

November 25, 1958

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PEKING REVIEW

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and Other Features*

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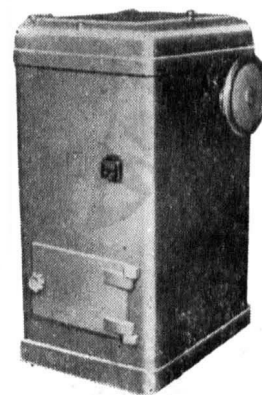
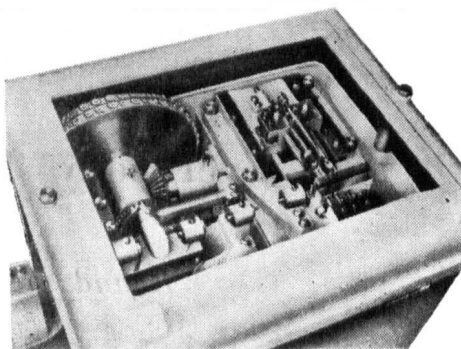
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Welcome the Envoy of People's Korea

OUR hearty welcome to the Korean Government Delegation headed by Premier Kim Il Sung! The state visit of this delegation marks another milestone in the growth of friendly relations between our two countries.

The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples has been consecrated by blood shed in a common cause and tested in the flames of war. In the most difficult days of the Chinese revolution some of the finest sons and daughters of the heroic Korean people fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people. This long-standing friendship was further strengthened when men and women of our two countries fought together to repel U.S. aggression. The victory of the courageous Korean people in the struggle not only safeguarded their own independence and freedom but also contributed to China's security.

In recent years Sino-Korean friendly relations have developed in every way. The signing this year of the 1959-1962 long-term trade agreement and two other agreements covering Chinese loans to Korea indicates that economic relations between the two countries have entered a new stage of long-range planning and co-operation. Mutual visits by delegations of the Chinese and Korean Governments and people's organizations have considerably reinforced friendly co-operation between our two countries in the sphere of politics and culture. The continued strengthening of Sino-Korean co-operation helps socialist construction in both countries and adds to the strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

The brilliant success of the Korean people in post-war rehabilitation commands our interest and admiration. The heavy destruction and losses caused by the U.S. invasion did not daunt the Korean people. They set to work right away to rebuild their homeland almost from scratch. People's Korea emerges like a phoenix, more beautiful and stronger than before. The Korean people are now going all out to fulfil their First Five-Year Plan for development of the national economy.

The peace-loving Korean people fervently desire to bring about the unification of their motherland and live in peace, free from foreign interference. To promote the peaceful unification of Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteers have already completed their withdrawal from Korea. But the troops of the U.S. and its satellites still hold on in south Korea. The peoples can see for themselves who is blocking peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Chinese people stand wholeheartedly behind the Korean people in their battle for the peaceful unification of their homeland. We are firmly convinced that their righteous struggle will triumph in the end.

The present visit to China by the Korean Government Delegation will certainly write another glorious page in the history of Sino-Korean friendly relations and contribute towards victory in their common fight against plots and provocations of U.S. imperialism which still occupies south Korea and Taiwan.

Japan's Way Forward

SINISTER mystery shrouds the talks now in progress between the Kishi government of Japan and the U.S. Government on revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Both Washington and Tokyo keep their mouths discreetly shut on this subject. But information so far available more or less rounds out a general picture of the tricks Mr. Kishi and his U.S. wire-pullers are up to. They are negotiating a military alliance under pretence of revising the security treaty.

U.S. imperialism is trying to tighten its grip on Japan in the hope of turning that country into a better tool of U.S. aggression in Asia and realizing its long-cherished dream of using Asians to fight Asians. The Kishi government, representing latent Japanese imperialism, also has its game to play. By making a new military deal with the U.S., it seeks to revive Japanese militarism and imperialism to put itself into a better position to crack down on the partisans of democracy and peace at home and to carry out the expansionist designs of Japanese monopoly capital against Taiwan and Southeast Asia.

This plot, if allowed to succeed, would pose a serious threat to the security of China and peace in Asia. Foreign Minister Chen Yi's statement expresses the grave concern and opinions of the Chinese people.

As matters now stand, the Japanese people need independence, peace and democracy above all else. The reasons are not difficult to understand.

Since the end of World War II, Japan has been in a state of semi-occupation by U.S. imperialism. Through the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and other unequal treaties, the United States controls Japan politically, militarily and economically. The presence of U.S. armed forces and military bases on Japanese soil is a constant reminder to the Japanese people that their independence and sovereignty are seriously jeopardized. Twice in recent years—once in the Korean war and again in the current U.S. armed provocations in the Taiwan Straits—Japan has been used as a staging area and supply base for U.S. troops engaged in naked aggression. The fact is that Japan is being drawn dangerously near to the brink of a nuclear war of U.S. making.

The Japanese people are naturally putting up a resolute fight to defend their national independence. The popular demand for abrogation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the dismantling of U.S. military bases grows more insistent with each passing day. U.S. imperialism and the Kishi government are attempting to exploit these sentiments by talking about "revision" of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty while they have quite other ends in view.

Washington is playing a deep game. U.S. imperialism, under the cloak of mutual defence and certain

nominal "concessions," is actually asking Japan to help defend U.S. military bases and to dispatch Japanese troops, whenever and wherever necessary, to areas in the West Pacific for use as U.S. cannon-fodder.

The Kishi government is prepared to make further sacrifices of Japan's national interest in the hope of getting U.S. support for its aggressive schemes of re-establishing the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" as a way out of Japan's economic crisis. As discussed elsewhere in this issue, this is wishful thinking, pure and simple. The main reason is that things today are not what they were twenty years ago. The Japanese reactionaries today face in Asia a united and mighty New China, and a group of socialist countries, and nationally-independent countries.

The last aggressive war waged by Japanese imperialism brought untold suffering and humiliation to the Japanese people. It led to the exclusion of Japan from the community of peace-loving Asian nations. Now, with U.S. imperialism on its last legs, any expansionist adventure undertaken by such accomplices and henchmen of Washington as Kishi and Co. will lead to yet more disastrous results.

As the world situation now stands, Japan cannot hope for a bright future unless it becomes an independent, democratic and peace-loving neutral nation living at peace with all the countries of the world, and first and foremost with the Asian countries. To do so, Japan must free itself from U.S. domination and become master in its own house. Only an independent Japan can maintain democracy at home and follow a peaceful neutral policy in foreign relations.

The Chinese people have long hoped to have a peace-loving, independent and democratic Japan as a friendly next-door neighbour.

For Japan to keep friendly contacts with China and other Asian countries in no way rules out Japan's maintaining similar relations with the U.S.A. on the basis of complete equality. Nor do we take issue with an independent, democratic and peace-loving Japan having its own armed forces for self-defence purposes. This kind of military power will contribute to the safeguarding of Japan's independence.

The Chinese people have long held that Japan, as an Asian nation, should enjoy economic relations with China and other Asian nations on a footing of equality and mutual benefit. Japan is highly industrialized and relies heavily on exports to keep its national economy in good shape. Once Japan becomes an independent, democratic and peace-loving country and renounces its ambitions of economic expansion it will have full scope to work together with other Asian nations for a common economic progress on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The Japanese people still have a long, hard road to travel in their struggle for peace, independence and democracy. But we are confident that they will march along that road to final victory.

ROUND THE WEEK

Steel Goal in Sight

China's steel output has passed the 8-million-ton mark. On November 11 the grand total stood at 8.2 million tons, which is over 75 per cent of the revised 1958 national plan. The rate of increase has continued to climb steadily in the last few weeks, though many smelters are being overhauled and quite a number of the 60 million peasants who turned steel-workers for a time have returned to their jobs on the farms.

How fast the industry has grown can be gauged by the figures just released by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. In the first ten days of November, 789,000 tons of steel were produced. This represented an increase of 151.6 per cent in daily average output compared to the same period in October. The October figure was already 91.7 per cent greater than the September figure. At this rate, the whole nation looks confidently to realization of the goal of 10.7 million tons this year.

Now for the Rolling Mills

With output assured, the battle for steel now centres on steel-rolling. This will be the central task for industrial production in the immediate months ahead. When the Communist Party at the end of August called on the nation to double 1957's steel output, the main problem confronting the nation then was lack of pig iron. A mass movement was launched to produce pig iron. Then came the problem of tempering into steel the vast amount of pig iron being produced in all parts of the country. Another mass movement was launched. For weeks the whole nation went steel-making. The problem of steel production is more or less solved for the time being. The big problem now is the making of rolled steel.

By the end of the year China's annual steel-making capacity will reach something like 30 million tons, excluding steel-smelting by traditional methods. Steel-rolling capacity, however, looked as if it would not exceed 20 million tons. This discrepancy is being made good by a shift in emphasis in the engineering industry, from making iron-smelting and steel-making equipment to steel-rolling equipment. Along with the larger and more complicated types coming off modern assembly lines, a mass movement has been set in motion

in all parts of the country to make rolling equipment of the native kind and in the native way.

New Stage of Development

While the centre of the stage is now occupied by steel-rolling and the manufacture of more steel-rolling equipment, the mass movement for steel-making has entered a new stage of development in the rural areas. With myriads of small, local-style furnaces operating regularly and well, steps are now being taken to amalgamate and turn them into local iron and steel industry networks. The more successful local-style furnaces have been chosen as models for popularization. Many are the ingenious improvisations of the peasants. There is a marked improvement in methods of operation; mechanization is on the way.

Before the current steel drive many provinces had hardly any iron and steel industry to speak of. The advent of thousands upon thousands of these small, traditional-style smelting furnaces dotting the countryside, and their amalgamation into combined iron and steel works, is changing the industrial map of many regions. They form the backbone of new provincial metallurgical centres.

Industrialization — The Mass Way

The significance of success in the battle for steel goes far beyond doubling last year's output, although this by itself will be impressive enough. The great significance of the current national drive for steel lies in the fact that China has found in this mass method the correct way to develop industry at high speed. This was pointed out with special emphasis by the national conference of secretaries of the Communist Party's provincial committees in charge of industry which had just ended in Peking. From now on the industrialization of China will be organized on the lines of a nationwide mass movement.

The mass line in industrial construction makes it possible to divest industry of much of that mysterious aura which made it seem as if it could only be run by experts. It makes it possible to end the last vestiges of passivity towards industrial development and firmly establish a "positive equilibrium" with steel-making as the pivot. In tempering steel the mass movement has tempered people

too. With industry coming to the mountain areas and villages, the peasants have begun to take industry in their stride. And this goes a long way to narrowing down, and ultimately destroying, the differences between industry and agriculture, and between town and countryside. The conference characterized the development of this mass way of building industry as a great victory achieved by the Communist Party on the industrial front corresponding to the great victory achieved by the mass movements in agriculture.

Copper Drive

A mass campaign to produce copper by traditional methods is to be launched throughout China. This was decided by a national, on-the-spot conference on copper-smelting recently held in Yunnan Province under the auspices of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

Copper output has steadily increased in recent months, but it is still far from adequate to satisfy fast growing needs. The pinch was particularly felt during the big leap in the iron and steel industry when the national steel drive gave a terrific fillip to the expansion of many industries, and the engineering and power industries in particular. The question of the supply of copper has become so important that unless it is solved, it will slow down socialist construction in China. Hence the mass movement for copper-smelting with emphasis on local methods which involve no complicated operations.

China has rich copper resources scattered in most provinces and autonomous regions. The way the deposits are distributed makes it feasible to use local methods of smelting. Yunnan Province, which abounds in copper, now has more than a million men and women working on the copper front.

Unravelling the Soil's Secrets

A mass survey of the soil will be conducted throughout China in the next few months to enable the people's communes to draw up overall plans to use their land more profitably and rationally and achieve higher yields on smaller areas. This was decided at a national soil survey conference just concluded in Kwangtung Province, south China, where this type of work has been done most successfully.

As pointed out in the recent directive on deep ploughing and soil improvement issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, soil care is the heart of a set of measures for increasing agricultural production. To

raise farm outputs, it is necessary first of all to improve the soil, and no improvement can be made without an intimate knowledge of the soil itself.

Soil surveys thus assume particular importance, the more so because throughout China the peasants are preparing for a great revolution in agriculture—the introduction of what is popularly known as the “three-three system.” That is to say, one-third of the farmland will be sown to crops, while another third will lie fallow and the rest will be turned into pasturage and planted with trees. Since a smaller area of land must be cultivated to yield more, it is urgent to probe the secrets of the soil and make the land yield to the will and fancy of man.

Kwangtung's experience shows that data got from an intensive survey of the land is most useful in planning production targets, and deciding on suitable measures for deep ploughing, applying manure, improving soil fertility, adapting soil to mechanized farming, renovating irrigation and drainage systems, etc. This experience was carefully studied by the experts, professors, research workers and government cadres who attended the conference.

In carrying out its general soil survey, which was completed in six months instead of the 11 years previously estimated, Kwangtung Province trained nearly 100,000 peasants in the use of soil science. These farmers are now equipped with the knowledge and technique needed to ascertain in a scientific way the acid, alkaline, nitrogenous, phosphorous or potassium content of the soil. They have learned how to improve soil fertility at the same time. A mass soil survey on a national scale will mean that millions of peasants will get such training. It will form an important part of China's ambitious schemes for the control and transformation of nature.

Communes in the Pastureland

The campaign to set up people's communes has spread to China's pastoral areas. The herdsmen of Inner Mongolia have set about organizing communes with even greater enthusiasm than they organized the first livestock co-operatives in 1952. So far more than 39,000 herdsmen households have set up 93 people's communes. Many livestock co-operatives are making preparations to switch to the new form of organization.

In as much as the communes combine agriculture and animal husbandry with industry, commerce, culture and education, and military affairs, most of them divert part of their manpower and resources to making iron and steel. Creameries, hide and fur processing

workshops, woodworking factories, tailoring shops, veterinary stations, clinics, nurseries and creches, primary schools and “red and expert” colleges were also opened, bringing greater prosperity to the autonomous region.

The emergence of the people's communes in Inner Mongolia resulted from the rapid development of animal husbandry and a heightened political understanding among the herdsmen. This year 84 per cent of the region's mares and ewes foaled and lambed, a record in the history of Inner Mongolia. Then, politically, the greater socialist understanding of the herdsmen enabled them to see more and more clearly the advantages of forming themselves into more closely knit collectives.

In Chinghai and Kansu in northwest China too, most of the pastoral areas have organized people's communes. This has brought about even more far-reaching changes in the people's way of life than the co-op ranches. In communes, animal husbandry goes hand in hand with the development of agriculture, industry and other economic activities. This has intensified the trend for the herdsmen to “settle down” and end their age-old habits of nomadic life. Already the herdsmen and their families are building prosperous settlements to live in and have begun to take advantage of their new opportunities for studying, cultural activities and the greater scope for productive work which the communes give.

Month of a Million Songs

The “month of a million folk songs” started on November 16 in Inner Mongolia gives some idea of the new vigour

of the people of the steppelands in another creative field. Long known as the “land of songs and poetry,” Inner Mongolia is holding a novel exhibition at which the verse and music of over a million of the best folk songs are on display. The autonomous region's top-notch artists are there to receive visitors and delight them with choice selections from the exhibition. A song festival, poetry recitals and broadcast programmes are being held during the month.

Writers, folk-lorists, and journalists are busy collecting and publicizing the popular songs composed and sung by the people of Inner Mongolia. These days the herdsmen and their colleagues in other walks of life are singing eloquently of the “Big Leap” and the good times at hand. One song making the rounds of the pastureland goes like this:

*It's a happy song the people sing
Of bulging granaries met mile after mile,
Of the joys that rivers of steel
And millions of cattle bring.*

Accent on Speed

In Peking, a four-storey building consisting of 1,700 square metres of floor space was recently built in eight days, complete and ready for occupation. This is no isolated example. In many parts of the country a revolution is going on in the building industry to speed up erection of houses and factories. Hopei Province in north China alone has 800 projects being built this way. Speed is of supreme importance in these days of the big leap.

The movement began in Harbin, northeast China, last March when the No.1 Construction Company put up a three-storey building in 18 days, a record in the country. Since then Peking, Shanghai, Shenyang and other cities have followed Harbin's example in high speed construction. Projects which before took three to five years are now completed in a year or two, or even less.

A national conference on high speed construction has summed up experience and checked up on the quality of houses and enterprises built in this way. It met successively in Paotow, Taiyuan, and Peking, and held its final sessions in Tientsin. It confirmed the opinion that high speed construction entirely conforms to the principle of building more, faster, better and more economically for socialist construction.

High speed construction methods will be used more extensively in the coming year when investments in capital construction will be greater than during the entire First Five-Year Plan period.



Mongolian girls feeding lambs

Painting in oil by Kao Ti

A New Stage in the International Communist Movement

On the First Anniversary of the Moscow Meetings and the Declarations of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the World

The following is a translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily) on November 19, 1958. — Ed.

IN November last year, the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world gathered in Moscow to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On the initiative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of twelve socialist countries met from November 14 to 16 and representatives of 64 Communist and Workers' Parties met from November 16 to 19. These two meetings of great historic significance adopted two declarations of great historic importance.

A year has now passed since these meetings were held and the documents were issued in Moscow. The Declaration of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the twelve socialist countries has, in fact, become the programme of the international communist movement for the coming period, because it sums up the experiences of the international communist movement in the past hundred years, and particularly in the recent forty years, and because it has been later approved by the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries. The Peace Manifesto of the 64 Communist and Workers' Parties has become a clarion call for unity and solidarity of the people of the world in the struggle to halt war and defend peace, because it reflects the firm will of the people the world over to safeguard peace.

Now that a year has passed since then, people see more clearly that the Moscow meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world — the most broadly-representative conferences ever held since the dissolution of the Communist International — have actually ushered the international communist movement into a new stage, because those meetings laid a new ideological and political basis for the solidarity of the international communist movement.

PARTICULARLY striking, in the past year, has been the contrast between the flourishing socialist camp and the withering imperialist camp. No matter how much the imperialists and the modern revisionists may allege that capitalism can avert crisis, the torrential wave of a serious periodic economic crisis is again sweeping through the major capitalist countries. No matter how much the imperialists and modern revisionists mock at the planned economy and revolutionary fervour of the people in the socialist countries, the whole socialist camp is growing in prosperity and moving forward at top speed.

The total industrial output of the United States, in the first six months of this year, dropped 10.8 per cent compared with the same period last year; while that of the Soviet Union increased 10.5 per cent. Britain's industrial production continues to decline after three years of stagnation while China's keeps soaring. In the same period, the industrial production of the socialist countries rose 13 per cent on the average, while that of the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Japan dropped 4.6 per cent. The proportion of the world's total industrial output produced by the socialist countries has increased from about 33 per cent last year to 38-40 per cent this year. A gigantic leap forward in agriculture was made this year by both the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet Union reaped an unprecedented bumper grain harvest while China performed a miracle unknown in past history by doubling its output of both grain and cotton.

In the field of science and technology, the Soviet Union has already outstripped the United States and this trend will continue. The third colossal artificial earth satellite launched by the Soviet Union — a veritable automatic laboratory of cosmic science — is still circling the globe. The second single-stage geophysical rocket launched by the Soviet Union this year returned accurately to the specified place after reaching a height of 450 kilometres. The United States could only look up to "outer space" and languish.

All these phenomena indicate that in the peaceful competition, the socialist camp will undoubtedly vanquish the imperialist camp.

DURING the past year, the camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union has won tremendous victories in its struggle to safeguard world peace and support the national independence movements, while the aggressive expansionist and "brink-of-war" policies pursued by the imperialist bloc, and by U.S. imperialism in particular, have suffered severe blows. The national independence movements — in Asia, Africa and Latin America — are surging forward as never before and are turning the former "estates" of the imperialists into volcanoes under their feet.

The predicaments in which the aggressive imperialist forces find themselves in the two areas in the eastern part of the world — West Asia and the Taiwan Straits — show even more clearly their fatal weakness: they have too little strength for their too great ambitions.

The victory of Iraq's national revolution has broken the imperialist chains around West Asia. U.S.-British imperialism has failed again and again in its interventionist schemes and subversive activities directed against the Iraqi Republic, and there is nothing it can do about it. The armed forces of the United States and Britain, which landed in Lebanon and Jordan in such a swashbuckling fashion, had to get out again in utter disgrace.

The military threats and war provocations by U.S. imperialism in the Taiwan Straits area, instead of cowing the Chinese people, have had the opposite effect of mobilizing the Chinese people, and have put the United States itself in a position of unparalleled political and moral isolation.

The course of the struggle in the past year has demonstrated that, by pursuing its policy of aggression and war everywhere, U.S. imperialism is merely sticking its neck into nooses everywhere and cannot pull it out. In the face of the might of the world's peoples, it has shown itself to be a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly brittle, and the No. 1 teacher of the people of the whole world by its negative example.

UNITY within and among the Communist and Workers' Parties of the various countries and solidarity among the socialist countries, as the Moscow Declaration pointed out, form the nucleus of all broader unity. Only by strengthening the solidarity within the camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union and the solidarity within the international communist movement led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, can all working people and progressive mankind and all freedom-loving and peace-loving forces throughout the world be successfully united. Since the Moscow meetings, there has been marked progress in the solidarity among the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries and among the socialist countries both in their struggle for the common cause of peace, socialism and Marxism-Leninism, and in increasing close contact, mutual understanding and exchange of experiences.

In the past year, leading members of the Communist Parties and governments of the socialist countries have visited each other and held talks and meetings on a broad scale. Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the member nations of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council met in Moscow last May and studied the expansion of economic co-operation and mutual aid among the socialist countries. In June, representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of fifteen European countries met in Berlin and discussed the questions of joint struggles against the imperialist war policy, for European collective security and world peace, etc. August saw the first issue of the theoretical and informative journal of the Communist and Workers' Parties, *Problems of Peace and Socialism*. In the same month, Comrades Mao Tse-tung and N. S. Khrushchov held their talks in Peking. These talks and the subsequent communique were a heavy blow to the aggressive imperialist forces and a new source of high inspiration for the people of the world who cherish the cause of peace and social progress.

In February this year, a Chinese Government Delegation led by Comrade Chou En-lai visited Korea. In March, a Rumanian Government Delegation led by Com-

rade Chivu Stoica visited China, Korea, Viet-nam, and Mongolia. In April, a Soviet Government and Communist Party Delegation led by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov visited Hungary and Comrade Klement E. Voroshilov visited Poland. In May, a Polish Government and United Workers' Party Delegation led by Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka visited Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. In July, a Czechoslovak Government and Communist Party Delegation led by Comrade Antonin Novotny visited the Soviet Union. In October, a Polish Government and United Workers' Party Delegation led by Comrade Gomulka visited the Soviet Union.

THE Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries have worked tirelessly in the past year to swell the tide of the international communist movement. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has made great achievements in leading the Soviet people in communist construction, and it has made outstanding contributions to uniting peace-loving forces throughout the world to clear away the clouds of war. Anti-Soviet slanders by the modern revisionists can never harm the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the centre of unity of the international communist movement. On the contrary, its prestige is mounting among the working people the world over. The forthcoming Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, now being actively prepared, and the inspiring targets of the 1959-1965 plan of economic development to be adopted at the Congress, will be an important landmark in speeding communist construction in the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of China, which has led the Chinese people through the rectification campaign and anti-rightist struggle, has triumphantly carried out the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. The Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in May formulated the general line for the building of socialism by exerting the utmost efforts and pressing ahead consistently to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. Illuminated by this general line, the whole country is being swept by the surging tide of communist emancipation of the mind, great forward leaps in industrial and agricultural production, the movements to organize people's communes, to enlist every citizen into the militia forces and to combine education with productive labour.

The peoples of the other socialist countries led by their Communist Parties have also achieved great successes in the economic, political and cultural fields. Congresses of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, the Communist Parties of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, held this year, have become the motive force in rallying and mobilizing their peoples to step up the building of socialism.

The Communist Parties of the Asian, African and Latin American countries are becoming the core of national unity in the struggles of these lands for national independence.

The Communist Parties of the major capitalist countries have strengthened their unity and will in their arduous struggles against onslaughts by the reactionaries and sabotage by the revisionists. The French Com-

munist Party is rallying and educating the French people to oppose de Gaulle's dictatorial rule and defend the republican system in France. The Italian Communist Party scored a brilliant victory in the elections last May. After the Finnish parliamentary elections, the Finnish Communist Party, with its allies, became the biggest group in parliament. The Japanese Communist Party is uniting the Japanese people to launch an immense movement against the Kishi government's subservience to the aggressive policy of the United States and against the revival of Japanese militarism, and to fight for Japan's independence, democracy and peace. The Communist Party of the United States has regained its militancy after expelling John Gates and other revisionists from its ranks. After the repudiation of the revisionist Larsen clique and the expulsion of Larsen from the Danish Communist Party, after the expulsion of the renegade Wagenaar-Brandsen from the Dutch Communist Party, the ranks of the two Parties have become purer and their strength has increased.

THE strengthening of the solidarity among the rank and file of the communists in the world has found expression not only in their unanimous approval of the Moscow Declaration and Manifesto, but also in their joint efforts in the struggle to repudiate modern revisionism. Prior to the Moscow meetings, the Communist Parties of various countries had beaten back successive anti-communist waves stirred up by imperialism and by the reactionaries of various countries before and after the Hungarian events. After that, when modern revisionism in Yugoslavia madly attacked the international communist movement, the Communist Parties of various countries unanimously denounced and opposed modern revisionism in Yugoslavia and in the workers' movement elsewhere. These two battles have tempered the rank and file of the Communist Parties of various countries politically and ideologically, ensuring greater purity among them and making them stronger.

The revisionist elements, like the imperialists and the reactionaries in various countries, are teachers by negative example for the communists. In the service of imperialism, and particularly U.S. imperialism, the Yugoslav modern revisionists vainly attempted to undermine the monolithic unity of the socialist camp and of the ranks of the international communist movement as demonstrated at the Moscow meetings. They tried vainly to challenge the ideological weapon with which the Moscow Declaration and Manifesto armed the working class, the labouring people and all progressive mankind. Just as the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists had a result opposite to what they wished, so the Yugoslav modern revisionists, in their scheme to raise the white flag of revisionism inside the international communist movement, also achieved results that were the opposite of what they wished. Because the leading group in Yugoslavia has fully exposed itself as a renegade to the working class, it has failed to carry out its deception within the international communist movement. In the struggle against revisionism, the Communist Parties of various countries have strengthened their ideological work and their fighting capacity as well as consolidated the solidarity within their ranks and with one another.

IMPERIALISM will not last long. Inspired by the programme for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism proclaimed by the Moscow meetings, the revolutionary proletariat and labouring people of all countries have become increasingly mature in their perseverance and far-sightedness in the cause of revolution. In the struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, between oppression and anti-oppression, between imperialism and the reactionaries on the one side and the peoples of various countries on the other, the imperialist and reactionary side always disrupts, fails, disrupts again, fails again till it meets its doom. It will never go against this logic. The people's side in various countries always struggles, fails, struggles again till victory is achieved. This is the logic of history.

In history, the new-born forces have invariably grown from small to large and finally achieved a dominant position; while the decaying forces have invariably shrunk from large to small, till they finally met their fate which is destruction. In the course of historical development, the backward movement of the decaying forces towards death is absolute; while certain advances which they manifest in their ferocity are transient, and therefore relative. With regard to the new-born forces, on the contrary, the forward movement they manifest in their growth is absolute, while certain reverses they encounter in their setbacks are transient, and therefore relative. The occasional forward movements of the decaying forces and the occasional backward movements of the new-born forces are mere twists and turns in historical development. These twists and turns are often unavoidable. Within these twists and turns, the forward movements of the decaying forces contain the seeds of their greater retreats while the occasional backward movements of the new-born forces are preparations for their greater advance.

That the ruling classes in France and some other countries have recently taken to the path of military dictatorship is a demonstration of this tortuous path of history. In these countries, the reactionary ruling classes gain the upper hand merely for a while. Their military dictatorial rule serves only to declare the bankruptcy of bourgeois democracy. The military dictatorship that replaces bourgeois democracy will certainly lead to the utter defeat of the reactionaries. Through these events, the people of the countries concerned, apart from receiving positive education from the communists, have the military dictators for their teachers by negative example. The people of these countries will be tempered and educated, will be able to draw a clear line between themselves and the enemy, and will come ever closer to the path of revolution.

THE common law of the communist movement, as summed up in the great Moscow declarations, carries forward Marxism-Leninism and enriches the treasury of communist theory. The facts of the past year have proved that precisely because the Communist Parties of the world have mastered this theoretical weapon, the international communist movement is growing vigorously and the ranks of the communists are becoming ever more firmly united. Similarly, precisely because the Communist Parties of various countries have mastered this theoretical weapon, they have been able to unite as one and unfold the struggle to expose and repudiate modern revisionism.

Marxist-Leninist theory is invincible because it originates from revolutionary practice, serves revolutionary practice and is continuously enriched and developed in the course of revolutionary practice. That is why it has been able to reflect and guide the ever-changing new practice that arises in history, and has become the universal truth.

The Moscow meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the various countries marked the beginning of a new stage of ever increasing prosperity for the international communist movement and a great turning point in the international political situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. Peace and socialism will certainly continue to score new victories.

STATEMENT ON THE REVISION OF THE JAPANESE-U.S. "SECURITY TREATY"

The following statement was issued by Chen Yi, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, on November 19, 1958. — Ed.

The Kishi government of Japan is now negotiating with the United States Government for the revision of the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty." Surely with no good intentions, the United States is anxious to get Japan involved and turn it into a tool for U.S. aggression in Asia. The Kishi government of Japan, on its part, is willing to enter into the service of the United States and tie Japan more tightly to the American war chariot so as to pursue its policy of continued hostility to China and of expansion in the direction of Southeast Asia.

The Chinese people are suffering from U.S. aggression. Their memory of the Japanese militarists' crimes of aggression is still fresh. The Chinese Government and people cannot help being gravely concerned over the hostile plot against the Chinese people concocted by the Kishi government of Japan in collusion with the United States, and express their great indignation.

The Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty" is a unilateral, unequal treaty by which U.S. imperialism enslaves the Japanese nation. Through this treaty Japan has been brought nearer and nearer the brink of war created by the United States. In recent years, in order to shake off U.S. control and gain national independence, the Japanese people have constantly demanded the abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty," the removal of all U.S. military bases and withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from Japanese soil including Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands. The Chinese people fully sympathize with the just aspirations of the Japanese people and support them, and would like to see them realized through the abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty" or the conclusion of a truly equal treaty between Japan and the United States.

The revisions which the United States and Kishi are planning to make in the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty," however, are diametrically opposed to the aspirations of the Japanese people. Taking advantage of the Japanese people's desire for independence and sovereignty, the U.S. is trying, in a fraudulent way, to modify this treaty into one which is even more unequal for Japan. According to information already disclosed, this time the United States may make certain nominal concessions in exchange

for even greater Japanese sacrifices in the U.S. interest. The plan of the United States is obvious. The first step is to make Japan assume the obligation of defending U.S. military bases under the name of mutual defence. The second step is to extend the mutual defence area to the West Pacific. The third step is to involve Japan in a nuclear war when the occasion arises, and make it pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States. In this way, the Americans can turn Japan into their permanent military base; they can stay on in Japan and lord it over the Japanese, ordering them to do this and that and depriving Japan of its independent position for ever.

The Chinese people have never objected to an independent, peace-loving and democratic Japan having armed forces for self-defence to safeguard its own independence. The United States, however, intends that the Japanese armed forces should not be used for self-defence, but to guard U.S. bases and serve as cannon-fodder for U.S. aggression. Under the name of "mutual defence," the United States could dispatch Japanese troops to China's Taiwan and to any place in the West Pacific, whenever it deems necessary, to serve as accomplices in U.S. military aggression.

It is by no means accidental that the United States has agreed to revise the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty" at this moment. Having suffered successive defeats recently after taking the field itself in the Near and Middle East, and particularly in the Taiwan Straits area, the United States is now anxious to find a capable helper in the Far East to bear the brunt on its behalf, so as to realize its plot of using Asians to fight Asians. Nor is it at all strange that Kishi should be willing to follow the United States into deep water. The Kishi government, which is the concentrated expression of latent imperialism in Japan, imagines that by further collaborating with the United States it will be able to revive Japanese militarism, suppress the dissatisfaction and resistance of the Japanese people, save Japan from its ever more serious economic crisis and realize the ambitions of Japanese monopoly capital to have a finger in Taiwan and to expand in the direction of Southeast Asia. But Kishi has totally miscalculated. The world of today is by no means the world of 20 years ago. The mighty Soviet Union and China are impregnable. The attempt of Japanese monopoly capital to carry on economic, political and military expansion in Southeast Asia by means of further military collusion with the United States is also sure to be frustrated. The

awakened peoples of the Southeast Asian countries definitely will not tolerate plunder by Japan. Japanese expansion can have no other result but to arouse the resolute opposition of the peoples of these countries, and thus fail in the end. If Kishi refuses to come to his senses and persists in playing the accomplice in the United States aggression against China and the rest of Asia, he will be "lifting a rock only to have his own toes squashed."

Japan is a nation with a tradition of independence. The Japanese people are industrious, talented and brave. The Japanese people cannot possibly allow the United States to lord it over them for long. They resolutely demand an end to the state of U.S. occupation of Japan, the abrogation of unequal treaties between the United States and Japan, and the establishment of equal relations, as between two independent states, between Japan and the United States. The Chinese people have always supported the Japanese people in their struggle for independence, peace and democracy. They heartily wish that Japan will become a country of peace and neutrality. The only bright future for the Japanese people lies in an independent, democratic, peace-loving and neutral Japan which has equal and mutually beneficial economic

relations with other countries of the world, first of all with Asian countries, and together with them makes progress, enjoys prosperity and lives in peace.

Kishi's policy of leading the Japanese people to a dead end has evoked the ever stronger resistance of the Japanese people of all social strata. In order to deprive the Japanese people of democratic freedoms and pave the way for the revision of the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty," the Kishi government is trying to force through the "Police Duties Law Revision Bill." The Japanese people have launched a powerful mass movement, unprecedented in its scale, to oppose this bill, the new military collusion between the U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries and the Kishi government's policy of antagonizing China. Sensible people in the Liberal-Democratic Party are also expressing ever greater discontent with Kishi's reactionary policy. The Chinese people have sincere sympathy for and support the Japanese people in their just struggle to attain independence and safeguard democracy. Although the struggle will be long and the path tortuous, the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices will certainly suffer final defeat and the Japanese people will certainly win ultimate victory.

Reviving Militarism

Kishi Teaches the Japanese People By Negative Example

by CHUANG TAO

Nobusuke Kishi has come out into the open in his true colours as an outright militarist and imperialist. What impels him to do so? And what does the future hold in store for him and his reactionary clique?

THE whole of Japan is astir. Popular opposition to the Kishi government is mounting steadily. Millions of people have joined in strikes and mass meetings and protested in other forms against the domestic and foreign policies of the Japanese reactionary forces represented by Kishi, the man who is apparently trying to take up where Hideki Tojo left off when his career came to its abrupt end.

Kishi Sheds the Mask

On October 9, Kishi gave an interview to Cecil Brown, a correspondent of the American National Broadcasting Company, which, when broadcast, sparked a nationwide uproar in Japan: Japan's Prime Minister had bluntly stated that the "time has come for Japan to abrogate Article 9 of the Constitution." And the said Article provides that Japan shall not send its troops abroad and shall renounce war.

This provision was written into the Japanese Constitution only after the people of many lands shed rivers of

blood in defeating Japanese militarism in World War II. In the post-war years, the Japanese people have made strenuous efforts to uphold this provision because they know that it is aimed to block the resurgence of Japanese militarism and to prevent Japan from again unleashing an aggressive war. Kishi's declaration was tantamount to an open announcement that he is determined to follow the United States and send Japanese troops abroad for fresh aggressions.

In this same interview, Kishi also vented his bitter hostility to the Chinese people. He slandered China, calling her the "aggressor" in Korea in the past and the "aggressor" against Quemoy and Matsu now. He ranted on that "Japan must do everything possible to prevent Formosa [Taiwan] and Korea from being taken over by the Communists. That must never happen for the sake of Japan's security." Kishi, in fact, has already become a chief accomplice in the aggressive activities and war provocations carried out by the United States in the Taiwan Straits area against China. But he wants to give still greater service to U.S. imperialist aggression against China and Asia. He indicated in this radio interview that he was also ready to forge a northeast Asia anti-communist military alliance with the Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee cliques.

Kishi has given the Japanese people many more negative lessons in recent weeks. An outstanding one is the "Police Duties Law Revision Bill." In accordance with this bill, which his cabinet tabled in the extraordinary Diet session on October 8, the police authority in Japan is to be greatly strengthened. Such measures as "preventive arrests," "spot checks" and "bodily searches," forbidden since the end of the war, are to be revived. As a large section of Japanese public opinion has pointed out, this bill is designed to turn Japan once more into a police state.

Still another negative lesson from Kishi is the projected revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The Japanese people are anxious to abrogate this treaty, but press reports from Japan reveal that in the negotiations between the Kishi government and the United States on revision of the treaty, agreement "in principle" has already been reached on many questions.

What will this revision mean for the people of Japan? Press reports disclose that the new "treaty" will in effect accord the United States the legal right to control Japan militarily. The two parties have agreed to a clause expressly stipulating "the obligation of the United States to defend Japan."

In view of the fact that the Kishi government has steered Japan further onto the course of war and fascism and become a more compliant tool for U.S. aggression, Washington is reported to have agreed to two changes in the treaty. The first is the deletion from the present treaty of the clause that U.S. armed forces can be used to suppress "riots and disturbances," i.e., democratic movements in Japan. The second is that Japan will be

consulted in advance concerning the military operations of U.S. forces in Japan.

The former revision shows that in the eyes of the U.S. rulers, the Kishi government can now be trusted to suppress the Japanese people itself. The latter provision is, in fact, a hoax. Japanese public opinion has been quick to point out that it is impossible for the United States to conduct any consultations with Japan before it plunges, in an emergency, into aggressive military adventures. Yoneo Sakai, *Tokyo Shimbun* correspondent in Washington, writes, for instance, that "it would be impracticable for the United States to consult the Japanese Government in advance regarding the deployment of its forces in time of emergency." On the other hand, the "consultation" provided for in the revised treaty may well be used by the United States to drag Japan into its aggressive acts as an accomplice. The latest dispatches from Tokyo and Washington disclose that the United States is prepared, by virtue of the revised treaty, to extend the Japan-U.S. "joint defence area" to cover not only Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands, but the whole western Pacific.

Thus the talks on the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" are running entirely counter to popular aspirations in Japan. For they are aimed at turning the present "Security Treaty" into a bilateral Japan-U.S. military alliance of the "mutual defence pact" type. Japan will be assigned the role of a tool and a cat's-paw in Washington's scheme to "make Asians fight Asians."

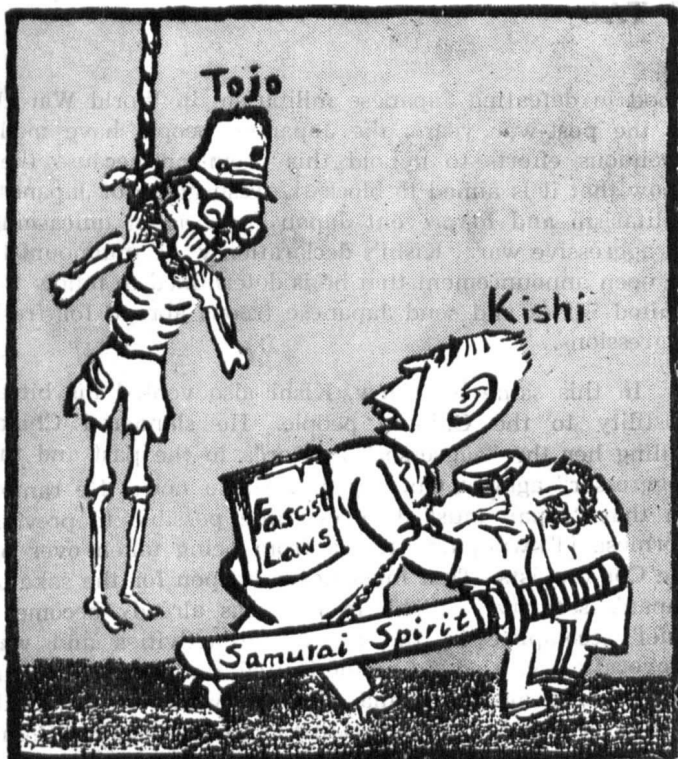
Mounting Opposition

These negative lessons have enabled the Japanese people to recognize the Kishi government more clearly for what it is. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, for example, stated in a commentary on October 17 that Kishi's statements had proved the correctness of the Chinese people's opinion of his cabinet. It is under these circumstances that in recent weeks the popular movement against the Kishi government has been surging forward. In specific terms, it is centred around the following four major issues:

1. Opposition to Kishi's announced intention of amending the Constitution and scrapping its provision renouncing war, to his attempts to clear the way for sending Japanese troops abroad, build up nuclear armaments and lead Japan once more onto the path of war.

2. Opposition to Kishi's tailing behind the United States and his open hostility towards the People's Republic of China, to his scheme to enter into a northeast Asia anti-communist military alliance with Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee and set up a Japan-U.S. military alliance under the cloak of revising the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty."

3. Opposition to the "efficiency rating system" instituted by the Kishi government for Japanese teachers, an attempt to whip teachers into line so as to indoctrinate Japanese youths with militarism and carry forward the ideological preparations for unleashing aggressive wars; opposition to the enactment by the Kishi government of the "Anti-Espionage Law" and its revision of the "Police Duties Law" which are aimed at curtailing the rights of the working people and transforming Japan into a police state.



Tojo: "You've taken everything else from me. Don't forget the noose!"

By Wang Lo-tien

4. Opposition to the Kishi government's economic policies which cater exclusively to the needs of Japanese monopoly capital, are deepening the crisis in the Japanese economy and impoverishing the Japanese working people.

In recent weeks, the main brunt of the Japanese people's struggle has been directed against the "Police Duties Law Revision Bill" because the Kishi government is trying by high-handed measures to ram it through the extraordinary Diet session.

This struggle has rallied together a wide range of political parties and organizations and large sections of the Japanese population. They include the Japanese Socialist Party, the Japanese Communist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) with a membership of over three million, the All-Japan Federation of Farmers' Unions, and popular organizations of women, partisans of peace, defenders of the Constitution and supporters of Japan-China friendship, as well as members of academic, press, cultural and artistic circles, petty bourgeoisie and middle bourgeoisie. Even within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, quite a few members who are more far-sighted are dissatisfied with Kishi.

An acute struggle is now going on between two opposing forces in Japan. One, represented by the Kishi clique, seeks to follow at Washington's heels still more closely, carry on a hostile policy towards China and drag Japan into fascism and war. The other, represented by the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, strives to free Japan from U.S. control, restore normal Japan-China relations and take the road of peace, independence and democracy. Every day the scope of this struggle widens. On October 28, for instance, more than 3.5 million Japanese workers and students in different parts of the country turned out to demonstrate their protest in different forms. Eight days later, 5.5 million Japanese workers made their opposition to the new police law known in various organized ways. These demonstrations have been unprecedented in scale since the end of the war. Bearing in mind that the total Japanese population is around 89 million, these numbers alone give some idea of the sweep of this popular tide. And the struggle is still developing though the Kishi government has audaciously declared its intention of using fascist measures of suppression.

Underlying Factors

Nobusuke Kishi, the militarist, has come out into the open. What has led up to it? And what does it signify?

Taking a broad view of world developments, it is not difficult to see that what Kishi is doing in Japan forms part of the chain of reactionary military coups engineered by the United States in Asia to check the storm signalled by the July 14 Iraqi revolution. Washington's aim is to suppress the Asian peoples' struggle for peace, independence and democracy and bind their countries tightly to its war chariot, keeping them as its tools in its bid for world hegemony. In Washington's war strategy Japan is its largest aggressive base in the Far East. So, of course, it couldn't be left out of these recent U.S. manoeuvres.

Another reason which makes Kishi take the plunge now is the serious domestic difficulties confronting the

Japanese ruling clique. Japanese economy has deteriorated continuously since the spring of last year, it is sinking into the morass of the economic crisis which grips the capitalist world headed by the United States.

In their attempt to relieve the crisis, the Japanese ruling circles have prescribed two antidotes for themselves: increased exports and stimulation of domestic demand. Even the apologists of Japanese monopoly capital, however, are doubtful of the efficacy of such attempts. The prospects for boosting exports are far from promising. The Japanese Government has had to announce a slash in the country's 1958 export plan from the original target of 3,150 million U.S. dollars to 2,887 million U.S. dollars. And economic circles in Japan are saying that it would be gratifying indeed if the reduced target is reached. As for stimulating internal demand, the possibilities are pretty limited in view of the fact that there is a serious surplus of production facilities and factories in general are working to only 70 per cent of capacity. Over-production is particularly acute in the ship-building, textile and machine-building industries.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese ruling circles are indulging in that old dream of an "East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Expansion in Southeast Asia along the path once taken by imperialist Japan appears to them to be a sure cure. Mosaburo Suzuki, President of the Socialist Party, hit the nail on the head when he charged, on October 18, that the Kishi cabinet was a second Tojo cabinet.

But the present situation is vastly different from Tojo's day. Kishi today cannot throw his weight around as Tojo did. A powerful China has appeared in Asia. The Japanese ruling clique itself is lacking in strength. To get back onto the old imperialist road, the Kishi government calculates that it has to start its "career" by first currying favour with U.S. imperialism, serving as its lackey, and then gradually working its way towards the resurgence of a militarist Japan. When Japanese Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama visited the United States last September, his main job was to sell his country for that lackey's role. But even this roundabout way which the Japanese ruling clique thinks will lead it back to its old "glory," will also prove to be a blind alley in the world of today.

Kishi has shed his mask. Now he stands in all his naked ferocity. But this does not show the strength of the Japanese ruling clique he represents, nor of the U.S. imperialists who stand behind him. On the contrary, it is a sign of their weakness and desperation at a time in the international situation when the East wind prevails over the West wind, when U.S. imperialism becomes ever more discredited in Asia and Japan and the Japanese ruling clique runs up against ever graver difficulties and increasing opposition from Japan's democratic forces.

It is these circumstances that compel Kishi to show his hand. But the convulsive kicks of the imperialists and reactionaries, far from warding off their impending doom, only serve to educate the people by negative example and rouse them everywhere to the necessity of intensifying their struggle against reaction. Kishi, for one, is facing ever more determined opposition from more and more people in his own country.

Schools Run Factories

by LING YANG

Visiting a Chinese school these days, you will see students going with books to their classrooms or carrying tools to their factories, workshops or farms. The new way of combining education with productive labour is helping to create a new type of intellectual.

COLLEGES and schools are not what they used to be in this fast changing China of today. It is hard to fit them into any of the old, accepted categories. Students read their textbooks and hear lectures, but many schools are also becoming part factory, part farm, or both and a scientific research centre as well — a productive-educational institution of a new kind.

The educational policy of the Chinese Communist Party has always been to combine education with productive labour. Now circumstances make it possible to move faster in this direction. Early this year, the "work-while-you-study" programme was introduced in the schools in a big way. In term-time students did productive work inside and outside their schools. In some cases schools established co-operative contact with factories and farms. Great success has been achieved in this programme as an important step towards linking theory and practice and as a challenge to the "tradition," handed down from the old style intellectuals, of looking down on labour.

Why Schools Build Factories

In May and June a new stage opened up in this programme. A movement started for colleges and schools to build factories and farms themselves.

On a visit to a Chinese school these days you will see some students going with books to the classrooms and others carrying tools to their factory or workshop. Most school grounds are dotted with iron-smelting and steel-making furnaces. The former silence of a school is broken by the hum of machines. With their own factories and workshops, schools can make long-term arrangements to combine education with productive labour, enabling students and teachers to take part in the latter in conjunction with their special fields of study. They can train students in the required knowledge and abilities needed to handle practical production problems and in general raise the quality of education. Factories with up-to-date equipment, attached to universities and colleges, offer facilities for research in advanced branches of science by both students and teachers.

Most important of all, this helps create a new type of intellectuals — the working-class intellectuals — and

promotes the ideological transformation of the vast numbers of students and teachers.

So far, 21,122 universities, colleges and secondary schools in 20 provinces and cities have built 151,608 factories and workshops (7,240 in universities and colleges; 21,504 in secondary technical schools; 122,864 in middle schools). They have also set up over 10,000 farms embracing 2.5 million *mu* of land. In school factories, 36,600 machines of various types, and 1.93 million tons of chemical fertilizers had been produced up to September 1958.

The factories range from large machine works, which can turn out 2,000 machine-tools a year, to small processing units. Some are extensions of laboratories or existing factories. But most started from scratch — set up with funds earned by students in the "work-while-you-study" programme. Those which serve local industrial needs, however, were also partly financed by the local authorities.

Factory buildings were erected with whatever materials were available. Production was started by using native and modern methods at the same time. Help was sought from experienced workers wherever necessary.

Abundant Fruits

Such efforts, though started only recently, have yielded splendid results.

Here are some of the most notable achievements. An eight-seater passenger aeroplane was made by 1,400 students and teachers of the Peking Institute of Aeronautical Engineering. With a flying distance of 1,072 kilometres, an altitude of 4,800 metres and a cruising speed of 300 kilometres per hour, it is suitable for short-distance and all-weather flying. A small research reactor has been built by Nankai University in Tientsin. Three programme-controlled machine-tools have been produced by Tsinghua University and a super-high strength alloy steel has been turned out by the Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology. A universal digital computer has been made by the Northeast Institute of Engineering and an electronic brain by the Harbin University of Engineering.

Secondary school students have made their contributions too. A passenger plane and a glider were built by the Shenyang Aeronautical Engineering School — a secondary technical school — and a semi-conductor automatic buoy switch was produced by a middle school in Tientsin, etc.

These are all fruits of the Communist Party's policy of combining education with productive labour. They could not even have been dreamed of by the old genera-

tion of students whose education was utterly isolated from practice and production. The young students of China today, their minds emancipated from the trammels of conventions and the "recognized" authorities, are working with courage, perseverance and revolutionary energy. Their achievements are a story of difficulties overcome by reliance on Party leadership and the "mass line."

Invention and Research

In one instance, young teachers and students of the Northeast Institute of Engineering proposed that coal be used instead of coal gas as fuel in open hearth steel-making. They came up against the opposition of bourgeois specialists who argued that this had never been tried and was bound to fail. But the Party organization of the school supported the proposal and organized people to start the experiment and provide facilities in data and equipment. Though the first attempts failed, the Party organization encouraged the students to go ahead and organized special groups to study the problems involved. The result was that good-quality steel was turned out by the new method, which shortens smelting time by half and makes no small contribution to the country's iron and steel industry.

Scientific research in Chinese universities and colleges today demonstrates many examples of the fruitful results of combining education with productive labour. Graduation theses presented by student-designers in 1958 were mostly related to various projects in national economic construction—a radical change from the past practice of selecting and working on hypothetical subjects, and using ready-made specifications from the textbooks. This year's graduates from the Department of Water Conservancy Engineering at Tsinghua University undertook the designing of the Miyun Reservoir and other medium and small reservoirs in the suburbs of Peking. These involve altogether 40 million cubic metres of earthwork, and are capable of irrigating 6 million *mu* of land. The designs, which would normally have taken two or three years to prepare, were done in four months, and the Miyun Reservoir is now under construction.

The students and teachers of Tsinghua University made an important technical innovation in railway-building by initiating the use of nodular cast iron for rails. Such rails, laid in the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Plant, stood heavy wear without damage. The State Technical Commission and the Ministry of Railways, at a recent conference, decided that rails of nodular cast iron should be widely used for light railways and for some heavy-duty ones.

Students and teachers of many universities and colleges are now pooling their efforts to tackle the complicated scientific and technical problems involved in the building of the huge Yangtse River Gorge water conservancy and power generation project. They are responsible for 48 out of the 212 items of scientific research involved, and are co-operating with other departments in 96 others.

151,608

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ARE RUN BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

7,240

are run by **universities and colleges**

21,504

are run by **secondary technical schools**

122,864

are run by **middle schools**

A "scientific battalion" organized by 400 students and teachers of the Department of Water Conservancy Engineering, Tsinghua University, is now throwing all its energies into this project.

Students of schools of various grades throughout the country have plunged into the nationwide battle to produce 10.7 million tons of steel in 1958. They have built 72,000 furnaces to smelt iron and 14,400 to make steel. It is estimated that by the end of the year, these will turn out 1.31 million tons of iron and 275,000 tons of steel.

A middle school in Yangcheng County, Shansi Province, set up a daily record of 115 tons of steel. An integrated iron and steel works with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of steel is being built by the Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology.

By September, 6,000 students and teachers from 13 metallurgical engineering colleges and secondary technical schools had gone to various parts of the country to help build local iron and steel industries.

Teaching — New Style

The policy of combining education with productive labour has pushed forward the reform of teaching—a process in which teaching is combined with production and scientific research work. Students and teachers go together to the industrial and mining areas and the countryside. There they take part in manual work while, at the same time, teaching methods are reformed.

The need for smashing the age-old tradition that shrinks the horizon of education to the four walls of the school, and that regards textbooks and lectures as the only media of imparting knowledge, has been proved by the experience of the Kunming Institute of Engineering. This school sent its third and fourth year students (specializing in mining, ore-dressing and refining) to do actual work in a tin mine. The idea was to merge teaching with production: the students did the jobs of workers, while the teachers were responsible for the technical side of the mine. The result after six months was far better progress than would be the case otherwise; 93 per cent of the students did well in the examination, and there was not a single failure.

The reasons for this success are not far to seek. The mine is an integrated enterprise; its activities include geo-

logical prospecting, mining, ore-dressing and refining, and its technology is modern. Therefore it is a far better place than any classroom for students to obtain the widest of knowledge of the theory, as well as practice, of designing, production and new techniques. The students encounter problems and solve them with the on-the-spot help of their teachers, who also act as engineers. This naturally raises the quality of schooling.

Furthermore, the students work together with the miners and learn from them, which is an effective way of cultivating working-class consciousness.

The experience of the Faculty of Philosophy, Peking University, also illustrates the good results from combining teaching with production, research and ideological remoulding. Three hundred of its students and teachers moved, in August this year, to a people's commune in Peking's suburbs. They worked together with the peasants at deep ploughing and harvest. Mornings were spent in the field; afternoons in study in the form of summing up work, listening to reports, and discussion. Teaching was co-ordinated with the current political campaigns in the rural areas. When, for instance, the commune introduced the supply system and launched mass communist education, the question of the proportions of accumulation and consumption in people's communes and of the organization of rural labour power were taken as study-subjects.

The students have become close friends of the local peasants. By direct participation in rural work and on-the-spot observation, they have acquired a deeper understanding of rural problems than they could ever get in their classes alone.

A third-year student, before he left for the countryside, could think of no way in which going to the countryside would improve his grasp of theory. But once there, he found he had to study deeply before he could answer many of the questions asked by the peasants. This opened his eyes. "Now I can understand the superiority of the people's communes in a more practical way," he said. "If I hadn't come I would have picked up some abstract phrases somewhere and memorized them, then taken it for granted that I understood the whole thing. The present way is the only one of learning genuine, living Marxism. That can never be done in school."

Productive labour now forms an important part of the teaching programmes of most Chinese schools. In some, the part-time-work and part-time-study system has been introduced. Tsinghua University students, for instance, spend one-third of each term in productive labour. The academic year is divided into three terms. Each department divides its time between teaching and work in accordance with its specialization. Students attend classes in workshops and factories. Lecturers, besides the university instructors, include workers and government functionaries at the lower administrative levels. Teachers and students learn from each other.

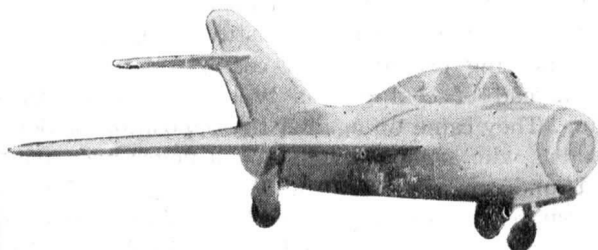
The policy of combining education with productive labour is an effective way of training new, communist people developed in every respect—morally, intellectually and physically. It paves the way towards eliminating the difference between manual and mental labour.

NOW PRODUCED IN CHINA

Aeroplanes

Jet Trainer

China's first jet trainer has passed its test flight successfully. It has a cruising speed of over 1,000 kilometres an hour, excellent manoeuvrability and can climb to a height of more than 14,000 metres.

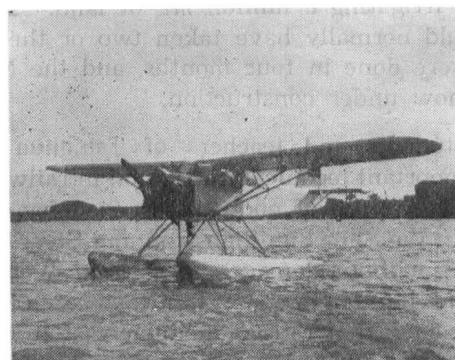


The "Capital 1" Civil Aeroplane

Also produced in Peking, the "Capital 1" is a small twin-engine civil plane with a speed of 150-190 kilometres per hour. It carries 8 passengers and may be used in agriculture for seeding or fighting locusts. It is light, simply constructed and can land on a strip no longer than a soccer field. Because of its versatility, it can be used to good advantage by the people's communes.

"Flying Dragon 1"

The "Flying Dragon 1," a small twin-float monoplane produced by workers of the Flying Dragon Machine Works in Shanghai, is the first seaplane designed and made in this country. It can carry four people including the pilot. It is particularly suitable for south China where rivers and lakes abound. Many orders for this plane have already been placed and it will be produced in quantity next year.



* * *

Two other light civil planes made by teachers and students of the Shenyang Aeronautical Engineering School—a secondary technical school—and workers of the Harbin Machine Works respectively have also made their debut recently.

Everybody Produces Electricity

Plain folk from all walks of life are taking a hand in producing "home-made" power to help the industrial big leap forward. The target is 130,000 kw. by the end of the year.

PEOPLE walking along the streets of the northeastern seaport of Lushun-Talien (Port Arthur-Dairen), may wonder why there are so many windmills atop the buildings. The reason is electric power. The windmills turn small-capacity generators for the use of schools, government offices and stores.

The city's factories too have their ways of producing "home-made" power. Their workers collect and repair old diesel, steam and internal combustion engines, and make generating equipment to supply part, in some cases most, of the electricity they need.

The city waterworks is building small hydro-electric stations. Chemical plants are making use of their waste water to run such stations, too. Even the tides of the sea are used to move turbines.

These varied methods effectively solved, within two months, a problem that had arisen this year. As a result of the big leap in industry and other fields, the demand for power supply in Lushun-Talien area had risen sharply. Besides adopting a series of technical measures, the city called on its entire population to generate power by all available means, irrespective of capacity. The people responded by producing power by both modern and native methods. The native way is characterized by simple techniques, inexpensive equipment, immediate operation and a wide choice of sources of motive power.

Rapid Rise in Capacity

At the beginning of the mass campaign, in early September, the combined capacity of popularly-built generators stood at 4,700 kw. By September 20, the figure was 7,700 kw.; by the end of the month 10,400 kw. The big jump came in October, when the campaign spread far and wide. By the end of that month, capacity reached 34,000 kw. and additional generators, under construction, had a total capacity of over 36,000 kw.

In two months, the Lushun-Talien people found more than 20 ways of getting power. Steams used for heating, gas, methane, and motors taken from old vehicles or boats were all mobilized.

A number of institutions have become self-sufficient in power supply. Many schools, government offices and stores are lit with electricity generated by their own equip-

ment. Some heavy industrial plants such as the Talien No. 1 Engineering Works and the Talien Electric Motor Works are virtually self-sufficient in power. After setting up its own generating equipment, the College of Marine Navigation has found itself with a surplus of power, part of which it transmits to a gunny sack factory. The General Oil and Fats Mill has been giving power to the city network for some time.

"Mystery" Dispelled

Before the campaign, electricity was a "mystery" to many people. This mystery was soon dispelled when plain folk from all walks of life — students, housewives, typists, firemen, retired workers — began to produce it themselves. The publicity given to their deeds encouraged the hesitant. A night fair was held to exchange technical experience in power production. It proved to be very helpful in spreading technical knowledge and promoting the campaign.

The leading personnel of all the enterprises in Lushun-Talien give constant attention and support to the mass drive. At the Talien Textile Mill, a deputy-secretary of the Party committee and a vice-director of the factory led the way in building a hydro-power station using the sea-tides. On the day set for installing the turbines there was a wind storm. But these two leaders were the first to step into the sea water and work there till the job was done.

Of the power-generating methods that have sprung up, three are particularly worthy of development. The adoption of native-type boilers, turbines and generators is recommended because they use less in the way of steel plates and silicon steel sheets. The use of sea water and sea tides to turn generators has a big future in this maritime port. It seems a good device to produce electricity by burning gas. A small furnace handling some 10 tons of coal daily, which can be built in a week, can produce coal tar, coke and enough gas to operate a 150-kw. generator.

Sixty-odd days of efforts by the people in Lushun-Talien have given the city confidence that it can raise power output in a big way. The production of 1,500 kw. generating equipment for local use has been accelerated. The target for "popular generation" of electricity has been raised from 40,000 kw. to 130,000 kw. by the end of this year.

Fulfilment of these goals will not only help the city's industrial expansion in the current year, but will pave the way for a bigger forward leap in its industries in the coming year.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Premier Kim Il Sung in Peking

Peking was in festive mood on November 22 when Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean Government Delegation he leads arrived on a state visit. Three hundred thousand people turned out to give their Korean guests a rousing welcome.

At the flag bedecked railway station were Premier Chou En-lai, leading government officials and representatives of popular organizations. Among them were Kim Il Sung's old comrades of the days when he fought in northeast China in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, ex-Volunteers who had fought in Korea against the U.S. imperialists and workers who had been in Korea to help in post-war reconstruction.

As Premier Kim Il Sung, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, drove at the head of the motorcade from the station to the government guest house, he was greeted and showered with confetti by people who lined both sides of the streets and crowded windows and balconies, cheering and singing.

In his speech of welcome, Premier Chou En-lai declared: "We are not only comrades-in-arms in our struggle against imperialist aggression; we are also brothers in the work of peaceful construction, helping and learning from each other." He expressed the confidence that through the visit of the Korean Government Delegation "friendship and co-operation between our two countries will grow even greater."

In his reply, Premier Kim Il Sung declared that "the friendship and unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples will make an ever greater contribution to the prosperity and progress of both countries and to lasting peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The Korean people will treasure their friendship with the Chinese people and will do their utmost to strengthen and develop that friendship." The Korean Premier thanked the Chinese people for their noble aid to the Korean people in their war of liberation and in post-war reconstruction. He de-

clared that "the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, tested and tempered in the arduous revolutionary struggle against foreign imperialism, has grown still stronger and has entered a new and higher stage."

All leading papers in Peking published editorials of welcome and took the occasion to underline the solidarity of China and Korea in the common struggle against imperialist aggression and for socialist construction.

Members of the Korean Government Delegation are Pak Jung Ai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Nam Il, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Kwang Hyup, Minister of National Defence; Li Il Kiung, Minister of Education and Culture and Li Young Ho, Ambassador to China.

The Korean Military Delegation headed by Minister of National Defence Kim Kwang Hyup arrived on the same day.

China Backs G.D.R. Proposals

The Chinese Government and people give their full backing to the proposals made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic in its efforts to obtain a peaceful settlement of the German question and to ease tension in Europe. This statement was made by Vice-Premier Nih Jung-chen on November 15 to the ADN correspondent in Peking, Erich Henschke.

At the same interview, Vice-Premier Nih also expressed the enthusiastic support of the Chinese Government and people for Chairman N. S. Khrushchov's proposals on the ending of Berlin's occupation status and evacuation of foreign troops from that city.

Gift from Soviet Communist Party

A documentary film on the life of V. I. Lenin was presented to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at a ceremony in Peking on November 14.

Accepting the gift, Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, declared: "The road of the October Revolution, pioneered by the great Lenin, is the road of the Chinese people. Other peoples too throughout the world will advance along that road just as the Chinese people are today." He noted that "the living image of the great Lenin, his revolutionary spirit and

style of work, vividly portrayed in this film, are a profound education and inspiration to us."

Presenting the gift, P. F. Yudin, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet Ambassador to China, said that he was sure that the Chinese workers, peasants, intellectuals, members of the Communist Party, and all the people would have an even deeper love for Lenin after seeing this film. "May this film help further to consolidate the unity between our two Parties and develop the friendship between the peoples of our two countries," he added.

Aid to Mongolia

In Ulan-Bator, four projects—a gymnasium, a stadium, a large vegetable farm and a four-storeyed apartment house—built by China were handed over without compensation to the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic. These are part of the several projects built under the 1956 Sino-Mongolian agreement on Chinese economic and technical aid to help socialist construction in Mongolia.

For their contribution in the construction of these projects, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of Mongolia awarded orders, medals and diplomas to 116 Chinese workers.

* * *

An Ulan-Bator-Peking air service has been inaugurated by the Mongolian Administrative Bureau of Air Communications following the start of the Peking-Ulan-Bator service by the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

Planes will leave Ulan-Bator for Peking on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month and from Peking for Ulan-Bator on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd.

Sino-Bulgarian Protocol

According to a protocol signed in Peking at the third session of the Joint Committee for Sino-Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Co-operation, China will provide Bulgaria in the coming year with technical data on the processing of food-stuffs, public hygiene, medicines, water conservancy and irrigation, metallurgy and coal-mining equipment, and tree seeds. Bulgaria will furnish China with technical data on hydrological and meteorological instruments, and tree seeds. As part of its technical aid, Bulgaria will also send experts in food industry to work in China.

M. Sekou Toure, Prime Minister of the newly-founded Republic of Guinea in West Africa, has sent a message to Chairman Mao Tse-tung expressing the wish to establish diplomatic relations between Guinea and China. He also thanked the Chinese Government for its recognition of the Republic of Guinea.

Algerian Delegation to China

The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic has accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government to send a delegation to visit China. Youssef Ben Khedda, Minister of Social Affairs, Mahmoud Sherif, Minister of Armaments and Supplies, and Information Director Saad Dahlab, who comprise the delegation, will leave Cairo shortly for Peking.

Greetings to Morocco

On November 17, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai sent greetings to His Majesty King Mohammed V and Moroccan Prime Minister Balafrej on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the King's coronation and anniversary of Morocco's national independence. Premier Chou's message to the Moroccan Prime Minister reads in part: "We are confident that the relations of friendly co-operation and the traditional friendship between China and Morocco will see a new development with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. We wish the people of Morocco further success in the cause of defending the sovereignty of their country and in national construction."

On Yemen's National Day

On November 13, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai sent messages of greetings to His Majesty the King of Yemen and His Highness the Crown Prince on the occasion of Yemen's national day.

Two days earlier, the leader and some members of the Chinese Economic Delegation arrived in Tai'zz, capital of Yemen. The 30-member delegation, composed of experts in highway construction, spinning and weaving factory construction, etc. is visiting the Yemen in accordance with the Sino-Yemeni Agreement for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Co-operation signed in January this year.

Visitors

The Erich-Weinert Art Troupe of the National People's Army of the G.D.R.

The Afghan cultural delegation headed by Doctor Ahmed Ali Kohzad.

Mufti Hassan Maamoun of the Egyptian Region of the U.A.R.

The Argentine medical delegation led by Professor Oscar Cames.

• Sino-Korean Trade Protocol

The 1959 trade protocol on exchange of goods between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Peking on November 19.

Under the terms of this protocol, China will supply Korea with coal, rolled steel, manganese iron, cotton, cotton yarn, gypsum, sulphur, tyres, chemical reagents, sugar and various kinds of machinery and machine-tools. Korea will supply China with iron ore, copper, zinc, high-speed and carbon-tool steel, ferro-silicon, fertilizers, rice seed, ginseng, and marine products.

The present protocol follows the conclusion in September this year of the Sino-Korean long-term economic agreement, which marks a new stage in economic co-operation between the two countries by providing for a steady increase in trade and greater co-ordination in the two countries' long-term economic planning during the period 1959-1962.

Trade and economic relations between China and Korea have greatly increased in recent years. The volume of trade between them this year is expected to be 50 per cent larger than that in 1957 and 11 times what it was in 1954. Direct, regional trade between districts on their common border has also grown rapidly, stimulating the growth of local industry.

To meet the growing needs of economic construction, the Chinese and Korean Governments recently decided to build jointly the 600,000-kw. Unbong Hydro-electric Power Station on the Yalu River. Under the terms of an agreement signed in September this year, China extends a long-term loan to Korea to cover the cost of work for this project undertaken by Korea. Another agreement gave Korea a Chinese loan for the purchase of equipment for construction of a textile mill and two cement paper bag plants.

With both countries in the midst of a big advance in economic construction, there have been many other notable examples of mutual assistance in the past year. To help China double her steel production, Korea supplied China this year with 400,000 tons of iron ore, more than double her shipments in 1957. She also increased shipments of explosives needed in China for mining purposes.

The two countries have also developed closer scientific and technical co-operation. Since 1954, Chinese specialists and technicians have worked in the Korean ship-building, cement, enamelware, earthenware and silk industries to pass on their own experiences and learn from their Korean colleagues. At the same

time, large numbers of Korean students have come to China for technical training. Many have already completed their studies and returned to work in Korea.

• New Tussah Silk and Pongees

New methods of processing are expected to make Chinese tussah silk and pongees a still more attractive buy on the international textile market.

Tussah silk, long a noted Chinese export product, has many unique qualities not possessed by other fabrics. It has high tensile strength, absorbs moisture as readily as it permits it to evaporate, stands up well (much better than ordinary silk) to heavy washing, heat, acids and alkalis. It has low conductivity to heat and electricity. These properties contribute to make it good not only for weaving dress-making fabrics, but also for industrial uses—insulating material, cable silk, tyre cords, fishing nets, etc.

Tussah silk and pongees formerly had some defects as dress fabrics. They developed water stain, turned yellowish and felty and easily creased. New methods of processing developed by Chinese specialists have overcome these defects. These improvements should make them even more popular especially where good-looking, light, lasting and economic fabrics are needed.

Chinese tussah silk makes up four-fifths of the world's total output. It is reeled from cocoons of wild silkworms reared in the open and fed on the leaves of the oak trees found in large numbers along the hill slopes of Honan, Shantung, Liaoning and other provinces. After liberation the People's Government gave special assistance to the industry for expansion, research and development—and the result is the better product of today.

Honan tussah, hand-loom or hand woven, has that characteristic "rough" look that distinguishes it from machine-made, calendered silks. Modern processing preserves all its best qualities and enhances its natural lustre. With better, faster dyes being used and better designs in white and 40 other colours, it is altogether a distinguished looking product. Antung pongee has a fine, tight weave with a non-shine surface.

Chinese tussah silk and pongees are being exported to scores of countries in Europe, Southeast Asia and Africa, including Switzerland, West Germany, France, Sweden, and Norway. Exports are handled by the China National Silk Corporation, Tientsin Branch, 38 Yen Tai Road, Tientsin.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

The Soviet Seven-Year Plan

Renmin Ribao (Nov. 16) greets the publication of the outline of the new Soviet Seven-Year Plan as a plan for a big stride forward by the Soviet people towards communism, and a joy and inspiration to the Chinese people. Its editorial notes that the plan is an integral part of the Soviet fifteen-year economic programme for the building of communism. It recalls Comrade N. S. Khrushchov's statement on the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution that annual Soviet industrial output would reach a level in 15 years equal to or even ahead of the present U.S. level. "Judging by the figures of the Seven-Year Plan," it adds, "this period will be shortened considerably both for absolute output and per capita output."

"History has demonstrated that as a result of the unchallenged supremacy which they enjoy in the rate of development of production, the socialist countries will inevitably catch up with and then surpass the capitalist countries in both absolute and per capita output. This is a law of objective development which does not depend on the will of the capitalist countries.

"In the past 41 years, the Soviet Union has suffered from wars and destruction; it could devote only half of this time or a little more to the peaceful work of production. Nevertheless, it has overtaken all the major capitalist countries other than the United States in absolute industrial output. Fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will leave all of them, Britain and West Germany included, behind the Soviet Union in per capita output."

The Soviet Seven-Year Plan shows, says the editorial, that the time is now approaching when in peaceful competition the camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union will beat the camp of capitalism headed by the United States.

"The great Soviet people," it concludes, "under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will carry their discussion of the Seven-Year Plan to success and triumphantly put the plan into operation, thereby preparing an even more solid material foundation for communist society in their country and contributing tremendously to the growth of the world socialist system."

The new Soviet plan strengthens the confidence of the people throughout the world in the victory of world peace and the progressive cause of mankind, writes *Guangming Ribao* editorially on the same

day. "It is a further confirmation of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's words that communism 'is sweeping the world with the momentum of a land-slide and the power of a thunderbolt.'"

Da Gong Bao writes that the Chinese people are confident that the Soviet people will successfully fulfil this great task for which the superiority of the socialist system provides the strongest guarantee. People throughout the world struggling for peace, democracy and progress rejoice over the Seven-Year Plan of the Soviet Union, while the imperialists tremble before the advance and growth of the socialist camp.

Solving [the German Question

The proposal made on November 10 by N. S. Khrushchov on ending the occupation of Berlin and withdrawing foreign troops from that city "has given a great impetus to the struggle for a peaceful solution of the German question and the relaxation of European tension," writes *Renmin Ribao* editorially on November 15.

For more than ten years, West Berlin, under U.S., British and French imperialist occupation, has been used as a sabotage centre against economic activities in the German Democratic Republic, and to carry out political provocations against the G.D.R. "Ending the occupation of

Berlin and withdrawing foreign troops from that city," *Renmin Ribao* says, "would mean the end of West Berlin as a centre of the cold war and espionage and a source of tension. Moreover, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Berlin would be a good start for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Germany as a whole. The unification of Berlin would enhance peaceful mutual understanding between the people in both parts of Germany and increase the possibility of the German people themselves solving the problem of unifying their country."

Discussing the wider aspects of the solution of the German question, the editorial notes the particular significance of the September 5, 1958 proposal of the G.D.R. on preparations for conclusion of a German peace treaty. "The conclusion of a peace treaty would completely restore the sovereignty of the German nation, lead to the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and guarantee the speeding up of the unification of Germany by the German people without outside interference." The attempts of the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany to enable the West German regime to annex the G.D.R. under the guise of "free elections" of course cannot solve the German question, the editorial remarks.

"The Chinese people," *Renmin Ribao* concludes, "warmly support the G.D.R. proposal for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and the Soviet Government's proposal to end the occupation of Berlin and withdraw foreign troops from that city."

THE PASSING SHOW

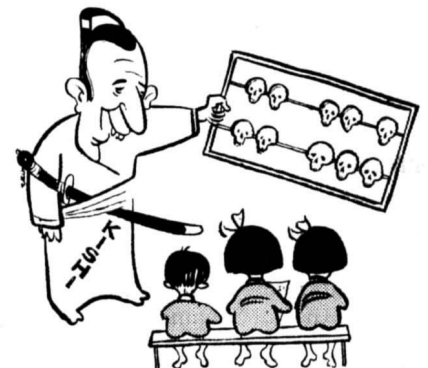
Kishi Goes Nautical

Yomiuri Shimbun reports that an association for the preservation of the warship *Mikasa* has been formed in Japan. Half of its 200-million-yen budget for work and maintenance will be provided by the Kishi government.

The *Mikasa* was flagship of the Japanese navy which defeated the tsarist Russian fleet during the Russo-Japanese War. Later it was preserved at Yokosuka as a relic of imperialist Japanese naval might. After World War II, it was turned into a floating dance hall and aquarium. Most Japanese had forgotten the very existence of this ship until the Kishi government put up public money for this new jingo organization dedicated to the dubious proposition of rousing the martial spirit of its navy by resuscitating an old hulk.

Toughening the Tender Mind

The post-war guidance programme for Japanese teachers advised them to "guide students to consider the causes of the war and teach them about the miseries caused by war." The Kishi government's new guidance programme studiously deletes such sound advice. On the contrary, it is recommended that Japan's invasion of China be referred to euphemistically as "Japan's advance on the continent." Martial songs are recommended for first to third graders. Eight-year-olds can sing *The March of the Lead Soldiers*.



"Now we'll have a Kishi arithmetic lesson."

ART EDUCATION

Peasant Art Academies

Hoary and seemingly hallowed concepts of academic training in the arts are coming up for a thorough review these days. Revolutionary new methods of art education are being tried out. There is an imaginative search going on for new types of art organization better adapted to the new society that is growing up.

Liberation threw open the doors of the art academies to the working people. More and more sons and daughters of the workers and peasants have been entering the art schools. But the influence of capitalist ideas of education remained quite strong, especially in the arts. It was a problem of no small difficulty to apply in this field the principles of the socialist educational policy of the Chinese Communist Party so that our artists, like other intellectuals, could be people with an all-round education and development, linked closely with the working people and ideologically identified with them.

The rectification campaign and the defeat of the rightists who were trying to hold back the advance of socialism opened the way for radical reforms to bring the art schools into closer touch with the advance of the new society. These reforms in the first place also seek to apply the general principle of linking study with productive work. It is nothing strange today to see budding composers making steel in a conservatory's workshop. The Shanghai Drama Institute has moved out bodily to the countryside and settled down in a people's commune; teachers and students work and live together with the peasants. The Shanghai Conservatory of Music has made it a rule to send its students to engage in various forms of productive labour for four months in a year. Art schools have extended the regular practice of sending student painters and graphic artists out for practical work in farms and factories.

This forging of closer links with the people's life and work from the side of the regular art schools and academies has already had important results in bringing a communist outlook to the schools. But a striking phenomenon in art education today in China is the way the peasants and workers are training themselves in the arts. People's communes in the villages are setting up their own art academies.

China's peasants have preserved a splendid tradition of popular art throughout the terrible years of imperialist and Kuomintang oppression. New China has

provided the conditions for the unprecedented flourishing of that tradition on a socialist basis. The great leap forward with its record yields has put the peasants firmly on the road to prosperity. The people's communes have provided the social organization that can serve as the basis of the new people's culture. The past year has seen an unexampled upsurge of creative activity among the peasants in every field of endeavour—production, science, technology, art. New poems and songs have written a new and brilliant page in the tradition of peasant art, and their music and dances are among the finest recently produced. This is the fruit of the great campaign for the popularization of culture that is now going on. To consolidate these achievements and to raise the general standard already attained on the basis of still wider popularization, more and more people's communes are setting up amateur art academies run by the peasants themselves. These differ from the peasant art groups and circles of the past in that they can undertake long-term, systematic plans to give the peasants special training in the various arts.

Shangchiu County, Honan Province, gives a good idea of this new development. All the twenty-two people's communes there have set up such art academies. Like other schools these days, they are based on an integration of manual labour and brain work and the combination of education with productive labour.

The Qingnian Hongzhuan (Red and Specialist Youth) Art Academy set up by the people's commune of Kuotsun Township in Shangchiu is typical of the origins and methods of these schools. Last August, when the twelve collective farms in the township amalgamated into a single people's commune, the peasants were working with unprecedented enthusiasm and living a richer community life. They voiced a demand for more and better cultural activities. Out of this came the art academy to train various kinds of artists who in turn will take charge of further popularization of the arts among the rest of the commune members.

The academy is a school, a cultural troupe and a production unit all rolled into one. It has ninety-one students, all prominent in cultural activities and selected from the various production units in the commune. It has been given 150 *mu* of land, 31 rooms, 7 draught animals and some farming implements by the commune. During the three years they attend the school, students will live, work and study together. The academy is, in effect, one of the production teams in the commune, with the difference that its

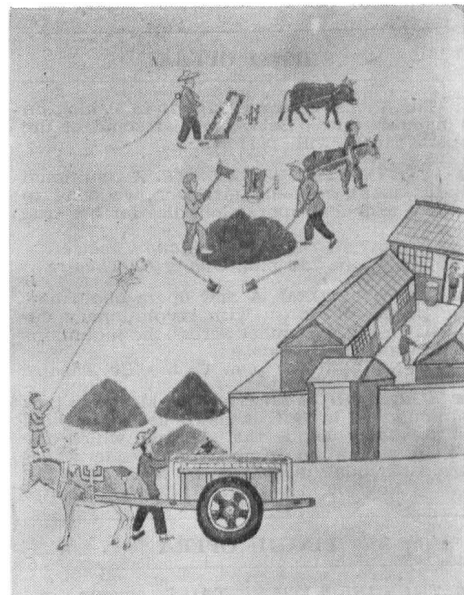
peasant students specialize in their arts, and paint pictures, posters, write songs, poems, ballads or give performances, besides doing a share of productive work like the members of other teams.

The academy has five departments: drama, *quyi* (balladry), music, dancing and the fine arts. While specializing in one course, each student will devote a certain amount of time to other courses. One of their slogans is: "Master all the techniques in production; scale the heights of art!"

The teachers are all local peasants, working on the principle that whoever knows something teaches those who don't. The students study politics, attend literacy classes and take lessons in farming, besides their regular courses in the arts. Some of the teachers in the academy are veterans in Honan opera and in *quyi* (balladry). Some of these old folk artists were cruelly neglected by the old society. Many were hardly able to make a living. Now they are in their element, doing their best to revive and popularize these arts of the people.

In the past, far too many graduates of the orthodox art academies fought shy of working and popularizing the arts among the people. They paid far too little attention to the arts of China which are close to, and deeply loved by, the people; they were taken up too exclusively with the "big" art forms—symphonies, concertos, full-length classical operas or vast canvases—while slighting the forms of more immediate concern to the people. Now, with the school implanted among the people and with teachers who have grown up among the people, training can be better adjusted to popular needs.

The commune art students devote half of their working day to study and half



A scene in my village

Drawing by Chang Yun, a member of the East Wind People's Commune, Hopei

to farm work. Rehearsals and performances take up some of their evenings. By graduation time those specializing in drama will be expected to be able to act well on the stage themselves and also to direct a production. Those specializing in music will be able to play at least two kinds of musical instruments. Similar standards have been set for the other courses.

Art academies like those in Shangchiu County are growing rapidly all over the country. They will enable millions of peasants to develop their artistic talents and help train a new type of man who is a worker with hand and brain—a really

cultured citizen of China advancing to communism.

—CHEN MO

SPORTS

Marathon

Four Chinese long-distance runners have broken the best Olympic record for the Marathon. On November 3, Cheng Chao-hsin, a 22-year-old school teacher from Inner Mongolia, won China's Na-

tional Marathon Championship, doing the 42 km. 195 m. in the record time of 2 hrs. 21 mins. 29 secs. This betters by 1 min. 34.2 secs. the best Olympic time set by the redoubtable Zatopek in 1952. Chang Yun-cheng of Inner Mongolia, Li Tsun-yeh of Yunnan and Yu Yun-ting of Shantung followed Cheng closely in that order with the fourth man in clipping 15 secs. off Zatopek's time.

Emil Zatopek, on a visit to China, was on the spot himself, trailing the Chinese runners along the course in a car. As Cheng Chao-hsin breasted the tape, Zatopek rushed up and gave him a bear-hug of congratulations.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **IMPERIAL CONCUBINE** The story of the Ching Emperor Kuang Hsu's favourite concubine Chen Fei, assassinated at the instigation of the Empress Dowager Tse Hsi. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Nov. 25, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** A new historical opera about the patriotic Viceroy Lin of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces in the late Ching dynasty, who destroyed the opium shipped to China by British merchants. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Nov. 27, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **WILD HORSE WITH A RED MANE** This traditional opera under the name of *Lady Precious Stream* once caught the fancy of London theatre-goers. Defying her father, prime minister of the Tang Court, Wang Pao-chuan gives her heart and hand to a poor man. For seventeen years she lives in poverty while he seeks his fortune. They are happily reunited when he returns as a high court official. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Nov. 28, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

SHENSI OPERA

The Shensi Opera Troupe is in Peking on a month's tour. Below we list some of the operas they will perform.

▲ **VISITING THE WEST LAKE** A traditional opera about a young girl who, refusing to submit to feudal oppression, dies for her true love.

Nov. 26, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

Nov. 28, 7:00 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **SPRING STORM** A new opera about how the people of Kansu with revolutionary enthusiasm dig a channel across the mountains to irrigate their fields.

Nov. 27, 7:00 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **LIANG CHIU YEN** The new Marriage Law promulgated in 1951, is the *deus ex machina* in this play about the struggle which the young generation in the countryside wages against feudal ideas.

Nov. 28, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE GIRL WITH PIGTAILS** A young girl helps uncover a counter-revolutionary gang in Peking. Produced by the Pingju Opera Company of Peking.

Nov. 29 & 30, 7:00 p.m. *Yuan En Si Theatre*

SONG AND DANCE

The Erich-Weinert Art Troupe of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic is now visiting Peking and will perform at the Tianqiao Theatre, Nov. 25-27, Nov. 29-Dec. 1, 7:15 p.m.

THEATRE

▲ **PAPER TIGER** A satire on the men in Washington who dream of annexing China's Taiwan. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 7:00 p.m.

China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** A group of Volunteers back from Korea set up a factory in a disused building. Battling difficulties they make it a success. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Nov. 25-Nov. 28, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THE SNOW QUEEN**—adapted from the Hans Andersen fairy tale. A courageous boy overcomes many difficulties in rescuing his little girl friend. Produced by the China children's Theatre.

Nov. 25-30, *Peking Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **OUR LAND SO DEAR** After a few years' schooling in the city a young girl has to return to her village. This is a big disappointment to her at first but she soon learns to love her new work on the farm and her native village. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Nov. 26-28, *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*.

Xin Jie Kou, Jiao Dao Kou

Nov. 29-Dec. 1, *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **THE COMMUNIST** A young Bolshevik, after being wounded at the front in 1918, helps to build the Soviet Union's first electric power station and gives his life in its defence. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 26-28, *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **A WOMAN'S LIFE** A Japanese film dubbed in Chinese. A student is forced to leave school and earn a living to bring up her illegitimate child. Life proves to be hard and bitter but she pulls through with magnificent spirit. When her son grows up she goes out to serve the working people with the precious knowledge she has hoarded since her student days.

Nov. 26-28, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou*

Nov. 29-Dec. 1, *Xin Zhong Gou, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **A DANGEROUS LIFE** A Czech film about the heroic struggle of the Czech people during the Nazi occupation.

Nov. 26-28, *Guang An Men,*

Peking Workers' Club

Nov. 29-Dec. 1, *Ertong,*

Dong Dan Workers' Club

▲ **AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON** Adapted from Sholokhov's famous novel of the same title. The life and struggles of the Don Cossacks during World War I; the love story of a Cossack youth. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 29-Dec. 1, *Shoudu Cinema*

▲ **NO ORDINARY SUMMER** Adapted from K. Fedin's novel of the same title, shows the different paths men took during the young Soviet Republics' battles against Denikin and the White Guards. Those who learnt the truth went to the side of the people. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 29-Dec. 1, *Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang,*

Guang An Men, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Peking Workers' Club

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **ART EXHIBITION** Over eight hundred paintings by Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers will be displayed at the Gallery of the Artists' Union (on Shuai Fu Yuan, off Wangfuching St.) and Beihai Park from Nov. 27. Most of them reflect the "big leap forward" in industry and agriculture. Open daily 9:00 a.m.—5:30 p.m.

▲ **EXHIBITION ON THE INTEGRATION OF EDUCATION WITH PRODUCTIVE LABOUR** Guided by the educational policy of the Chinese Communist Party, "Education Must Be Combined with Productive Labour," students show what they can do under the work-while-you-study programme. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m. at the College of Agricultural Mechanization, outside Teh Sheng Men Gate, and the College of Educational Administration, outside He Ping Men Gate.

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

At *Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre*

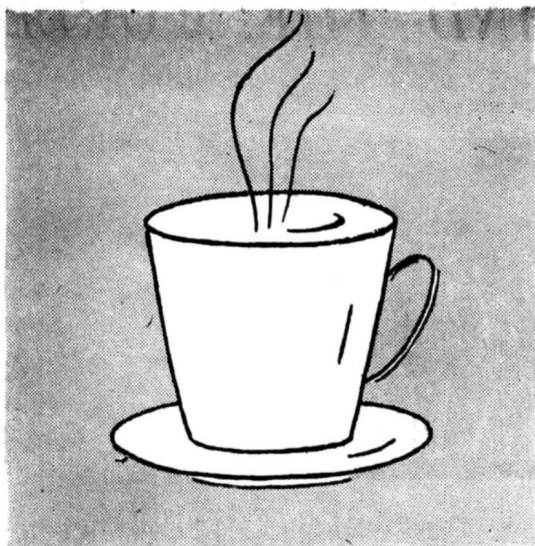
FLOWER SHOW

The grand chrysanthemum show is now open at Beihai Park. Over eight hundred varieties are on display.

SPORTS

▲ **WEIGHT-LIFTING** Match between Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Polish and Chinese teams at the Peking Gymnasium on Nov. 27 and Nov. 28.

▲ **FOOTBALL** The Soviet Uzbek Cotton Growers' Football Team will shortly visit Peking and play several matches against Chinese teams. Watch for dates!



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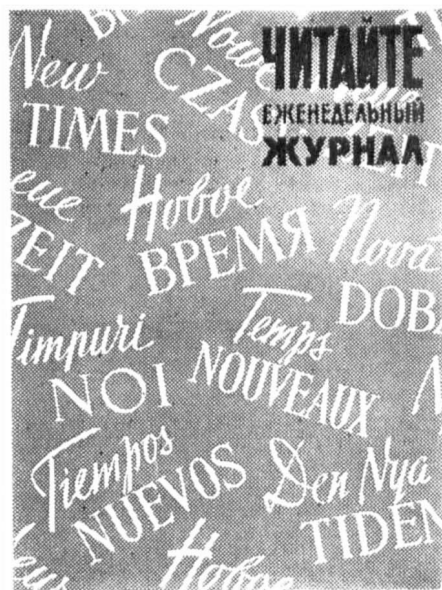
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