of production and end all types of exploitation, but also aims to transform utterly, politically and ideologically, all exploiters and private property owners, and to educate the people as a whole. "In building a socialist society," Comrade Mao Tse-tung says,

*Mao Tse-tung, "Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference," *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 407.

"all need remoulding, the exploiters as well as the working people."* Only when this work in remoulding is well conducted can we realize the great historic task of eliminating classes and completely liberating the people as a whole. Marx and Engels pointed out that in order to liberate itself the proletariat must at the same time liberate the whole of mankind. This is a great thought. It tells us that it is only by remoulding all types of men on the basis of developing socialist construction, only by utterly transforming the bourgeoisie and other exploiters while helping all the working people take a further step forward in self-remoulding, can we do away with class differences and enter communist society. In socialist society, therefore, the work of transforming men, including the transformation of the bourgeoisie and other exploiters, is a lofty cause, the cause of struggling to realize the ideal of communism. To effect a basic transformation of the exploiting classes means to transform the bourgeois elements, bourgeois intellectuals and other exploiters into working people, into a part of the working class. It is an arduous task. Experience in our country shows that it is comparatively easy to change the exploiter's system of ownership of property; what is really difficult is the transformation of the exploiters; compared with the former, the latter is ten times harder and calls for great efforts over a long period of time.

FULFILMENT of this great and arduous task depends on one basic requirement, that is, Communist Party leadership and the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship. The people can use methods of dictatorship to force the reactionary classes and the reactionaries they have overpowered to reform themselves through labour only when the people have a state of their own. It is also only then that they can carry on self-education and self-remoulding by using the method of unity—criticism or struggle—unity on a nationwide scale with everyone participating, that is, the method of starting from the desire for unity, distinguishing what is right from what is wrong through criticism or struggle, and achieving a new unity on a new basis. "Only when the people have such a state," Comrade Mao Tse-tung says, "can they educate and remould themselves on a countrywide scale by democratic methods and, with everyone taking part, shake off the influence of domestic and foreign reactionaries (which is still very strong, will survive for a long time and cannot be quickly destroyed), rid themselves of the bad habits and ideas acquired in the old society, not allow themselves to be led astray by the reactionaries, and continue to advance—to advance towards a socialist and communist society."** The democratic method, the method of unity—criticism or struggle—unity, is the method of handling contradictions among the people; it is also the method of the united front. Through the people's democratic united front, we are able to adopt various ways to unite with the people of the various democratic classes on a very wide basis; we are also able to help people carry on self-education and self-remoulding in many ways. In the last decade and more, the Chinese people's democratic united front and its organization—the Chi-

*Mao Tse-tung, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p. 39.

**Mao Tse-tung, "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, Vol. IV, p. 418.

nese People's Political Consultative Conference and its committees at all levels, have played a considerable part in organizing the self-education and self-remoulding of members of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois intellectuals.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung says: "The struggle of the proletariat and revolutionary people in changing the world consists in achieving the following tasks: to remould the objective world as well as their own subjective world—to remould their faculty of knowing as well as the relations between the subjective world and the objective world."* The various sections of people in our country participating in the people's democratic united front are, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, steadily carrying on the revolutionary struggle to transform China and fulfil the revolutionary tasks of the different periods; at the same time they are also steadily remoulding themselves in the course of these revolutionary struggles to transform China. We are confident that henceforth, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the various sections of the people who take part in the people's democratic united front, by continuously and thoroughly fulfilling the tasks of socialist revolution and socialist construction, by continuously and thoroughly fulfilling the tasks of self-education and self-remoulding, will be able to enter together into communist society, that immensely bright and wonderful society.

7. A United Front Upholding the Great Unity of the People of the World

THE experience of the Chinese Communist Party in leading the Chinese revolution shows that the revolution cannot possibly triumph without the great unity of the people of the whole country; at the same time, victory is also out of the question without the aid of the international revolutionary forces.

Why is the victory of the revolution impossible without the aid of the international revolutionary forces? The reason is that we are living in an epoch in which imperialism still exists. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has taught us that "ever since the monster of imperialism came into being, world events have become so closely interconnected that it is impossible to separate them one from another."** "In the epoch in which imperialism exists, it is impossible for a genuine people's revolution to win victory in any country without various forms of help from the international revolutionary forces, and even if victory were won, it could not be consolidated."† So, in the cause of the revolution and construction in our country, the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have always adopted the policy of mainly relying on our own efforts while doing what we can in seeking aid from abroad. We must rely mainly on our own efforts; we must first of all rely on our own hard work whether it is in revolution or in construction. The harder we work, the better situated will we be to enlist the sympathy and support of the people of the world, and the more effective will be the aid of the international revolutionary forces.

*Mao Tse-tung, *On Practice*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p. 23.

**Mao Tse-tung, *On the Tactics of Fighting Japanese Imperialism*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p. 38.

†Mao Tse-tung, "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 416.

It is no doubt completely wrong not to rely mainly on one's own efforts; but it is equally wrong not to attach great importance to the aid given by the international revolutionary forces in various forms; not to work energetically to get such aid and to isolate oneself; or to regard one's struggle as an isolated one. Out of their 40 years of hard experience the Chinese Communists and the broad masses of the Chinese people have gained a very clear understanding of what is meant by mainly relying on one's own efforts; they also have a very clear understanding of the necessity of doing what one can in seeking aid from abroad. We are well aware of the fact that the aid of all the international revolutionary forces, and particularly the aid of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union, have always been of great significance to the Chinese revolution.

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung has uttered a universal truth in stating that in the epoch in which imperialism exists, world events have become closely interconnected and that the revolutionary forces in various countries need to support each other. The universality of this truth is still more fully proved by the changes and developments in the world situation following World War I, and especially in the years following World War II. After World War II, on the one hand, the imperialist forces of aggression and war headed by the United States have become an ever greater menace to the peoples of all lands and nations. On the other hand, with every day that passes, the struggles of the people all over the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, with the socialist camp as the nucleus, are drawing closer together and becoming more united. The actual conditions of the peoples of various nations and countries of the world are not the same and the domestic enemies they face are also not the same, but they are all menaced or encircled by the forces of imperialism, and their domestic enemies, as often as not, turn out to be lackeys of imperialism. Their struggle, whether for national independence or for socialism, whether for democracy or for peace, is bound, therefore, to come up against imperialist obstruction, especially obstruction from U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the whole world. So they cannot but wage a struggle against imperialism, and against that most vicious enemy in particular—U.S. imperialism. Imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, has educated the people the world over by negative example and prompted them to draw closer to each other and get united, and gradually form an anti-imperialist united front directed against imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys. This united front is so broad in scope that, with the socialist camp, the Communist and Workers' Parties of all lands as its nucleus, it embraces all the oppressed nations and people of the world, all the forces of peace and democracy constituting more than 90 per cent of the world's population.

On the one hand, there are imperialism and its lackeys who unite to encircle the people of the world; on the other, there are the people of the world who unite to encircle imperialism and its lackeys. Following World War II this struggle of encirclement and counter-encirclement has spread all over the world. In this struggle the East wind has prevailed over the West wind, that is to say, it is the people of the world who now have the upper

hand. This preponderance is growing and will certainly continue to become still greater in the future.

The united front of the Chinese people is an important component part of the united front of the people of the world. The Chinese Communist Party has always made the unity of patriotism and internationalism its starting point and joins the unity of the Chinese people to that of all the people of the world. While developing and consolidating the people's democratic united front inside the country, it always does its best "externally, [to] unite in a common struggle with those nations of the world which treat us as equals and unite with the peoples of all countries. That is, ally ourselves with the Soviet Union, with the People's Democracies and with the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in all other countries, and form an international united front."*

As the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of 1960 correctly pointed out: "The people's revolution in China dealt a crushing blow at the positions of imperialism in Asia and contributed in great measure to the balance of the world forces changing in favour of socialism. By giving a further powerful impetus to the national-liberation movement, it exerted tremendous influence on the peoples, especially those of Asia, Africa and Latin America."**

*Mao Tse-tung, "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 415.

***Peking Review*, Nos. 49 and 50, 1960, p. 9.

Education

At the Peking Mining Institute

by CHANG KUANG-CHIH

A FRESH force of several hundred students graduated from the Peking Mining Institute this summer to do their bit in building socialism. That reinforces the thousands of qualified technicians and specialists trained by the institute since its founding a decade ago to meet the requirements of China's expanding coal industry. The growth of the institute, its sure and rapid advance, is a measure of the solid gains China's higher education has made in the wake of the upsurge of national economic construction.

The institute is situated in the capital's northwestern suburbs. Barely ten years ago, this area was largely a wilderness where wild vegetation outgrew the crops and tombs far outnumbered houses and huts. Today, it is a garden suburb of broad, tree-lined asphalt avenues and new, multi-storied buildings belonging to a score and more of institutes of higher learning. Regular buses link it to the heart of the city. Tens of thousands of students and their teachers inhabit this beautiful and still growing college town where specialists are trained in coalmining, metallurgy, geology, petroleum and mechanical engineering, agriculture and forestry, medicine and the arts. . . .

China's First

The Peking Mining Institute is the oldest of the newly built colleges and institutes here. It actually

The Chinese Communist Party is deeply aware of its duties and obligations to the peoples of the world and the international united front; it will, as always, continue to consolidate its unity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and its unity with all the oppressed nations and people of the world, and resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of all lands for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The Chinese Communist Party will, as always, regularly carry on education combining patriotism with internationalism among the people of the various nationalities in China and oppose bourgeois nationalism in every shape or form. In the present period, the modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia are acting as lackeys of imperialism, and doing their utmost to undermine the unity of the socialist countries and of the Communist Parties of all countries, to undermine the unity of the peoples of all lands. Under these circumstances, it is of especially great significance to carry on education within the people's democratic united front in our country to oppose modern revisionism and overcome the reactionary influence of modern revisionism.

"Our slogans are: 'Long live the great unity of the Chinese people!' 'Long live the great unity of the peoples of all lands!' Supported by these two great unities, our cause is invincible."*

*Liu Shao-chi, "The Victory of Marxism-Leninism in China," *Peking Review*, No. 39, 1959, p. 15.

started as the China Mining Institute established in Tientsin shortly after liberation, and was the first institute of higher learning in China to train technicians and specialists for the coal industry. At that time there were few teachers available specializing in this line; training equipment and facilities were practically non-existent. Students and faculty members totalled only a few hundred. The inauguration ceremony was held in one of the Tientsin cinemas. The institute had no classrooms of its own; classes were held in the office building of the former Kailan Coalmine Administration. There were no dormitories either, so students put up temporarily at a hotel in the city. Big meetings were held in a large warehouse and students had to lug along their own chairs or stools for seating.

Still, it was a momentous beginning. Pei Yang University in Tientsin was the first in China to give any training in coalmining engineering. That was in 1895. Later, a few other universities set up similar courses. But in all the following 54 years before liberation, only a handful of students were trained in this line. Teachers were scarce; as often as not the same man taught courses in geology, mining, mineral dressing, etc. Besides, methods of teaching were poor. Many students in the old society were forced to discontinue their studies for pecuniary, health or other reasons. The fortunate few who did

manage to complete their training had to overcome all manner of difficulties to find a job after graduation. In a society where foreign imperialists and domestic reactionaries held the economy tightly gripped in their hands, it was a hard pull for education in general to develop, much less education connected with heavy industries whose stunted growth well satisfied those foreign interests which wanted to keep China in a state of semi-colonial backwardness.

In 1952, the institute moved from Tientsin to its new quarters in Peking's northwestern suburbs, and changed its name to the Peking Mining Institute. Its beautiful and well-laid-out campus here covers an area of more than 500,000 square metres. It has forty and more buildings, including classrooms and dormitories, and over thirty laboratories and model rooms. In a specially built factory manufacturing mining machinery and electric motors, students have the opportunity of both taking part in productive labour and putting into practice what they learn in class.

Full-Fledged New College

The boom of socialist construction in China after liberation has, among other things, put the spurs to mining education. The Peking Mining Institute has developed into a full-fledged seat of higher learning. Its first enrolment of several hundred students has increased to several thousand today, with a correspondingly enlarged faculty. At its start, it had only four specializations. Now it has six departments—geology, mine construction, coal utilization, coalmining engineering, mechanical mining engineering and electrical mining engineering—under which are grouped more than ten specializations. Its graduates of the past ten years are playing an important role in the mining industry today, as engineers or technicians, members of scientific research institutes, or teachers in colleges and secondary technical schools. They have grown and matured on the job and are now the core of the technical forces at their places of work. Among the institute's first batch of graduates was Hao Feng-yin. He is now chief engineer of the coal-dressing plant in Shuangyashan in northeastern Heilungkiang Province. Another example is the six graduates assigned in successive years to the mining machinery works at Loyang in Honan Province. Having shown their worth, they have all been promoted to leading posts in machine designing.

The growth of the institute is manifested in many other ways. The carrying out of the Communist Party's policy that "education should serve the politics of the proletariat and education should be combined with productive labour" has yielded fruitful results. The anomaly of theory divorced from practice has been ended. Training of students is closely linked with productive labour. As part of the overall teaching programme, students regularly take part in productive labour. This helps them to learn practical production techniques from the workers on the job; it integrates their theoretical work with practical experience and enriches their knowledge in general. It also puts them in close touch with the workers, teaching them the fine traits of the working class and cultivating in them a working-class outlook. Workers in the factories and mines with whom they have



Students of Peking Mining Institute at a class on mining machinery

worked have a high opinion of the institute's students as workmates.

Beginning last year, the institute has been experimenting with "on-the-spot classes" in factories and mines. This is aimed to combine instruction, on which the main emphasis is laid, with productive labour and scientific research in a still more effective way. Investigation and research work carried out on the spot immediately after the relevant lectures enables students to grasp what they have been taught more quickly and fully. They learn a great deal particularly from the veteran workers or technicians who take part in such lectures and who unstintingly pass on the rich experience they have gained over the years—practical, down-to-earth technical know-how which is difficult to come by in the classroom. This innovation has proved to be most effective; it gives the students a solid grounding in theory and in the ability to work on their own.

This close linking of theory with practice, and integration of education with productive labour, has had another result too: it has greatly facilitated the spread and application of advanced scientific knowledge in the factories and mines. Conversely, innovations introduced and new experience gained there are quickly incorporated into the textbooks, thereby further enriching theory. In the past few years, faculty members and students of the Peking Mining Institute have produced scores of papers, textbooks and reference books on coalmining, ventilation and safety measures in the pits, mining machinery, rapid methods of mine construction and other related subjects. These are all written with an eye to actual conditions in China, and have proved invaluable to those engaged in teaching or in practical work. In keeping with scientific and technological advances in China's coal industry, the institute constantly makes the necessary changes in its curriculum. The number of hours, for instance, given each week to such courses as hydraulic mining, fluid

mechanics, automatic control and electronic technology has been increased in the past two years.

Worker-Peasant Students

In enrolling students, the Mining Institute gives priority to workers, particularly miners, and peasants. More than a hundred of its graduates this year are workers or peasants, half of them being miners, and several hundred others are of worker or peasant origin. Worker-peasant students constitute 10 per cent of the current enrolment of the institute, while those from worker or peasant families make up another 46 per cent. These are the people who were denied an education in the old society. It is natural that they should run up against special difficulties in their study. But they are keen in their studies. Their perseverance, coupled with a rich knowledge acquired in practical work, more than offset the odds against them. Furthermore, the school authorities give them special attention. They are organized into special classes, and experienced teachers are assigned to teach them and give them whatever extra tuition they may need. While studying, worker-students receive 70 per cent of their former wages. This and other measures free them of all worries so that they can devote themselves wholeheartedly to their studies. A whole new generation of a new type of working-class intellectuals is thus being trained.

Many have distinguished themselves in their studies. One of them is Tsao Kuei-wu who graduated last year with honours and is now an instructor in electrical engineering at the institute. He started to work in the pits at an early age, and his life is not only typical of that of China's miners in the years before liberation but also epitomizes the quality of these worker-students of the institute.

Tsao Kuei-wu is a native of Tsiaotso, a mining centre in Honan Province. In 1942, a serious drought hit the region and, as if that were not enough, locusts devastated the fields and bandits ravaged the villages. Faced with famine, many fled the area. Those who remained stripped the trees of their leaves and bark in a desperate struggle for survival. Tsao's father, a miner, was one of the victims of that year. When he died, Tsao was only eight years old. But he was forced to earn his own living by carrying baskets of coal out of the pits for a twelve-hour or even longer workday. He could earn barely enough to keep himself alive; the slightest slackening of effort brought a lashing from the overseer. He vividly recalls a day when he was nine years old. The Spring Festival was approaching. The overseer ordered him to go down to a risky working-face. While filling his basket, he heard a rumble, and before he knew it he was buried deep in a heap of coal. Miners nearby rushed to the rescue, and it was pure luck that he did not get killed there and then.

In 1950, the year after the liberation, Tsao Kuei-wu became a member of the Youth League. This did much to help him understand the Chinese revolution. He continued to work at the mine during the day, in the evening he studied in a sparetime school. One day in 1952, he recalls, the secretary of the Youth League branch told him: "Kuei-wu, the leadership has decided to send you to school, what do you say?" For all he knew, neither his father nor his grandfather, nor yet his great-grand-

father, had ever been to school. He was beside himself with joy, but all he could manage in reply was to nod his head in silent assent.

Thereafter he went to a special secondary school for miners where in three years he completed the courses normally taught in six years in an ordinary secondary school. Besides giving a good account of himself at work and studies, he increased his political knowledge. In 1954, he became a member of the Chinese Communist Party. In 1955, he successfully passed the entrance examinations to the Peking Mining Institute. The news rejoiced his mother; neighbours came one after another to offer their congratulations. An old miner who had seen Tsao Kuei-wu grow up from boyhood said to him with tears of joy in his eyes: "I never in all my life knew of any miner from here going to college. Study hard, Kuei-wu, and win a mark for us!"

With only his few years of schooling behind him, the difficulties Tsao confronted when he entered the institute were considerable. Lectures were hard to understand. Higher mathematics and descriptive geometry at first floored him. But with tough courage of his own, the selfless help of classmates and teachers, the extra hours of work he put in and, in particular, the concern and encouragement given by the Party committee, he soon made up leeway. He got a pass in all his first-year subjects, but the results as a whole for that year were not too satisfactory. Carrying on painstakingly and with dogged determination, however, his efforts began to tell. He improved with each passing year, and in 1960 he graduated with high honours. As a rule, worker-peasant students are exempted from taking a foreign language course, but Tsao, in his last three years at the institute, found time to study Russian. He learnt it to such good effect that he can now read reference books in Russian and translate this material into Chinese. While taking part in productive labour in the pits, he and his schoolmates introduced several technical innovations which won the acclaim of veteran miners.

Tsao Kuei-wu's example is not an isolated case. There are many other miners like him at the Peking Mining Institute. The training they get there, added to their years of experience in the pits, makes them real masters of their job. Their number is constantly increasing, and they make a strong element in China's coal industry. This is a vivid reflection of the brilliant successes scored by the Party's educational policy.

The training the institute gives is rightly specialized, but it is by no means a lopsided affair. Sport and other extra-curricular activities channel the students' interests in many directions. Among the graduates this year is the well-known athlete Tung Yao-lu, twice champion of the round-the-city marathon race held yearly in the capital. Also a miner, Tung has won laurels in sports as well as in his studies. Says he: "I've received five years of special training at the institute. Now I am ready to go anywhere I am needed and do my bit in the building of socialism in our country."

Ten years is but a short span. But great changes have taken place in the Peking Mining Institute as in China as a whole. The institute is building itself a fine tradition. It has developed and matured, sending year after year an ever increasing number of experts for the nation's booming coal industry.

SIDELIGHTS

For National Minorities. Most national minorities of China have their own style of dress and ornaments, usually more colourful and elaborate than those of the Hans. And where, as in Yunnan Province, there are a score and more minority nationalities living together each with their own tastes and ways of dress, this makes quite a test of the ingenuity and will to please of the trades making consumer goods. In the old days, many of these things, like embroideries, hats and ornaments, were made by the villagers for themselves. Today home handicrafts are flourishing as never before but side by side with this form of production there are co-operatives and workshops turning out fancy goods too. Handicraftsmen of Kunming's co-operatives and factories have this year made more lace, silk shawls, silver ornaments, and 200 other kinds of goods specially for the national minorities. Following up the results of investigations by trade departments into the preferences of the minority peoples of the province, many goods and dress ornaments with new designs have been manufactured for the first time.

Sun Tai the Mimic. It was still night. Beyond the locked gate was freedom. Behind them, a pursuing enemy. A clever mime in the retinue of Lord Meng crowed lustily like a rooster on waking and soon, deceived, all the roosters in the neighbourhood joined in. Thinking it was morning, too, the border guards threw open the gate of the pass and Lord Meng, 2,300 years ago, rode swiftly through and made his escape. So goes the legend. Anyone who has heard Sun Tai mimicking the songs and cries of birds can well believe it. Long patient hours of listening, observing and practice has enabled him to faithfully reproduce many songs of birds, including all 13 songs of the Mongolian lark. He can imitate to the life the sounds of scores of animals and noises, natural and man-made. Audiences today like to hear him re-create the new sounds that have come with the rapid industrialization of the country: the wheeze and pants of a heavily laden

freight train pulling out of a station, the scream of factory sirens, the chug of diesels and irrigation pumps and the bustle of motor traffic.

Cold Zone Orchards. Such favoured oases of southern Sinkiang as Kashgar, Khotan, Turfan have only to be named to conjure up visions of the luscious grapes and melons, peaches and pears that have made them famous over the ages. But the high, dry Altai district of Sinkiang, just below the 50th Parallel, was not so favoured by its climate. Long, cold winters with -40°C. temperatures leave only a short frost-free period. This autumn, however, has seen a change. The Altai will harvest its first big crop of pears and grapes. They come from frost-resistant trees and vines developed there by horticulturists in experiments over the last nine years.

Shanghai Medley. Shanghai workers put as much zing in the recreational pursuits of their leisure hours as they do in production. Chess, concerts, opera, theatre, after-work drama clubs, literary and film appreciation groups, worker-writer groups and a host of other recreational activities form a regular part of their cultural and social life.

In sports too they are making their name no less well known for quality than in industry. In pigeon racing, model aeroplane flying, track and

field, football and basketball, Shanghai worker-teams give their rivals keen competition. Very recently two new national sporting records were established by Shanghai sportsmen within days of each other. Chiao Yuan, a 14-year-old, set up a new men's 800 metres free-style swimming record and Tsan Ah-chi, a young worker from one of the city's sugar products processing plants, improved the national record for the middle-weight weightlifting clean and jerk event with a lift of 158 kilogrammes.

In musical activities talent is not scarce among Shanghai workers either. Its dockers, working women and others have given public recitals and it deserves to be known wider afield that the Shanghai Post and Telegraph Workers' Brass Band is one of the oldest and best brass bands in China. It had the honour of heading the triumphant entry of the People's Liberation Army into Shanghai.

Lt. Wangna — Modern Tribesman. When that detachment of Han troops appeared ten years ago Wangna along with all the other members of his tribe who could, fled and hid in the Yunnan jungle. The Hans were well armed but no shots pursued the villagers. That was strange! They bivouacked in a clearing, making no attempt to break into the huts to loot and pillage. They did not behave at all like the Hans the Ku Tsung tribesmen had learnt to hate from bitter experience.

"These are good people," Wangna's sick father told his son when he returned with a few bolder members of the tribe. "They cooked food for me and gave me salt. They did not molest our people." That was how the Ku Tsung, numerically one of the smallest national minorities of China, learnt that the Hans they hated were the bad Hans—the Kuomintang whom millions of other Hans hated as much as they. People's Liberation Army men and primitive tribesmen soon became fast friends.

In 1958, when he became a man, young Wangna with the approval of his tribe joined the P.L.A.—the army of the many nationalities of China. Later, he attended an officer's training course and his promotion to second lieutenant has just been posted.



Woodcut by Tang Chi-hsiang

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Finds at Anyang

The painstaking work of the archaeological team working at the site of the ancient Yin capital (c. 1400-1100 B.C.) at Anyang, in Honan Province, has been richly rewarded with a number of important new finds. We reported some of its 1958-59 discoveries in these columns last year (*Peking Review*, No. 20). In 1960 its main achievements have been a better understanding of the layout of the ancient city and of how and where the world-famous bronzes cast in Yin times were made.

In the past, field work at Anyang was concentrated on the royal palaces and tombs. Since liberation excavations have been extended to the area on the periphery of the site. This has given a better idea of the general layout of the ancient capital and the team has been able to decide which areas warrant special protection in accordance with the directive of the State Council issued earlier this year, putting Anyang on the list of cultural monuments designated for special care.

Excavations in 1960 were conducted at five points covering a total area of 3,000 square metres. A hundred tombs and about the same number of storage pits were excavated. In addition, the opening of a long ditch on the western outskirts of the site has provided further knowledge of the underground deposits here.

North of Hsiaomintun (two kilometres west of the main site at Hsiao-tun), it was discovered that a layer of Yin culture was superimposed on a layer of Shang culture similar in nature to the Shang cultural remains discovered earlier at Chengchow, Honan. Among the rare finds discovered here was a triangular bronze knife 8.5 cm. long.

Further light has been thrown on the distribution of the handicraft workshops at the Yin capital. In addition to the bronze foundry found at the northern end of the seedling plot about a kilometre south of Hsiao-tun, the remains of another bronze foundry have been discovered two kilometres west of Hsiao-tun and a

bone carving workshop one kilometre to the northeast. Pieces of pottery damaged while firing were found at these two latter workshops indicating that pottery was also made there.

Excavations begun at the bronze foundry at the seedling plot in 1959 and continued into 1960 have revealed that this was a large workshop. They have also added to our knowledge of the techniques of bronze casting in Yin times.

It was formerly believed by some archaeologists that certain crude pottery vessels found at Anyang, red in colour and shaped like a warrior's helmet, were crucibles used at the time for smelting copper. But this theory left unanswered the problem of the size of the crucibles—such small crucibles could not answer the needs of large bronze castings. Last year, however, large numbers of crucible fragments, made of clay to a thickness of 4-5 cm. were found in the foundry at the seedling plot. These are believed to be fragments from actual copper smelting crucibles of large size. Judging by the rim fragments, the mouth of a crucible would have a diameter of 83 cm. but it is still not possible to make out what its height was. The inner surface of these fragments, burnt to blackish grey, is hard and solid. The outer surface, on the other hand, is rather frail and of brownish red. This hard inner surface is the result of the melting of copper, tin and charcoal put inside the crucible to make bronze.

Large numbers of pottery moulds were found in the seedling plot in 1960, many more than were found in the previous year. They are for ceremonial bronzes and for *ko*, a type of halberd. These moulds indicate that the Yin process of bronze casting was as follows: first a clay model of the desired form was made and carved. A clay outer mould was then made to this model, together with an inner mould; the two were fitted together and the melted bronze was then poured in between. After cooling the pottery moulds were then broken and removed and the bronze vessel was made. A vessel with an intricate form might need as many as 16 pieces for its outer mould; for a simple shape, sometimes two would be enough. This rather complicated process bespeaks

the high level of craftsmanship in bronze casting during Yin times.

This foundry also yielded the remains of a large oblong pottery mould—the outer mould with a width of 1.25 metres and the inner mould 0.95 metres. The height of the fragment is 0.3 metres. Pieces of cast bronze were found between the outer and inner moulds. It appears that something happened to prevent the molten metal from flowing evenly into the mould so that the whole thing was rejected. What we have now is presumably what was left of the mould when it was broken to recover the bronze fragments. The form of the mould shows that it was intended for making an oblong ritual vessel of a type similar to the 875-kilogramme *Szu Mu Wu Ting*, the famous ritual vessel unearthed in 1939 at Wukuan Village, Anyang, and now a chief attraction at Peking's newly opened Museum of Chinese History. This latest discovery proves that these large bronzes were made at Anyang. It also encourages hopes that other large bronze vessels will be discovered on this site.

Another important find is a bronze spade 21 cm. long and 11 cm. wide, also discovered at this bronze foundry at the seedling plot. This is the second bronze spade found following that unearthed in 1953 at Tazukung Village one kilometre to the northeast of Hsiao-tun. However we still cannot deduce from this that bronze farm implements were in general use during Yin times. The many traces left by tools on the walls of storage pits or tombs at Anyang are mainly those of double-forked wooden implements and bone spades. Implements used at the time for harvesting were mainly sickles made of stone or shell.

On October 1 last year, the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences opened a permanent exhibition of the finds made at Anyang. It has a splendid collection of actual finds, replicas, charts and graphs giving a vivid picture of the archaeological work being done here, its bearing on the study of Chinese history, and the nature of the culture and society of Yin times. New exhibits are being constantly added and it is rapidly becoming a centre for the study of this remarkable site of Yin culture.

—AN CHIH-MING

SONGS & DANCES

From Ethiopia

Folk art gives a singularly intimate glimpse into a nation's soul, its hopes and aspirations, its native wisdom; it is a mirror too of customs and manners. Its testimony is invariably unaffected, limpidly truthful and sincere. The performances by the Ethiopian ensemble in Peking prove this once again. The liberated Chinese people have had long-standing ties of friendship with Ethiopia; these first performances of Ethiopian folk songs and dances are bringing greater depth and understanding to it. The *Ethiopia-China Friendship Song*, specially composed for this visit, recalls particularly this friendship of the two peoples and the warm ties of friends in good times and in hard.

The programme presented 16 items ranging from lyrics and love songs to the martial dances of warriors. The Ethiopians have had to fight hard to preserve their national identity in the face of imperialist attacks. The *Shillala* (Warriors' Song) gives a vivid glimpse into the spirit that has sustained its people in those struggles. These songs are based on the tradition

for the warriors of the tribes to come together when invasion threatens, to recount their deeds in previous battles in extemporaneous verses and pledge what they will do to defeat the new enemy; so the warriors steel their spirit for the impending battle. Spear in one hand and shield in the other, they move, as they sing, with immense dignity. Songs and dancing speak eloquently of that tough tenacity of purpose that crushed the invading Italian armies at Aduwa and that inspired long years of partisan struggle against the fascists in the last war and preserved Ethiopia's national independence in the face of seemingly hopeless odds.

The troupe also presented songs and dances depicting scenes of peaceful life. The *Minjar*, a harvest song and dance, starts with a moderate robust tempo. Gradually it quickens and the performers move with the briskness and vivacity of a people of mettle. The *Hoyega* comes from a gay custom of the Wollamos who live in the southern part of Ethiopia. When a Wollamo's cattle wax strong and numerous, his friends and neighbours gather at his house to dance in his honour. Ten thousand miles away from Ethiopia, we were privileged in Peking to see just such a dance fest. The ladies dance with grace and gentleness. Their menfolk provide a striking counterpoint to this with vigorous leaps and jumps displaying their masculinity and courage.

The *Alem Shega* (Beautiful World) dance recreates the gaiety, laughter and excitement of Ethiopia on the Epiphany Feast Day, a day of high holiday in that country. This is the most highly polished and vivacious dance on the programme.

A lyric note is struck in the many charming love songs. In *Yenebse De-begna*, a broken-hearted young man relates his unhappy love affair. In *Forgive Me*, with a more modern flavour, a young swain begs his beloved to forgive his temporary unfaithfulness.

Ethiopia has its own rich cultural tradition of many centuries. Now that it has regained its independence after a dark period of imperialist and fascist domination and oppression, its people are delving with a new appreciation into that native treasury of art. They can well be proud of their recent achievements.

— L. L.

PUBLISHING

"Historical Plays: Suggested Titles"

A few weeks ago a cartoon by the famous cartoonist Hua Chun-wu was published in a paper picturing a historian and a dramatist, each leaning out of the window of his own study. The first says accusingly to the other: "You don't understand history!" to which the dramatist retorts: "You don't understand drama!"

The cartoon reflects one aspect of the current discussion on historical drama, one of the many subjects that are now attracting the attention of scholars as well as the general public, and it now stands as a frontispiece of a new book: *Historical Plays: Suggested Titles*, compiled and published by the Peking Society of History. Hua Chun-wu gave his cartoon the caption: "Why Not Come Downstairs and Cooperate?" Reviewers describe the new publication as the beginning of this suggested get-together.

The book represents the collective efforts of scholars in the Departments of History of Peking University and the China People's University and in the Institute of Nationalities. It is comprised of 50 stories, with the earliest story, "The War of Chengpu," dating back to 632 B.C. and the latest, about the general strike at the Kailan coalmines during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). Each story has attached a list of source materials, for the book is intended, as the Editors' Notes point out, "to serve as a clue to playwrights. To write a play on any of the suggested subjects, it is necessary to do further research and study the original source materials."

The stories are rich in content, well written, and filled with dramatic action. Not the dramatist alone but the ordinary reader will find them fascinating reading.



Ethiopian Coffee-Picking and Winnowing Dance

Sketch by Miao Ti

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Rumanian Liberation Day

The Chinese Communist Party and state leaders, sent a message of greetings to the Rumanian Party and state leaders on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the liberation of Rumania.

The message pointed out that the 1960 Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties has further strengthened the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. The Chinese leaders wished the Rumanian people fresh successes in socialist construction and hailed the lasting friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples.

Sino-Soviet Trade Talks

A communique on the current trade talks between China and the Soviet Union was issued on August 26. The two parties noted with satisfaction the fulfilment of the mutual supply of goods in the first half of this year as provided in the 1961 Sino-Soviet goods exchange protocol. The two parties discussed trade during the rest of the year and exchanged views on Sino-Soviet trade in 1962.

Support to Tunisian People

Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress strongly denounced French aggression against Tunisia and firmly supported the Tunisian people's just struggle to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty and recover the Bizerta base.

Chairman Chu Teh's statement was made on August 23 in reply to a message from Djelouli Fares, President of the Tunisian National Assembly.

For Closer Sino-Brazilian Relations

Brazilian Vice-President Goulart sent messages of thanks to the Chinese Party and state leaders for the warm reception the Chinese people accorded him during his recent visit to China.

In his message to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-President Goulart expressed his confidence that the success

of the talks between China and Brazil will surely be the beginning of beneficial exchanges between the two countries that contribute to better understanding between the two peoples and are fully in their interests.

In his message to Chairman Liu Shao-chi, the Brazilian Vice-President pointed out that the payments and trade agreement signed between the Bank of Brazil and the People's Bank of China will be a starting point for further interflow between the two countries on the basis of friendliness and mutual benefit.

N.P.C. Delegation in Indonesia

The Chinese National People's Congress Delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo has concluded its two-week visit to Indonesia. During its stay there, members of the delegation, accompanied by Indonesian Parliament Deputy Speaker Lukman, toured various places including beautiful Bali and Jogjakarta where they visited the great 9th century structure of Borobudur.

The Chinese delegation was greeted with warm hospitality and friendship wherever it went. At the delegation's farewell banquet and in a speech broadcast over Djakarta radio before their departure Kuo Mo-jo thanked the Indonesian hosts. In his radio speech Kuo Mo-jo reaffirmed China's resolute support for the Indonesian people's struggle to liberate West Irian, and stressed that the Indonesian people have made important contributions towards promoting Asian-African solidarity and towards the Asian-African peoples in their struggle for national independence.

Chinese-Nepalese Boundary Committee

The Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee held its 3rd session in Kathmandu from July 31 to August 24. After friendly discussions and detailed study, says the joint communique issued after the meeting, the two parties reached agreement on the draft boundary treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal. At its session, the committee approved the reports on work done and survey maps submitted by the joint teams and investigation and survey teams.

Both sides agreed that the 4th session of the joint committee will be

held in Peking in the third week of September this year.

Sino-Afghan Treaty Anniversary

Premier Chou En-lai and Afghan Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daoud exchanged greetings on the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression. In their messages, both Premier Chou and Prime Minister Daoud pointed out that the signing of the treaty has not only strengthened friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries but also made great contributions to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

The Sino-Afghan treaty was signed in Kabul during Vice-Premier Chen Yi's visit to Afghanistan last year.

More U.S. Intrusions

U.S. violations of Chinese territorial waters and airspace continued unabated during the past month. On August 2, between 11:02 and 11:17 hours, a U.S. military plane flew over the sea south of Pinghai and Swabue in Kwangtung Province. Between 12:49 and 13:08 hours on August 5, a U.S. military plane intruded into the airspace over the area of Chilien Island, Shih Island and Yunghsing Island of the Hsisha Islands of Kwangtung Province. On August 11, a U.S. military plane intruded into the airspace again over the sea south of Pinghai and Swabue of Kwangtung Province between 11:29 and 11:40 hours. On August 17, a U.S. warship and a submarine intruded into China's territorial waters south of the area of Pinghai and Swabue in Kwangtung Province between 3:18 and 6:44 hours, and 9:27 and 10:01 hours respectively. On the same day, a U.S. military plane intruded into the airspace over the same area.

On August 25, between 13:06 and 13:17 hours, a U.S. military aircraft flew over Yunghsing and Shih Islands of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province, and on August 27, between 13:47 and 14:03 hours a U.S. military plane intruded into the airspace over the sea south of Pinghai and Swabue in the same province.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th and 168th serious warnings against these military provocations.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Hands Off Brazil!

The forced resignation of Brazilian President Quadros and the political crisis which emerged in that country following his resignation is the direct result of the crude U.S. imperialist intervention in Brazil's domestic affairs, declares *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 30).

Since his inauguration in January this year, President Quadros, paying heed to Brazil's national interests, has carried out a comparatively independent foreign policy. He insisted that the right of national self-determination should be respected; he was unwilling to take part in activities interfering in the internal affairs of Cuba and expressed the wish to improve and develop Brazil's relations with the socialist countries. This is the inherent right of every independent country; it is also the stand which every government with self-respect is justified in taking. However, it was precisely because of this that the U.S. ruling circles forced him to resign.

No sooner had Quadros resigned, Commentator continues, than the U.S. authorities hastened to deny their criminal responsibility for this act. They even shed a few crocodile tears. But who will be deceived by this? It is common knowledge that U.S. policy makers have been greatly dissatisfied with the Quadros government for pursuing an independent foreign policy and particularly for its unwillingness to follow the U.S. in intervention against Cuba. Since his inauguration, Kennedy has taken many steps to bring pressure to bear on the Quadros government. At the recent Inter-American Economic Conference, the Brazilian delegate insistently opposed intervention against Cuba and stood for the defence of the economic interests of the Latin American countries. Because of this, the U.S. could not do as it liked at the conference. This, obviously, angered the Washington authorities still more. As is well known, the familiar tactic used by the U.S. to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin America is to instigate the reactionary forces in a country to engineer a coup d'etat and overthrow a government not to its liking. Brazil

is no exception. The fact that U.S. imperialism has directed Brazil's reactionary forces to stage a coup d'etat and forced Quadros to resign so as to establish a pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, once again demonstrates to the people of the world that U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwark of world reaction and an international gendarme and that it has become an enemy of the peoples of the whole world, Commentator says.

The Brazilian people are now rising to oppose U.S. interventionist plots, to defend constitutional procedures and wage a struggle to support Goulart as Quadros' successor to the presidency. The serious situation in Brazil has aroused the attention of the whole world. The U.S. must not be allowed to interfere in Brazil's internal affairs — this is the demand coming from every part of the world. "The Chinese people, together with the Brazilian people, the Latin American peoples and all the progressive people in the world, resolutely support the patriotic and just struggle being waged by the Brazilian people to oppose U.S. imperialism and the Brazilian reactionaries, to uphold their national sovereignty, and to win and defend democracy and freedom. We are convinced that victory will certainly go to the Brazilian people and that no matter how vicious and truculent it may be, U.S. imperialism will not be able to prevent the Brazilian people's national-democratic movement from forging ahead," concludes Commentator.

Kennedy's Sugar-Coated Bullets

The recent Punta Del Este conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council is an important move in the Kennedy Administration's new intrigues against Latin America, writes *Da Gong Bao's* Commentator (August 22).

The U.S. attempted to use this conference to peddle Kennedy's "alliance for progress" programme, isolate Cuba and compel the other Latin American countries to follow the U.S. in undertaking a collective intervention against Cuba. At the same time, it has attempted to use "U.S. aid" as a bait to

tighten its control and enslavement of the Latin American countries and suppress the steadily mounting national-democratic movement in Latin America.

The proceedings and outcome of the conference, Commentator says, show that many Latin American countries do not want to toe the U.S. line. It reflected the irreconcilable contradictions between the Latin American countries and the U.S., and witnessed a sharp and complex struggle between them. The U.S. was unable to carry through its sinister designs.

The U.S. suffered an obvious setback on the Cuban question. Instead of standing isolated at the conference, Cuba has strengthened its relations with most of the Latin American countries.

In the "Declaration to the Peoples of the Americas" which the U.S. rammed through the conference after a lot of manoeuvring, it has raised such slogans as "freedom" and parliamentary "democracy" in an attempt to confuse the Latin American peoples, but these tricks will deceive nobody. Everybody knows perfectly well that it is precisely the U.S. which has ruthlessly suppressed and committed aggression against the Latin American peoples, foisted dictatorial regimes on them and strangled where it could the most elementary democratic freedoms.

The main weapon used by the U.S. at the conference, Commentator points out, was the dollar. But the Latin American peoples are well aware that the root cause of poverty and misery in Latin America is the enslavement and exploitation imposed upon them by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. has already invested more than \$13,000 million in Latin America but this has not brought prosperity and happiness to the Latin American peoples; instead, it has only increased their poverty and sufferings. They have come to understand more and more clearly that "U.S. aid" means plunder. All the sweet promises were made by the U.S. to further its sinister aggressive plots; these are sugar-coated bullets in the hands of Kennedy. The U.S. will never be able to buy over Latin America with a counterfeit dollar cheque.

U.S. activities at the conference, Commentator notes, show that the Kennedy Administration is intensifying its efforts to carry out its double-

faced, counter-revolutionary policy. Because of the fiasco of the invasion of Cuba, the U.S. finds itself in an increasingly difficult position in Latin America. For this reason, while preparing for new aggressions, it is trying to push ahead its neo-colonialist schemes by donning a smiling mask and a showy cloak of "peace, democracy and prosperity." This only shows the double-dyed villainy and cunning of the Kennedy Administration. No illusions should be entertained in dealing with such an enemy.

Following the Inter-American Economic Conference, the U.S. will convene an American foreign ministers' conference to try and push through a new political plot. The Latin American peoples must sharpen their vigilance at this juncture, concludes Commentator.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

The following programme is scheduled for the coming week, but is subject to change.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **SHE SAI-HUA** Tsui Lung wants to marry beautiful She Sai-hua, but she loves Yang Chi-yeh. The two suitors fight a duel to decide the issue. But She Sai-hua intervenes. She fences with and defeats Tsui Lung, then lets herself be defeated by Yang. This stratagem is exposed by Tsui's supporters and Yang, ashamed, leaves her. All is righted, however, in a series of exciting episodes. The two lovers are finally wed. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked stepmother. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **THIRD SISTER LIU** Based on a legend of the Chuang people. Third Sister Liu, the brave and clever peasant girl singer, castigates and holds up to contempt the whole landlord class through her witty, militant songs. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

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

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LEIFENG PAGODA** Adapted from the *Tale of the White Snake*. The White Snake fairy falls in love with and marries a mortal. But her happy life is shattered by a misanthropic recluse who imprisons her in the Leifeng Pagoda. Many years later her son destroys the pagoda and sets her free. North Kunqu Opera Theatre production.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING STORM** A drama depicting the upsurge of the peasant movement in Hunan in the tumultuous spring of 1927, and the inner-Party struggle against right opportunist lines. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre production.

Kenyatta Released

After nine years of imprisonment and banishment by the British colonialists, Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya national independence movement, has been released. The Chinese people hail this victory of the Kenya people over the colonialists and warmly congratulate Kenyatta on regaining his freedom, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 24).

The Kenya people, struggling for their national independence, have insistently demanded the release of Kenyatta over the past nine years. This demand gained wide support among the African and Asian peoples. It is because of the pressure exerted by the Kenya people and the protests of just public opinion in Africa and the rest of the world that the British colonial-

ists have been compelled to release Kenyatta.

"The Kenya people," Commentator says, "are naturally maintaining vigilance against any new political plot of the British colonialists following the release of Kenyatta. We are convinced that their struggle for national independence can neither be strangled by the colonialists' bloody repressions nor be held back by their political intrigues. Kenya will certainly win independence and final victory will certainly go to the Kenya people who are steadfast in their struggle."

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions have also sent congratulatory messages to Kenyatta.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

▲ **HSIAO ERH-HEI'S MARRIAGE** Adapted from Chao Shu-li's short story. A young couple in the countryside wins happiness in a struggle against feudal ideas in the early days of liberation. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre production.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **THE LAST ACT** A play about the life, work and struggles of a group of progressive theatre workers and how they faced the Kuomintang's white terror on the eve of liberation. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN WASTELAND** The exploit of demobilized People's Liberation Army men pioneering new lands is its theme. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **TSAI WEN-CHI** A five-act historical play by Kuo Mo-jo. Tsai Wen-chi, woman scholar of the Han Dynasty, is captured and married by a noble Hun invader. Twelve years later, with peace restored, she is asked to return to her homeland to continue her scholar-father's work. For love of her homeland she sorrowfully bids farewell to her family and the Huns, but is happily instrumental in thwarting a spoiler of relations between the two peoples. At play's end she is reunited with her children. Peking People's Art Theatre production.

▲ **THE MISER** The comedy by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN** A modern drama adapted from Harriet B. Stowe's novel by Ouyang Yu-chien. Produced by the Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

CONCERT

The 80-member Omsk State Russian Folk Chorus now visiting Peking will give performances on Sept. 2,3,4,7,8,9 at the Zhongshan Park Music Hall. Programme includes vocal solos, choruses, duets and folk dances.

FILMS

▲ **TACHI AND HER FATHERS** Changchun Studio production. Tachi is adopted by an

old man of the Yi people who has saved her from slave-owners. Later, finding her own father, she becomes the happy daughter of two fathers.

▲ **CHIN NIANG-MEI** Film version of a Kweichow Opera. Joint production of Shanghai Haiyen Studio and Kweichow Studio. Chin Niang-mei of the Tung people rejects a hateful feudal marriage and escapes with her true love only to fall into the trap of a landlord who, lusting after her, murders her husband in cold blood. Together with the people, she avenges his death.

▲ **A RED DETACHMENT OF WOMEN** A colour film about the women guerrilla fighters of Hainan Island in the 1930s. Shanghai Tienma Studio production.

▲ **A SPARK SETS THE LAND AFLAME** A full-length colour documentary on the growth of the People's Liberation Army since its founding in 1927. August 1 Studio production.

▲ **THE IDIOT** A Soviet colour film adapted from Dostoevsky's famous novel. Dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **ATAMAN KODOR** A Soviet feature film in colour. A romantic and exciting drama of a peasant revolt against landlord-tsarist oppression in Moldavia.

▲ **KARL SUMAVY** A Czechoslovak film dubbed in Chinese. A battle of wits between the Czechoslovak border patrol and the notorious enemy agent "Karl Sumavy."

ACROBATICS

The circus of the China Acrobatic Troupe is now performing in Tungtan Park. Superb aerial equilibrists and gymnasts; new acrobatic features. Superbly trained animals: bears, dogs, monkeys, goats, etc. Thrills and laughs.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.). Daily except Mon.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.). Daily except Mon.

▲ **GRAPHIC ART OF THE NORTHERN WASTELAND** 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till Sept. 10. At Artists' Union Gallery.

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