

PEKING

May 20, 1958

12

REVIEW

U.S. Intervention in Indonesia

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“Let’s All Learn a Little Philosophy”

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NEWS AND VIEWS

May 20, 1958

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Latin America Nixes Nixon

U.S. Vice-President Nixon's "good will" mission to Latin America spotlighted the fact that things are getting pretty hot for the United States in her "backyard." Nixon was jeered and booed wherever he went. At Montevideo, the first stop of his trip, he was greeted with catcalls. In Peru and Bolivia, angry citizens hurled stones at him. In Colombia, he was received with shouts of "Down with Nixon!" and "Death to Nixon." The further he travelled, the angrier and more violent became the mass protests. His reception in Venezuela, the last leg of his tour, was the most hostile of all.

AP reported from Caracas that Nixon's car was virtually coated with saliva. Spattered eggs and avocados clung to the roof and sides. Student demonstrators carried signs reading "Go home, Nixon! We don't forget Guatemala. No, Nixon, we don't want you. Latin America doesn't want U.S. intervention."

This flare-up of violent popular demonstrations in Latin America expressed the deep-seated resentment against the imperialist "colossus of the north."

When Nixon set out on his journey, the London *Economist* underlined Latin America's "genuine tales of economic woe" and "complaints of political interference by the American investor" and quoted the Assistant Secretary-General of the OAS to the effect that relations between the United States and the other American republics are in "a period of decline and deterioration."

President Eisenhower admitted that "economic troubles" played an important part in the anti-U.S. demonstrations in Latin America. *Time* magazine further reported that Latin America is "light-pinched" by "U.S. trade policies."

What are these trade policies?

In the throes of economic recession, the U.S. has drastically cut prices for imported raw materials, clamped down import quotas, raised tariff duties and dumped surplus U.S. farm products. According to *Time*, Uruguay's exports of wool tops to the United States have been virtually wiped out by a heavy U.S. duty. Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru are sizzling over a punishing U.S. protective tariff on lead and zinc. Colombia is squeezed between surpluses and sagging U.S. prices. The imposition of a U.S. quota on oil imports dealt a telling economic blow to oil-rich Venezuela.

In addition, U.S. political and military intervention has always operated in favour of the pro-U.S. reactionaries and to the disadvantage of the Latin American peoples' struggles for political and economic independence from "Yankee imperialism."

All this has aggravated the mounting popular bitterness and resentment in Latin America against U.S. policy. Nixon had the bad fortune of "offering himself as the first top-level live target in five years," as *Time* magazine put it, and had to face the music.

After the fiasco of Nixon's "good will" gesture, Washington dropped the carrot in a hurry and brandished the big stick once again. The U.S. Defense Department rushed 21 air force planes carrying troops to Caribbean bases "to respond if Venezuela asks help in protecting Vice-President Nixon." Such brazen armed intervention only shows up the crude imperialism of the United States to the entire world.

The peoples of Latin America have voiced their protests. They haven't said their last word yet.

ROUND THE WEEK

Industrial Upswing Continues

The April returns confirm the continued upward trend of China's industrial growth. While the production figures for the first quarter of 1958 beat all previous records, the April figures set a new high. The month's total industrial output value is up 4 per cent as compared with March, or 42 per cent greater than the figure for April of last year. Investments in capital construction were 21.2 per cent higher than in March this year and 68.8 per cent higher than April last year.

In the first four months of this year total industrial output value rose by 26 per cent compared with the same period in 1957. Major industrial products have all shown big increases in output—nitrogenous fertilizer, machine-tools and timber are up by more than 40 per cent and steel by 24 per cent.

Conspicuous is the rapid development of industries in the provinces, popularly known as the "local industries" because they are operated by the local—as distinct from the central—authorities. In four months Honan Province, in north China, for example, put 6,000 industrial projects into operation, mostly medium and small size, of which 4,000 were iron smelting plants, wood-working and machine repair shops. In addition, the farming co-ops in the province set up 60,000 granulated fertilizer workshops plus 10,000 other industrial projects.

With the national economy expanding at such a tempo, with factories and workshops going up not only in the urban areas but in the counties and townships of rural China as well, and with the development schemes of the farming co-ops requiring more and more manpower, the question indeed is to find enough hands to fill the jobs. Not only have the four million unemployed inherited from old China all found work, but 419,000 more people are expected to join the ranks of industrial workers in the course of this year.

"Night Pearls" in the Villages

"Pearls that shine in the night" are dotting the Chinese countryside. The image comes from the fairy tales of days of old, which generations of Chinese peasants have dreamed about. New China has wrested the image from mythology and is turning it into reality in the form of electricity.

The hydro-electric power stations under local construction in various parts of the

country will this year exceed 900,000 kilowatts, a far cry from the 20,000 kilowatts of 1957.

Szechuan Province, in southwest China, is building more than 600 such power stations. Anhwei, in central China, is putting up 347 and Fukien, an east coast province, 260.

Most of these hydro-electric power stations are small, from a few scores of kilowatts upwards. Bamboo and timber have been used successfully as substitutes for other materials in the construction.

This is in addition to the Central Government programme of major and medium hydro-electric power stations, of which 36 are being constructed this year each with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of kilowatts.

The first supply of electricity is an event of historic importance to the village peasants and co-op members. It means power and fuel to replace manual labour; it means a steady process of mechanization of farming and the prospects of greater production. It means the boosting of the factories and workshops mushrooming in the rural areas. It means accelerating the technical revolution that is taking place in the countryside. It spells farewell to the dimly lit vegetable-oil lamp.

Biggest Harvest on the Way

This year China expects to gather the biggest wheat harvest in her history. The latest statistics indicate that one-fourth of the provinces anticipate 80 to 100 per cent more wheat than last year. Another third of the provinces expect an increased yield of 30 to 50 per cent, while the rest of the country estimates an increase of 15 to 30 per cent.

China has 500 million *mou* of land under wheat, 100 million *mou* of which have proved to be especially high-yielding. This year not only wheat but barley, rape-seed and beans all promise especially big crops.

While the peasants are busy preparing for the harvest, to make sure that even in the case of bad weather before harvest time the rich crop will be brought to the granaries without hitch, they are also mapping out work for the rest of this year and next year. One of the things uppermost in their minds is more mechanized irrigation equipment.

At a conference held last December to discuss the problem of providing more

irrigation equipment, it was decided to produce 500,000 horsepower of pumping and draining equipment for the farming co-ops this year, a colossal figure considering other pressing claims for machinery in China's heavy industrial programme. A big leap in the output of the machine-building industry during the first quarter of the year created especially favourable conditions. The figure was pushed up to 2 million horsepower. But the continuous expansion of water conservancy projects has compelled an upward revision of this figure once again. The latest figure for mechanized irrigation equipment to be produced this year is now 4 million horsepower. This is six times the mechanized irrigation equipment in use in the rural areas in 1957, or 41 times more than at the time of liberation.

Away from the Desks

Should you call a leading government department in Peking and ask for the Minister these days, quite likely you will receive the following answer: "Sorry, but the Minister is out of town. We don't expect him back till next month."

Government ministers today no longer consider it adequate to carry on their work within the four walls of their office in Peking. They consider this too remote from the hub of things and liable to breed and perpetuate bureaucracy. They go on trips to the provinces often, to see how things are out in the field and to give a hand, on the spot, to the solution of problems and the summing up of experience.

One hundred and seventy leading cadres from the capital have travelled out of Peking since January. They have come closer to the grass roots, to a real grasp of things, to improved efficiency all around. The subordinate officials in the provinces hail this as a great change. They can now take things up with the ministers face to face in these localities and journeys and reports to Peking are less of a necessity. This is one of the obvious changes brought about by the rectification campaign launched a year ago to improve ways of thinking and styles of work.

Not so long ago practically all conferences of a national character were held in the capital. Now counties that have done excellent work in a particular field are often chosen as the sites for nation-wide gatherings—e.g. Hsinghua in Kiangsu Province for the national conference on expanding rape-seed cultivation, Santai in Szechuan Province for the national conference to utilize fibrous wild plants, Tsunyi in Kweichow Province for the national conference to

exchange experience in processing fibrous wild plants, or Huangyen in Chekiang Province where the national conference to popularize the double-bladed, wheeled ploughs was held.

It is not only in the closer ties with the localities that the ministries have improved their work. The rectification campaign has also done much to better relations at the ministries where greater airing of views and criticism is encouraged and practised. The result is closer co-operation between the leaders and the rank and file.

Peking's Winged Horse

Peking's Local Industries Exhibition, housed in an old-styled, typically Peking multiple-courtyard mansion in the eastern part of the city, is drawing large crowds.

At the entrance to one of the inner courtyards, there is a striking illustration of a winged horse, in bold red and gold, leaping over a chart of mounting production figures. The winged horse is the fitting symbol for the expansion of the local industries in Peking, and the country as a whole for that matter.

Pride of place at the textile display must go to rayon Groserain—the last word in silk mixtures, now popular the world over—which China is making for the very first time. When the first bolts of this fabric were displayed at the Trade Fair in Canton last month, it created something like a sensation. Foreign buyers at the fair regarded this Chinese rayon Groserain as superior to British and Japanese makes in quality, particularly in its exquisite patterns and shades. On the first day alone orders for 360,000 metres were placed. At the Peking exhibition of this rayon you will find an unusual notice put up by the manufacturer: "Owing to our limited resources we are able to cope with only half the 1 million metres ordered. Can fraternal mills help?"

Of the thousands of items exhibited, 796 are new products, made for the first time in 1958. Quite a few are being exported, like the products of the Peking Electrical Equipment Company which sell in more than 30 countries, including Britain, and go to market as far as the Cape of Good Hope. Many of the items on display, ranging from film projectors and saxophones to woollens and fur coats, compare favourably with the world's best. As you walk through the exhibition halls well-informed guides, familiar with the products, explain the various exhibits. Where different makes are on view, the guides tell you frankly in what way this Chinese article excels and in what way another Chinese article

is still inferior, to the best foreign brands. From the strict attention that is being paid to quality you leave the exhibition with the feeling that it won't be long before every line of manufacture in China conforms to the highest international standards.

In a section all by itself, known as "the section of industrial products made by students as part of the 'work while you study' programme" (see *Peking Review*, April 8, 1958), the visitor enters a world of enthusiastic, self-confident youth with modern industrial know-how. Not only are the products on display the work of young students, but the guides are students too, mostly boys and girls in their late teens who take turns, after class, in explaining their work. Here you see precision tools, lathes, turbines, watches and even complicated automatic recording machines made by university students and students of the vocational schools under the guidance of their teachers.

The products made by these youngsters have been snapped up eagerly by factories and farms. Many of the articles on display are new products substituting for imports, produced since February when the Communist Party and the government called on the students to "work while they study." They have saved foreign exchange for the country and imbued the students with a greater sense of assurance. As you come away from the exhibition you feel that with such eagerness to learn and capacity to work, the achievements, remarkable enough in themselves, are just the beginning, heralding the shape of things to come.

"East Wind"—China's First Sedan

A big crowd gathered at Peking's railway station last Wednesday, to get a glimpse of the first sedan car made in China when it arrived from the factory in Changchun for presentation to the Chinese Communist Party Congress which is now in session in the capital.

The car is named *Dong Feng*, meaning East Wind, from the popular current saying "The East Wind Prevails over the West Wind." As the first sedan ever made by China's motor-car industry, which is only a few years old, it aroused

wide interest, and collected gratified crowds wherever it went.

East Wind is a fully streamlined six-seater limousine, with a beautiful finish. It has a silver grey top and a maroon body. A miniature dragon in silver adorns its hood and serves as its trade mark. The head and tail lights, designed in the shape of Chinese lanterns, add a distinctive Chinese flavour.

The car has a 70 h.p. engine, does 128 kilometres per hour at top speed and consumes 9-10 litres of petrol per 100 kilometres. Weighing only 1.23 tons and highly manoeuvrable, it has shock and sound insulation equipment, is air-conditioned and its spacious interior is equipped with radio, heater, and other gadgets.

Upon completion of rigorous road tests and final approval from the ministry, it will go into mass production.

Never Too Late to Learn

Hsiaomiao is an up-and-coming township in Hupeh Province which has shown how to turn scientific knowledge and techniques to full account. The night technical school organized for peasants here has become so popular that all of Hupeh is now following suit. In one county alone, 6,800 such schools were set up and 150,000 people enrolled. The chief characteristic of these schools is that what the peasants learn at night can be applied the next morning when they go out to the fields.

When it was time to cultivate cotton, for example, all the basic information about cotton-growing—techniques, precautions, tips, everything that is necessary—was taught the peasants. This knowledge was in turn applied immediately in the fields. In 1953, Hsiaomiao harvested only 20 catties of cotton from each *mou* of land. After advanced methods of cotton-growing were studied by the peasants, output shot up. In 1956, 100 catties per *mou* were harvested. Last year, in spite of serious natural calamities, each *mou* of land yielded 110 catties.

Hsiaomiao's first night school was intended at first for the younger people only. Its success, however, led to the opening of more schools. Not only the young, but granddads and gran-nies decided to go to school. So classes for grandparents were set up. The signboard outside the school was taken down and the word "youth" was deleted, since there are now many cases of three generations studying at the same school.



U.S. Intervention in Indonesia

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON would like the world to believe that it has nothing at all to do with the Indonesian rebels. President Eisenhower has repeatedly pleaded U.S. "neutrality." When State Department spokesman Lincoln White was queried about American supplies of arms to the Indonesian rebels at a press conference on April 25, he retorted angrily: "I have stated—I don't know how many times—that these allegations are entirely without foundation."

But the cat is out of the bag and the facts are now out in the open.

Reckless Intervention

With the collapse of the rebels in Central Sumatra, Washington, in desperation, has shown its hand more recklessly. In an attempt to intimidate the Indonesian people, and help the rebels make a last-ditch stand in North Sulawesi, U.S.-made warplanes, piloted by Americans and Chiang Kai-shek personnel, have raided Indonesian towns. On May 8, an unidentified American-made Mitchell bomber attacked and forced down an Indonesian airforce flying boat.

U.S. aircraft have bombed foreign merchant vessels in Indonesian ports. The freighter *Flying Lark*, owned by a Hongkong shipping company, was attacked and sunk. Nine members of her Chinese crew of twenty-six were killed and six more were reported missing. Underlying these American atrocities is a conspiracy to complicate the Indonesian situation in an endeavour to create excuses for open U.S. intervention. A United Press report from Singapore (May 7) revealed that the rebels hoped the bombing would bring about intervention in their favour under the cloak of the United Nations.

These rash efforts to save the disintegrating "rebel cause" have exposed Washington's true imperialist colours to the world.

Premier Djuanda of Indonesia declared on April 30 that his government had incontrovertible evidence that the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique had helped the rebels in their bombing raids. President Sukarno disclosed on May 1 that there were tens of thousands of U.S.-made weapons, including hundreds of heavy weapons, in the hands of the rebels in West Sumatra which they could not afford to purchase. Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio, as reported by the United Press, declared that continued foreign military assistance to the rebels would constitute aggression. He made this statement in the course of a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Howard Jones and stressed that Indonesia would have no alternative but to present its case to the United Nations if the issue is not settled.

The real enemy confronting the Indonesian people at present, Indonesian newspaper *Suluh Indonesia* declared recently, is the string-puller behind the rebel clique. The activities of the rebels are only part of a monstrous international force which wants to make a satellite out of Indonesia, the paper added. These are the conclusions the Indonesian people have drawn from the harsh realities of American diplomacy over the past months.

Asia and Africa Indignant

Washington's wire-pulling in Indonesia has aroused concern and indignation in the Asian and African countries. Prime Minister Nehru stated on May 6 that "outsiders are coming in" and there was no doubt that they were interfering in the internal affairs of Indonesia. He declared that "foreign adventurers" must stop meddling. The *Times of India* has said that "the United States must reassure Djakarta that it will do nothing to strengthen the hands of the rebels."

In Cairo, an official spokesman declared that the Government of the United Arab Republic strongly condemned foreign interference in Indonesia and appealed to the governments involved to consider the gravity of the consequences of such interference. The Burmese Government in a press communique on May 13 said that it was deeply concerned over the mounting evidence of participation by foreign adventurers in the Indonesian situation.

Even the Western press has admitted some of the facts. The *Manchester Guardian*, for instance, reported on May 1, in a dispatch from Singapore, that nobody doubted that help for the rebels came from the United States through Taiwan and the Philippines. United Press correspondent Arnold Dibble also reported from Singapore, on May 8, that the Indonesian rebels had received "a surprising amount of new weapons" from foreign countries and "most of them are American-made." He further revealed that "American agents are indeed involved at least in some instances" of these arms supplies, and that many pilots in the service of the rebels "are foreign pilots and of their number, some American."

After a fact-finding tour of the Central Sumatra battle front, a correspondent of the *London News Chronicle*, Arslan Humbaraci, writing for *Merdeka* (April 30), cited facts proving U.S. aid to the rebel clique. "I want to challenge the spokesman of the State Department Lincoln White," he said, to state whether he could deny the facts cited.

Washington now stands convicted, at the bar of international public opinion, of meddling once again in the

domestic affairs of an independent sovereign state.

The Dirty Record

For all those who cherish national independence, the events in Indonesia over the past months provide much food for thought.

It is no secret that foreign imperialists have in the past years repeatedly egged on the separatists in Indonesia in an effort to subvert the young republic. Their machinations, however, have failed. Last December, when the Indonesian people launched a nationwide campaign to recover West Irian from Dutch colonial rule, the imperialists felt that they had to do something to quell the growing national aspirations of the Indonesians. They encouraged the separatists to stage an open rebellion as a last resort.

From the very outset of rebel activities, it was clear that they were working hand in glove with the United States which, ironically enough, talks so often about promoting "anti-subversion" moves in Southeast Asia. When the rebels sent the Central Government an "ultimatum" in February, prior to the formation of their "government," Dulles immediately showed up on their side, declaring that President Sukarno's "guided democracy" was a "deviation" from the Indonesian Constitution. Swinging the big stick, the United States moved its Seventh Fleet to the vicinity of Indonesia's territorial waters on the pretext of naval manoeuvres.

At the Manila meeting of the SEATO bloc in March, the U.S. proposal to interfere further in Indonesia's internal affairs was actually the main item on the agenda. But Dulles could not have things his way because of the pressure of public opinion and the reluctance of some countries to go along.

Washington had to enlist help from its most subservient tools in Asia, the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the first place. After declaring in Manila that the State Department was considering "recognition" of the rebels, Dulles proceeded to Taipeh where, according to Indonesian press reports, he secretly conferred with Chiang Kai-shek and Sumual, one of the rebel leaders. This was soon followed by air-dropping of arms by U.S. planes based on Taiwan, the sale of weapons to the rebels via Chiang Kai-shek "merchants," and the covert dispatching of Kuomintang military personnel to Indonesia.

Washington hoped, apparently, that with enough U.S. arms, the rebellion would succeed. The rebels, however, with no popular roots in Indonesia, failed to live up to Washington's expectations. When Central Government troops landed in Sumatra in March, they captured the site of the rebel "government," Padang, in a few weeks' time.



Jack Chen

The hasty collapse of the rebels forced the hands of the men behind the scenes. A U.S. B-25 bomber raided Indonesia's Makassar air base on April 13. This was followed by more and larger-scale raids on Indonesian towns at the end of the month when the fall of Bukittinggi, the last rebel foothold in Sumatra, appeared imminent.

This is the actual record of Washington's pretended "neutrality." It is a classic example of international gangsterism. It demonstrates to all Asians that subversion and the threat to peace on this continent emanates from across the Pacific.

The Fiction of "Communist Threats"

Reviewing the Indonesian situation, it is illuminating to recall the U.S. State Department's secret telegram No. 1109 dated March 21, 1957. The American embassy in Taipeh lost the document in the great anti-American demonstration last May. In this telegram which was later published in the Indian weekly *Blitz* and other publications, the State Department instructed American "embassies and people engaged in special services," among other things, as follows:

We must strengthen the positions of our friends in local governments and support those who being less affected with nationalist ideas are more likely to carry out the tasks of the SEATO... Efforts must be continued to impress upon those in power that their position directly depends on their loyalty to the United States.

When the contents of this directive were disclosed in Indian, Indonesian and Chinese newspapers, the State Department issued vehement denials. Recent events in Indonesia, however, have given the lie to such denials.

In February this year, President Sukarno charged that a certain foreign power was attempting to drag Indonesia or a part of it into a certain bloc. The implications were obvious. Indonesian Information Minister Sudibyo pointed out on May 4 that the bloc led by the United States, "feeling itself more and more put at bay, is now also seeking to include Indonesia in its orbit of influence." "In this effort," Mr. Sudibyo added, "they use the slogan of 'anti-communism' as a time-tested weapon."

The fiction of a "communist threat" has exploded into thin air during the Indonesian events. Washington is

trying to overthrow the Indonesian Government because, in the words of Telegram No. 1109, it would like to install in power "those being less affected with nationalist ideas."

Washington is stepping up its intervention in Indonesia in defiance of mounting protest and opposition. Following the raids on Indonesian towns by U.S. aircraft, Dulles openly declared that "we have no legal obligation to control the activities" of the American interventionists who were described by President Eisenhower as mere "soldiers of fortune."

"Once free, for ever free!" These famous words of President Sukarno voice the firm resolve of the 80 million Indonesians to safeguard their independence. In these

trying days for the Indonesian people, all peace-loving nations and people stand at their side. Last week, the governments of both China and the Soviet Union reaffirmed their unswerving support for Indonesian rights. The Chinese statement of May 15 (full text on page 21) declared: "The Chinese Government and people fully support the just struggle of the Indonesian Government and people in defence of their national sovereignty and independence and against imperialist intervention. The Chinese Government has already supplied the Indonesian Government with cotton piece goods and rice on credit; and it is prepared to give further assistance within its ability as may be requested by the Indonesian Government."

Building Socialism

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

by LIN TIEH

Following is the abridged version of an article by Lin Tieh, First Secretary of the Hopei Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, which was published in "Renmin Ribao" on May 13, 1958 under the title, "The Great Leap Forward of Communist Ideas."

THE people of Hopei Province have shown their communist spirit in carrying out the general line of building socialism put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung which is "to summon revolutionary drive and battle for more advantageous positions; to build more, faster, better and more economically." The time needed to build socialism and to achieve communism will definitely be shortened because of the increasing communist spirit among the people.

Freed from the fetters imposed by the old system of private ownership, the productive forces have the possibilities of unlimited growth under socialist ownership. But the productive forces are not yet completely and thoroughly liberated. When remnants of the old still exist in the relations between people in the course of their work, when *san feng* (the "three bad styles": bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivism) and *wu chi* (the "five airs": bureaucratic airs, lifeless airs, spendthrift airs, haughty airs and squeamish airs) still exist among certain functionaries, when the working people are still limited by various kinds of outmoded ideas and customs, people dare not think or act boldly. Their hands and feet are bound up by old spiritual chains and they do not dare to stand up as the real masters of their life.

Only when the people have freed themselves from the influences of bourgeois ideology and backward customs, that is to say, when socialist ideology has taken root, can they advance with great speed and really enter the era of creating their own history and mastering their own destiny consciously. This is the fundamental reason why the people of Hopei, particularly the masses of workers and peasants, like their fellow countrymen elsewhere,

have achieved tremendous feats of socialist construction that our forefathers could never have imagined.

Hopei's Remarkable Advance

In a little more than six months, agriculture has led the way and promoted the all-round forward leap in production in the province. During the winter and spring, the irrigated area in the province jumped from 27 million *mou* to 80 million *mou*. The increase is twice the area brought under irrigation during the several thousand years before the liberation, and more than four times the total irrigated area added in the eight years since the People's Republic was founded. Twenty-one million *mou* of low-lying land were transformed in the main and half of them are paddyfields producing high yields. 22,600,000 *mou* were afforested, surpassing the total afforested area of the past eight years by 70 per cent. In addition, more than 1,300 million trees were planted in scattered areas, surpassing the number of trees planted in the past eight years by 50 per cent. What deserves special mention is that despite the threat of drought (300 days without rain) the peasants have fundamentally completed the spring sowing on time after a month's struggle. It could never have been done, nor was it imaginable in the past.

In industry in the first four months of this year, more than 1,700 fairly large enterprises in the province exceeded their planned value of output by 5.06 per cent, though the plan itself was a bold one. There was a 37.36 per cent increase in the value of industrial output compared with the corresponding period of last year. Even more important, technical renovation and the successful trial manufacture of new products is proceeding rapidly. In the past four months, over 1,500 new trial products were manufactured successfully in the province, a clear expression of the creative spirit of the masses of workers.

The highland in the northwestern part of our province has been suffering from drought and is described by the people as a "land scorched brown." The provincial Party

committee called on the people of the entire province to help plant trees in this region. The people responded enthusiastically to the call. Some contributed seeds (over 1 million catties) and others saplings (over 10 million catties). When the seeds and saplings were about to be transported and an appeal was made in the counties for the use of some ten thousand carts, the people of all the townships and agricultural co-ops vied with one another in volunteering their carting services. They prepared provisions and fodder at their own expense. While travelling they would put up for the night wherever they happened to be at sunset. The people living in the vicinity supplied the carters with firewood free of charge.

The people help one another in this spirit of one for all and all for one. Because in converting the common aspiration for a great leap forward into reality they are able to see the difficulties of others as their own, the success of others as their own, and the happiness of others as their own.

Several hundred young people of Hsinlo County travelled nearly two hundred li, carrying their own luggage and saplings and singing proudly, to help plant trees on the mountains in Tsingsing County. In doing this they did not feel that they were simply helping others—they felt they were helping to build socialism and in building socialism they were doing something for themselves.

Mutual help began as a township-to-township and co-op-to-co-op affair. Later it widened in scope. The counties helped one another; the cities helped the countryside and vice versa. The mutual aid ranged from flood control and afforestation, to sowing and the fight against drought. More than 1.3 million people from the co-ops went out to help others.

An ordinary worker's attitude towards the movement of technical innovation illustrates the change in the people's ways of thinking. Wang Shu-tien is a fitter in the Hua Pei Sewing Factory in Tientsin. By studying hard he was able to make 25 technical innovation proposals. With the help of the Party organization, he had all his suggestions accepted and carried out. The workers of the factory then wanted to follow his example. A movement to "learn from Wang Shu-tien and emulate him" followed, and soon 370 more suggestions for technical innovation were made. When all these suggestions are carried out it will mean a great increase in labour productivity—a saving of over 100,000 work hours. "In the past," said Wang Shu-tien, "I studied techniques for awards, but now I do it for the cause of socialism." What is significant is not that Wang Shu-tien was able to have a communist creative spirit but that the workers of the factory have taken him as their example.

The Spirit of Communism

We see the growth of comradely relations between people and between different localities in the form of unselfish help, active co-ordination of efforts, learning from one another, and mutual encouragement. We see a general heightening of the revolutionary spirit characterized by full confidence, push and drive, and no fear in the face of difficulties, in building socialism and the battle to conquer nature. We see in people's work greater boldness to create, boldness to innovate and a spirit of self-



On the terraced fields

Woodcut by Li Hua

sacrifice. All this, in fact, is indicative of the dynamic spirit of communism.

I have cited the above-mentioned facts to show the communist spirit displayed by the masses in the struggle to build socialism. Despite the fact that the masses have performed such great feats with this spirit, there are still some people who have not quite grasped the full significance of this spirit. Some think that this is not communist spirit at all, that it is some sort of bravado which would come to nothing in the end. Others think that it is unusual for people to help others with their own labour in a spirit of self-sacrifice; and that it is going too far to expect them to do so. Still others think that it is not right to make energetic efforts to publicize this spirit among the masses; that to do so is impractical.

Why do these people have such erroneous views? Primarily because they have not yet emancipated themselves from obsolete prejudices and conservative ideas, because they have fallen behind the masses in political understanding and practical action. They fail to see that the emergence and growth of this communist spirit among the masses is no accident. It is the result of the great victory of the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. It is the result of the rectification campaign which has promoted criticism and self-criticism and heightened the sense of responsibility of the masses as masters of the country. In short, it is because our Party organizations are propellers of progress and not retarders. Moreover, this communist spirit is bound to grow among the broad masses of the people as they build socialism. The emancipation of people's minds is an

inevitable result of the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. People's minds are emancipated in two ways. First, the tremendous advantages demonstrated by the system of socialist ownership in the course of the struggle between the two roads (socialism and capitalism), have given the masses a fuller understanding that the road to capitalism is bitter and painful, a road they should not take, and that the socialist road is the only road that leads to the happiness of the working people. They realize that individual interests depend on collective interests, immediate interests on long-term interests, and individual happiness on the realization of socialism. A higher level of political understanding naturally gives rise to greater revolutionary energies.

Secondly, in the course of their struggle to master nature, people have got rid of the conservative ideas of small producers who had no faith in collective strength. They now think of things that they didn't dare think of in the past, and they do things that they never dared to do in the past. They are aware that it is impossible to remake nature and fulfil the slogan "Change the economic face by three years of hard work" without extra efforts, by a single farm co-operative or a single township alone. This can be done only when we master greater revolutionary energies, work together and support each other on a broader scale. All those who devote themselves to the cause of communism must work in this spirit. Only by doing so can the communist cause succeed.

Economic Notes

Light Industry Increases Production

by SUNG YU

LIGHT industry in old China was low in output and technically backward. Things improved somewhat with the economic recovery after liberation. But radical changes came only in the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). The priority given to heavy industry brought rapid advances in metallurgy and engineering which supply machines for light industry. Transition to a co-operative agriculture increased farm output, providing greater supplies of raw materials and a bigger market for consumer goods.

More Output and Variety

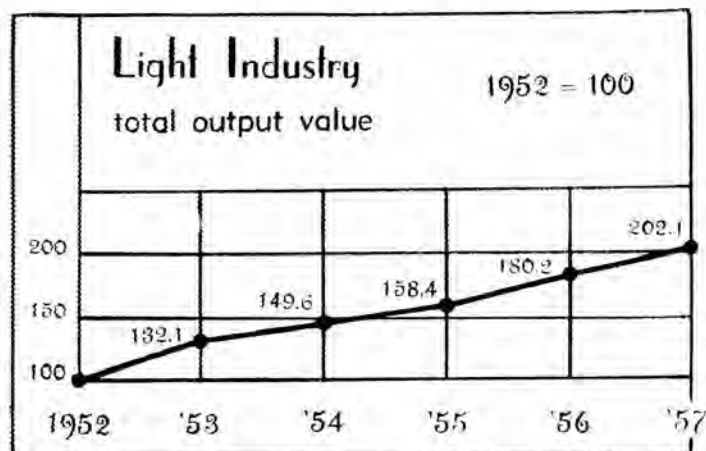
In these favourable circumstances the value of output in light industry (textiles not included) rose 102.1 per cent during the First Five-Year Plan, or 15.2 per cent a year on the average. Individual increases were sometimes many times greater. Last year China produced 920,000 tons of machine-made paper, more than twice the 1952 amount; 120 million pairs of rubber footwear, also doubled; 800,000 bicycles, nearly a tenfold increase.

Consumption increased correspondingly. In 1957, as compared with 1952, the people used 2.2 times as much paper and 60 per cent more sugar on a per capita basis.

Many and varied are the new products of China's light industry. Her electrical factories are producing wireless sets, hearing aids, voltmeters, adjustable transformers and many other appliances and instruments completely from domestic components. New products in the paper industry include cable paper, insulating board, condenser paper, recording tape and high-grade paper for sea charts. The young plastic industry is making a great number of machine parts as well as articles of daily use (handbags, suitcases, raincoats, belts, buttons, etc.). Glass pipes and glass fibre products are replacing metal ones in many spheres. A start was made on the production of acid-resistant enamelware for chemical and other industries. For the first time there have appeared on the market, though produced in small numbers, all-Chinese wrist watches and cameras. Among other things now made are saccharine and furfural.

Within each category, there is now much variety. Among wireless sets, customers may choose among 6-valve superheterodyne receivers, portable ones and those using transistors. Sewing machines and clocks are now available in various models.

During the First Five-Year Plan 1,260 million yuan was invested in light industry. The funds were used to build or reconstruct 170 paper mills; 104 sugar refineries; many oil-extracting mills, canning and dairy products factories; 720 factories producing articles such as pottery, porcelain, glass, chemicals, stationery and metalware. The productive facilities of China's light industry now include more than 20,000 factories, big and small.



The new capacity added by investments during the First Five-Year Plan is given below.

Paper	268,000 tons
Pulp	299,000 tons
Salt	1,440,000 tons
Oil-bearing crops (to be handled)	350,000 tons
Sugar	650,000 tons
Rubber-soled shoes	3,270,000 pairs

Besides supplying the home market China's light industry exports its products to 71 different countries and regions abroad. The value of such exports for the past five years has been equivalent to that of 4,080,000 tons of steel products or 12,800,000 tons of chemical fertilizer.

Economy and efficiency measures in the last five years have reduced production costs of many items. For sugar, beer and bicycles they have gone down some 40 per cent, for rotary newsprint about 29 per cent. Labour productivity has increased. Average wages in light industry have gone up about 39 per cent.

Technical progress has been very considerable. Today China can design and equip her own large paper mills and sugar refineries. To build a paper mill with a daily output of 100 tons used to take three and a half years; now it is being done in two years, with costs cut by half. China can also design and manufacture all the equipment for sugar refineries handling 2,000 tons of cane a day.

In the vegetable oil industry, the rate of extraction has risen. For soya bean it is up from 9 per cent to 13.5; for rapeseed, from 30 per cent to 36; for groundnuts, from 35 per cent to 41; for sesame from 33 per cent to 49. Some 610,000 tons of oil and fats have been added to the national output in the past three years through improved techniques and the use of new sources (260 oil-bearing wild plants are now known, 20 to 30 of them with high oil content).

Many by-products (sugar cane and beet residues after refining, carbon dioxide and cotton-seed shells)

used to be discarded or not fully used in the past; now they are being properly made use of.

Light industry is using substitutes to supplement traditional raw materials. Tuber crops are replacing maize in alcohol production (to grow maize for 1 ton of alcohol takes 4.5 *mou* of land, while tuber crops only 1 *mou*). Last year, by using more tuber crops, the distilleries freed 4 million *mou* for grain crops. Paper mills are using more and more grass fibres (straw, reeds and grainstalks) as well as waste materials to replace wood pulp. More than 70 per cent of China's machine-made paper in the past five years has used such materials.

Medium and Small Factories

Most raw materials for light industry are provided by agriculture, animal husbandry and rural sideline occupations; and most of its products are articles of daily use. Both raw material sources and markets, therefore, are widespread. Taking these things into consideration, the emphasis is on co-ordinated construction of large, medium and small factories, with particular attention to the two last named.

The advantages of small local factories are illustrated by a simply-equipped sugar refinery in Wuwei, Kansu Province. Set up with all equipment costing only 5,000 yuan, and with only 18 workers, it handles 3,000 cattles of locally grown beet and turns out 360 cattles of sugar daily. Both the sugar and the residue (used for pig-feed) are sold on the spot. The cost of production is low, and local needs are met. Even farm co-ops can set up similar refineries. In many industries, factories of this kind will be built all over the country.

Such units have an important bearing on local earnings and consumption. With their aid, it is planned that industrial production in every area will come to exceed that of agriculture in value within a few years.

“Let's All Learn a Little Philosophy”

by PAN TSE-NIEN

In the present stage of the rectification campaign questions of ideology, theory and philosophy have become subjects of widespread discussion. The Communist Party of China has called on the cadres in all fields to strive to be both “red and expert.”

The cadres, especially those in leading positions, have been advised to study more Marxism-Leninism, to learn some natural and technical sciences, some philosophy and political economy, some history and jurisprudence, some logic and grammar, some literature and some foreign languages.

To help readers understand the context in which the study of philosophy is being widely encouraged in China today we present an abridged translation of an article by a well-known Chinese philosopher which was published in the popular magazine “Xin Guancha” (New Observer).

WHEN philosophy is mentioned some people feel that it is somehow mysterious and hard to understand. The philosophy of the exploiting classes, it is true, is mysterious. Philosophy ought to explain things, but no explanation can justify exploitation. When you want to justify things that cannot be justified in any way you can do nothing but twist them, and the more you try to explain, the more difficult it is for people to understand.

Our philosophy, however, is Marxist philosophy, the philosophy of the proletariat, of the working people, a philosophy for winning emancipation, building socialism and creating freedom and happiness. It explains how to understand the world and transform it, how the working people can build a free and happy life and become more

prosperous day by day. Its reasoning is based on the broad experiences of practical struggles.

Marxist philosophy is diametrically opposed to reactionary philosophy of every form and shape. All those who have rich experiences of practical struggles can learn and understand it easily.

During the present rectification campaign we have aired our views freely and fully, written *tatsepao* (posters expressing opinions written in large Chinese characters), joined the great debates, presented facts and reasoned things out. In doing so we have explained how to advance to a socialist society, with a free and happy life for all.

There are ups and downs, successes and failures in revolution and socialist construction. Why? The key to this question lies in whether or not the basic reasoning of Marxist philosophy has been grasped.

To study philosophy one must read books. But this does not mean that one need do nothing but reading books. Besides, the books that must be read in studying philosophy are not limited to the classical works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, still less to the textbooks of philosophy. Led by the Chinese Communist Party and through their militant struggles and creative labour, the Chinese people have written a draft of the encyclopaedia of Marxist philosophy in a vast country with an area of more than nine million square kilometres. This draft encyclopaedia is required reading for every one of us.

Dialectical Materialism

The subject-matter of Marxist philosophy is of course very rich, particularly in recent years. The basic content of Marxist philosophy, however, is simple and clear: This philosophy is called dialectical materialism. It is dialectical and materialist. To be materialist is, as Chairman Mao says, to start from reality instead of subjective desire and to refrain from doing things in a subjective way. To be dialectical is to look at both the positive and negative sides of things, that is, to apply the theory of "two points," as defined by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and not to approach things from one side only. What is reality? Reality means objective conditions. It does not refer to a partial condition and still less to appearances. It refers to a situation as a whole, to its fundamental and essential aspects. Three years ago when we started setting up agricultural co-ops, some comrades seeing only the superficial things in the countryside, felt that the time had not yet come for large-scale co-operation. They did everything they could to hold up applications for forming co-ops. Some even went so far as to dissolve co-ops that had sprung up. Chairman Mao studied more than 200 reports from the whole country and visited various areas to see how things were going. He saw that out of the 110 million peasant households in the country, the number that had joined co-ops had increased from 16.9 million to more than 70 million within a few months. Besides, the rapid growth of the co-ops was healthy and there was great interest in production. He came to the conclusion that "this was a tremendous event," that "the situation in China has undergone a fundamental change," and that only one year was needed, in the main, to

complete the change-over to co-operation in agriculture throughout the country.

In practical work some people take an all-round view of things and can grasp their essential aspects, others take a partial view of things and refuse to look beneath the surface. The former is materialism, the latter is idealism (subjectivism).

The Theory of "Two Points"

What does "the theory of two points" mean? It means that we must take an analytical view of all things and situations. "We must see not only the positive side of things but also the negative side. Under specific conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." The furious attacks launched against us by the rightists were a bad thing, but they aroused the greatest indignation of the people. As a result of the great debates, what is right and what is wrong on the big issues confronting us have been clarified, and consequently our political vigilance and ideological level have been heightened. The tremendous achievements in our construction are good things but the "three bad styles" — bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivism, and the "five airs" — bureaucratic airs, lifeless airs, spend-thrifty airs, haughty airs and squeamish airs have also occurred. The Mang River in Honan Province and the low-lying land in Tientsin area have done great harm, but the local people, inspired with a revolutionary determination to conquer nature, have set out to transform the affected areas into scenic beauty spots and "lands of fish and rice."

Why can a bad thing be turned into good account and vice versa? That is the philosophical problem that arises from the realities of life today. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "Under specific conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." The task of philosophical workers is to point out precisely what the "specific conditions" are. He also told us: "Given specific conditions, the two aspects of a contradiction invariably turn into their respective opposites as a result of the struggle between them. Here the conditions are important. Without specific conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite." This shows that if we want to understand the theory of "two points" and grasp dialectics the important thing is to hit on the specific conditions which can turn a good thing into a bad one and a bad thing into a good one. As a result of the full airing of views and the big improvement in styles of work, a new situation has emerged in which everything is moving forward in great speed. This new situation poses a series of new questions: the "forward leap" versus conservative ideas and practices, the struggle between two roads in the ideological sphere; balance and imbalance, being socialist-minded and professionally expert, etc. How to approach these questions and how to solve them entails a struggle between materialism and idealism, dialectics and metaphysics. To sum up the good as well as the bad experiences in solving these problems in practical work and to discover the specific conditions under which things have become good or have become bad make a very good philosophical study.

The study of Marxist philosophy, of course, requires the reading of books, but there is something more important: that is, to participate in practical struggles and sum up their experience.

Expansion of Theoretical Work

ON May 5, the 140th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced the formation of a 500-man corps of theoretical workers. It will serve as the leading force in spreading the teachings of Marxism in Shanghai.

The task of the team is "to foster proletarian ideology and to eliminate bourgeois ideology." Members of the team are required to study Marxist-Leninist classics and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works, as well as the practical problems in China's socialist revolution and construction, with particular attention to the current problems facing Shanghai, in accordance with the policy of the integration of theory and practice, and paying more attention to the contemporary than to the ancient.

A nation-wide campaign is on to strengthen Marxist theoretical work in China. The idea is to spread proletarian ideas on a wider scale to all fields of work, to deepen the criticism of bourgeois ideologies and to teach the cadres to apply Marxist-Leninist principles to their work and to sum up the experiences of socialist revolution and socialist construction so that they can serve as a guide to action for the mass of people in their work. This is necessary so that the building of socialism in China can be accelerated further.

The Party organizations in various provinces are consequently strengthening their theoretical work. The measures planned include the training of more people who will specialize in Marxist-Leninist theory, the elevation of the level of the present staff of theoretical workers, the summing up of the practical experiences accumulated in socialist revolution and construction, more research and study of the Marxist classics and the publication of additional theoretical journals specializing in philosophy and the social sciences.

More Theoretical Workers

One of the immediate ways to strengthen theoretical work is to have more, and better qualified, people devoted to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism. Shansi Province plans to train, within the Second Five-Year Plan or so, a corps of theoretical workers who will integrate systematic study of the Marxist-Leninist classics with actual revolutionary work. The aim is a combined knowledge of theory and practice. The Shansi provincial Party committee has also issued a directive calling for the designation of 415 instructors in Marxist theory from among the cadres in the organizations of the provincial, special administrative regional, municipal and county level. There will be one instructor for every 500 cadres in a factory or a mine.

It has also decided to organize leading comrades in the province to do part-time research in Marxist theory,

Their job will be to publicize Marxism-Leninism and study and solve theoretical problems encountered in practical work.

Kiangsi and Hunan plan to train 15,000 and 11,200 theoretical workers respectively within five years, beginning this year.

Fukien, Shensi, Shantung, Kirin, and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region are among the provinces which have already adopted their training programme.

Unity of Theory and Practice

In training theoretical workers, the unity of theory and practice is stressed. In Shansi, for instance, instructors in Marxist theory are not only asked to make a systematic study of the Marxist-Leninist classics, but to spend one-third of the year working in the villages or factories, taking part in manual labour. Hunan has a similar programme. Shensi Province likewise emphasizes the importance of the continued ideological remoulding of those engaged in theoretical work. All those who specialize in theoretical work, but have not had any experience in manual labour or in working at the grass-roots level are asked to go to work, by turns, in factories and villages, within the next five years. They will also study the current political, economic and other problems among the people. It has been decided that each of them will write a thesis or a report based on an investigation of a specific aspect of work. Those organizations which are engaged in theoretical work are required to establish contacts with factories or farming co-ops so that they are not divorced from the problems of real life.

Local authorities are also encouraging theoretical research.

The Party Committee of Kiangsi Province called on the cadres of the province to oppose the bourgeois point of view that theoretical and academic work is beyond the understanding or reach of the working people. They were asked to be bold in their thinking, to speak out and to write, to have the courage to do theoretical work themselves, to strengthen proletarian ideology in the theoretical and academic fields. The provincial Party committee's plan for 1958 provides that more than a thousand articles expounding Marxism-Leninism in relation to practical questions will be written, and over a hundred articles will deal with questions on a higher theoretical level.

To encourage more writing, special writing groups have been formed in various provinces. In Kiangsi, for instance, such groups are being set up in all Party committees of the provincial, special administrative regional and county level (also in some factories, mines and enterprises) to sum up the experiences in socialist construction in the province. In 1958 there will be 238 such groups,

embracing 2,602 members. It is planned that each member will produce at least three articles—adding up to about 7,806 articles—and among them at least one hundred will be of a higher theoretical level. Kiangsi also plans to produce a hundred books on the social sciences and two thousand popular booklets propounding Marxism-Leninism. In Hupeh Province, more than a thousand leading cadres are being organized into various writing groups. They will write on the practical problems encountered in work, sum up good experiences and give proper guidance to work. Their articles are to be published in newspapers or journals. The 500-member Marxist theory corps in Shanghai has also been asked to write theoretical articles. Hunan and Shanghai provide special leave of absence for those cadres who do part-time theoretical work and give them other facilities to enable them to do research and write.

These cadres will also give lectures on Marxist theory in colleges and schools. To set an example, Ke Ching-shih, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal Party committee, Tao Chu, first secretary of the Kwangtung provincial Party committee, and Yeh Fei, first secretary of the Fukien provincial Party committee, will lecture on philosophy, history and current Party policies in local colleges. Over 60 members of the municipal Party committee and other leading cadres in Shanghai will conduct political courses in colleges and schools.

New Journals

In line with the programme many new theoretical magazines have been planned. *Jianghai Xuekan* made its debut in Nanking in March. The magazine is devoted to the study of philosophy and the social sciences and is issued under the leadership of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Kiangsu Province. The editorial policy of the journal is: to reflect the major problems in theory and practical work; to study important

current problems in the fields of politics, ideology, industry, agriculture, literature, the arts and education; to combat revisionism and doctrinairism, and criticize bourgeois ideologies; to study and popularize the good in China's cultural heritage while putting more emphasis on the contemporary than the ancient; and to publish reports and data of typical investigations, commentaries on academic questions and news of academic research. *Zhongzhou Pinglun* which is being prepared by the provincial Party committee of Honan, will come out in June; Kiangsi and Shensi have scheduled their journals to appear in July. The publications of Hunan, Fukien, Shantung and Liaoning will soon follow. Shanghai's *Jiefang* will be published in August. Its task is to discuss and study major problems in practical work from the dialectical materialist point of view and theoretical questions raised by the cadres and the academic circles.

High-ranking cadres in the Party organizations are asked to make a better study of Marxism-Leninism so that they can give better leadership. Many provincial Party committees stress that the responsible comrades in the provinces should devote more time and attention to political studies. Special emphasis is placed on the study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works, which provide an example of how to apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to actual conditions in China.

The Party committee of Kwangtung Province, at a recent meeting, stressed the fact that to raise their ideological level the Party cadres should study Marxism-Leninism and especially Chairman Mao's works profoundly, because they will not only get Chairman Mao's analysis and guide to action on current questions, but will be able to learn from his way of observation and method of solving problems. It also decided that leading cadres of the counties and above will, by turns, take a month off each year to engage in concentrated study of Chairman Mao's works and other Marxist-Leninist works.

Store Redistribution

Making Shopping Easier

by KUO CHUNG-YI

AS a result of the recent redistribution of stores, the housewife's marketing has become pleasanter and easier in Peking. In the Chienmen District of the city, where the readjustment of the retail network has been mainly completed, there are now nine or ten grocery shops in every precinct, of which two or three are fairly big and well-stocked. In addition, there is, on average, a super market to every two precincts where a comprehensive range of foods: meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, fruits, cakes, etc. is available. Itinerant salesmen bring goods to homes not located conveniently to the shops, and take orders for things they don't have along. Groceries can also be ordered by telephone.

Redistribution has been necessary because of two factors. One was the heritage of the feudal guild system, under which all shops in one trade were concentrated on the same street or small area. The other factor was blind capitalist competition. In Chienmen District for example, there were fifteen garment, shoe and hat stores on a half-mile-long street. Along one small street there were five butchers and eight stores selling edible oils and salt, whereas other streets had none of either.

Some redistribution was undertaken after liberation. But over-all readjustment was impossible so long as most shops were privately owned. The situation changed in 1956, when virtually all switched over to joint state-

private operation and were integrated in the socialist trading network. Their main aim is no longer profit but service to the people. Many state retail stores well-stocked with standardized floor plans had in the meantime been established. All this made planned redistribution feasible.

The current reorganization, however, was a direct result of the mass initiative in the rectification campaign in which shop attendants in Chienmen District, inspired by the lively political atmosphere and the great "leap forward" in all fields of endeavour, wrote and pasted up no less than 80,000 *tatsepao* (posters with opinions written in big Chinese characters). These demanded that the trading network be readjusted for more convenient shopping and that retrenchment be carried out in overstaffed stores, in the name of economy and efficiency.

At rectification meetings in residential neighbourhoods, housewives also criticized the irrational location of shops and made proposals for improvement.

Peking's plan for the redistribution of retail points is marked by boldness of concept and care in execution. Actual readjustment began with a pilot district — Chienmen — to amass experience.

As the reorganization directly affects shoppers, they were consulted in all moves. The process was flexible. Care was taken to preserve stores and restaurants with long established good names. They were regarded as a class in themselves, since they could not be amalgamated without damage to quality of service. In order to enable the shoppers to compare and choose, not all duplicate shops in the same areas were moved or merged.

The actual way the reorganization went through may be seen from the example of the Hsiangluying precinct (with about 4,000 households) in the Chienmen District.

It used to have 24 stores in the past, many of them small ones specializing in one line; on one street, three groceries dealt in exactly the same goods; two of them were so tiny and poorly stocked that few people looked in. On another shorter street there were six equally minute groceries, none of which stocked such foods as fish, fruits and choice meat and vegetables, etc. — for which residents had to go a long way.

Irrational organization and location led to overstaffing, inefficiency and excessive overhead. A retail shop at the College of Educational Administration, with three attendants, served only the teachers and students. One of the butcher shops had three employees who worked only two hours a day.

Polling the Consumers

The incongruity of all this stood out in bold relief in the rectification campaign. At a time when everyone was striving to put things right, do better work and give better service, the sales people of the precinct demanded a more satisfactory situation in their work also. But as redistribution of shops is a complicated affair, affecting both their employees and their customers, the local Communist Party committee, the people's council and the Food Retailing Administration of Chienmen District sent a joint work team to study the scheme with the shop attendants.

Before taking action, the work team called a meeting of the employees and business supervisors of the stores to discuss the suggestions made both by them and by the people of the neighbourhood during the rectification. Groups organized by the employees then visited three hundred odd homes in the precinct to discuss the draft scheme made up in consequence. Most of the people agreed that redistribution was necessary.

Special care was taken to canvass the Hui minority people among the inhabitants. Being Muslims, some of the Huis said that pork and vegetable stalls should not be placed together. This suggestion was accepted.

Finally a plan was made to reorganize the 24 stores in the precinct to seven.

Overnight Change

The work was done in one night. Some stores were eliminated and others combined. In one place what used to be a small grocery store selling only a few items of goods, for instance, has now become a well-stocked general store dealing in fish, fruits, cakes, hardware, pottery, etc. New stores also appeared at points where there were none before.

After the reorganization was carried out, the inhabitants were consulted again.

In one area, some old women and mothers with many children complained that a general store on their street should not have been eliminated because the place was heavily populated and needed one. The authorities agreed and a state retail store in another spot, which had been doing poor business, was moved over, with a frontage twice as broad as the old one and 200 more items on its line of goods. In another street, a small one, that had never had a store before, a grocery outlet was opened. "I've been dreaming of having a foodshop in this place for years," said one of the old ladies who lives there, "and now it's come."

But there were also a few lanes which did not warrant a store, in which the people had to walk further to buy things after the redistribution because the former shops had moved away. To reach home there, the salesmen decided to change their old habit of waiting for customers at the counter. Instead, some would go out every day on tricycles filled with cupboard-chests big enough to hold a stock of edible oil, salt, bean-sauce, vinegar, etc., and make a circuit of the lanes every day rain or shine. To enable old or bedridden people to buy goods they set up a system of orders for regular home deliveries.

The reorganization of the stores and improvement of sales methods gave a big boost to business in the Hsiangluying precinct. As the number of shop personnel was reduced from 99 to 50, overhead expenses of the stores went down sharply. The volume of business increased by 8 per cent.

As a result of the amalgamation of shops, 30 rooms were made available for use as store-houses, living quarters, and dining halls, thus solving the housing problems of some sales people.

The process of reorganization is still going on. But an example has already been set in shaping a truly socialist trading network devoted to serving the people.

EDUCATION

Training Worker and Peasant Intellectuals

The number of intellectuals with working-class or peasant backgrounds is steadily increasing in China. In pre-liberation days it was hardly to be thought of for a working-class or peasant boy to enter college. Things were even more difficult for the girls. But as the following table shows there has been a radical change in the situation since liberation:

School Year	Number of College Students of Worker-Peasant Origin	Percentage of the Total Number of Students
1952-1953	40,000	20.46
1955-1956	80,000	29.20
1956-1957	130,000	34.29
1957-1958	160,000	36.42

This has happened because the educational policy of the People's Government has been geared from the very start to include boys, girls and adults from worker or peasant origin—the vast majority of the population—who were so scandalously deprived of educational opportunities in the old days. The vast extension of subsidized, free or low cost educational facilities—primary and middle schools, higher educational institutions and special courses of all kinds—has brought education to ever-increasing numbers of people. Of course, this has been a boon in the first place for workers and peasants. It continues as a constant and consistent process. In addition, many extra measures have been taken to increase the number of worker-peasant recruits to the growing army of technicians and specialists needed for China's industrialization, and the modernization of her agriculture and, indeed, of every aspect of her national life.

One such measure was the creation of short-term middle schools for peasants, industrial workers and cadres. (Many of the latter had given up orthodox educational opportunities so that they could devote themselves to active revolutionary work.) Such courses made up for educational deficiencies and prepared them for university entrance examinations. Given the necessary qualifications, candidates of worker-peasant origin were entitled to priority for university vacancies and state stipends. If needed, extra help was given them with their studies after entering college. The result is that today over a third of China's 440,000 college students (almost three times as many as in 1947, the peak pre-liberation year) are from working-class or peasant families. In the years since

liberation, about 150,000 working people or their children have received higher education. This is something inconceivable in the old society, and one illustration of it is the Peking Mining Institute, where about 230 of the students were formerly coal miners.

So rapid is the growth of the national economy and the corresponding need for socialist technicians and specialists of all kinds, that it is essential to train as many as possible and as soon as possible. The best people for such training are those who have either taken an active part in the revolutionary struggle and are heart and soul imbued with the aims of the revolution, or who because of background are completely identified with the cause of the working people.

The number of college students of working-class or peasant origin is still small, considering the fact that over 80 per cent of China's population are workers and peasants. The reason is that in the short space of eight years since liberation, it has been rather difficult to qualify a sufficiently large number of people of working-class or peasant origin for college entrance. More vigorous measures are now to be taken to increase the proportion of students from worker and peasant families.

Experience has shown that worker-peasant students usually have a high political and social consciousness and are keen at their work. With a bit of coaching they quickly make good their deficiencies. The Peking Agricultural Institute, for instance, has opened a number of special courses where they can get special tutoring in mathematics, physics and chemistry until they catch up with their classes. By the time of graduation such students have proved well up to the average level of their classmates, and many are better than average. In the Peking Aeronautical Institute, coaching classes started in 1954. By 1956 most of the entrants needed only occasional consultation. In Tongchi University in Shanghai, worker-peasant students who had difficulties in higher mathematics and the applied sciences are given special attention and an evening question and answer period with their teachers once a week. Wuhan University, like many others, gives priority to such students. If the applicant shows aptitude but does not quite make the grade, he is assigned to a special preparatory school for a year before becoming a regular student.

An important measure to reinforce the army of technicians and specialists of working-class or peasant origin is to give specialized training to veteran cadres. Thirteen engineering institutes, including Tsinghua University and Tientsin University, and eight medical col-

leges have such special classes for veterans of the revolution. Since 1950 the China People's University has been running special twelve-month courses in political science, law, economics and finance for intensive training. Now more attention is being paid to this type of training. Engineering, agricultural and medical institutes throughout the country are going to set up similar intensive and specialized courses. Existing courses will increase their enrolments.

With the present rapid development of socialist construction in China, these and previously employed measures are being continued to increase the intake of worker and peasant youths and suitable adults into the regular educational system, and particularly higher education. By more thoroughly combining work with study, the training which the new generation gets in schools and universities strengthens the links which they have with their working-class and peasant origins. For any socialist intellectual, such a vital link with the working people is absolutely essential.

Spare-time Education for Workers

Education—from the ABC class for beginners on to advanced technical training—has come to the factories and mines of China. Most industrial enterprises in the country now have attached spare-time schools for workers, in addition to those operated by educational departments in various places.

Illiteracy among Chinese workers has dropped from 80 per cent in the early post-liberation period to 41 per cent today. In the postal and telecommunication services, the chemical industry, in the industrial cities of Harbin, Tsitsihar, Kirin and in hundreds of factories in Shanghai, illiteracy has been practically eliminated, except among aged workers.

By the first half of 1957, compared with 1953 the number of workers attending spare-time primary schools had gone up by 160 per cent, those attending junior middle schools by 520 per cent and those attending senior middle schools by 280 per cent.

The results of the efforts made over the past few years have already shown themselves in a markedly higher level of political consciousness and a higher technical and cultural level among the workers. This is of key significance for the present all-out effort to push ahead China's industrial production. The urge to study has reached new heights since the call went out to catch up with or surpass Britain in the production of major industrial products within fifteen years. Special conferences have been convened recently in several provinces to provide improved facilities for workers' education.

BOOKS

Republishing the Chinese Classics

All the great extant Chinese classics, from the earliest times down to the eve of the May the Fourth Movement of 1919, will be republished within the next ten, or at most, fifteen years.

The Scientific Planning Committee of the State Council has already appointed a distinguished group of scholars to plan out the details of this important project. They held their first formal meeting earlier this year, and in a three-day session approved preliminary plans to set this tremendous work going.

China's literary heritage goes back to hoary antiquity. The *Shih Ching* (Book of Odes), for instance, is the world's oldest collection of verses: 305 poems composed between the twelfth and sixth centuries B. C., in part contemporaneous with the age of Homeric Greece in Europe. The *Shih Chi* (Historical Records) by Ssuma Chien has for centuries been both an indispensable source book for students of China's ancient history as well as a much admired example of literary style. Beginning his great work in 104 B. C., Ssuma Chien summarized Chinese society from the earliest historical times down to his own age.

The *Ssu Ku Chuan Shu* (Imperial Encyclopaedia of Chien Lung) gives some idea of the extent of the work involved. This, compiled between 1772 and 1790, in the time of Emperor Chien Lung of the Ching dynasty, has often been called an encyclopaedia, but it is really a whole library of books. It contains the texts of about 90 per cent of the Chinese literary works extant at the time it was compiled—a total of close on 997 million Chinese characters. This is more than ten times as many words as in the famous encyclopaedia which Diderot completed in 1772.

Much Already Done

A considerable amount of work has, of course, already been done in China in recent years in editing and republishing the classical texts; but lack of an overall plan and clear-cut objectives have constituted a hindrance to making the best use of available resources. It is the task of the new planning group to make such plans in view of the needs of development of China's socialist culture today.

In consultation with the many prominent scholars who joined its first meeting, the planning group agreed on certain basic principles to guide its work.

It was decided that priority in republication should be given to those key texts which are essential for teachers and research workers. These should include collections of the classics of philosophy, history and literature. In addition to these basic editions there will also be a short popular list of titles in these fields, supplied with explanatory notes and adapted to the needs of the general reader.

The new editions of the classics will be published complete with accompanying commentaries and notes of famous scholars of the past. Works which need new or additional commentaries will be provided with them.

The group also plans a series of collections of classical works dealing with the same subject or written in a particular period and dealing with contemporary events, and also works written in particular literary styles or representing the same schools of thought. Separate unique volumes will be republished as well as sets of works linked as to subject matter. There will also be complete reprints of worthwhile collections of literary works made in former times.

Classics in Modern Language

Systematic plans will be made to translate certain of the classics into modern vernacular. This will help to introduce the younger generation to China's great literary heritage.

Bibliophiles and scholars will particularly welcome the decision to reprint editions of the classics from the original blocks or type where these are available or produce facsimile editions by photo-lithography. If in good condition, original blocks or types will be used for *de luxe* editions of rare books. Photo-lithography or other methods of reproduction will also be used to publish editions of rare manuscripts or books which are still in big demand.

Classical reference books, including dictionaries, chronicles of events, atlases, concordances, etc., will be reprinted, revised or newly compiled in accordance with public demand.

The meeting was unanimous in its opinion that in editing and republishing the classics, the guiding policy should be that enunciated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his book *On New Democracy*: "A necessary condition for development of our new national culture . . . is to clarify the process of development of this ancient culture . . . to discard its feudal dross and absorb its democratic essence." In other words, a critical approach to China's cultural heritage is demanded, a "weeding through the old to let the new emerge," a sifting through of this store-house to disclose everything of value for development of socialist culture.

The meeting stressed how important it was in this work of republishing the classics to carry out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." It was generally agreed that, whether selecting works to be republished or editing commentaries, all kinds of opinions must be allowed to have their say and contribute to the general pool of knowledge and discussion. It was urged that all those engaged in this work must deepen their study of Marxism while those who already had a grounding in Marxism should deepen and extend their knowledge of the material they would be called upon to deal with. Scientific accuracy and strict regard for the facts would be the yardstick of success. No book should be condemned or lauded indiscriminately because of isolated passages torn from their context.

The meeting also called for the widest participation of the people in this work. While the scholars and specialists would naturally be the backbone of the effort, only the co-operation of all would ensure it being done well and speedily. Both the needs of specialists and of the general public would be considered.

Branch organizations of the planning group will be set up in Kwangtung, Szechuan and northwest China to enlist the help of specialists in various parts of the country more effectively. A suggestion has also been made to the Ministry of Education for Peking University to open a new department to train specialists for this work.

Old Five-Language Dictionary Reproduced

A photo-lithographic edition of the *Wu Ti Ching Wen Chien*, a polylingual dictionary compiled some 200 years ago, has recently been published by the Nationalities Publishing House. It gives equivalent terms in five different languages, Manchu, Han (Chinese), Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur.

The terms, numbering some 20,000, are arranged under 292 headings according to subject (astronomy, geography, political science, economics, military arts, literature, education, etc.).

This lexicon was originally compiled during the imperial reign of Chien Lung (1736-1795) but was never printed. The hand-copied work, consisting of 36 volumes with a total of 2,563 pages, has been preserved in the Palace Museum. In the present edition it is reproduced on two kinds of paper, calendered paper and newsprint, and bound in three big volumes.

The *Wu Ti Ching Wen Chien* is indispensable in the study of the languages and cultures of the Manchu, Han, Mongolian, Tibetan and Uighur peoples.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Internationalism in Action

Korean Orphans Returning Home: In 1952, at the height of the Korean War, some 22,000 Korean boys and girls crossed the Yalu River into China on the invitation of the Chinese Government. Orphaned by wanton bombings by American planes, or by the slaughters that marked the temporary occupation of Korea's northern areas by the invading U.S. forces, many of them were suffering from malnutrition and diseases and needed special care. Six years have passed. These orphans have in the meantime grown up, under normal peaceful conditions, in special schools and nurseries in northeast China.

Special arrangements were made to give the children the same education they would have received in their native land. Instruction was by Korean teachers, on the basis of the Korean school programme. Older youths were given the opportunity to study and work in industry and agriculture. About 1,500 are now working in the metallurgical, chemical, machine-building, and textile industries and on the railways; and another 5,600 on farms. About 7,000 have already returned to take part in Korea's economic construction.

Special care has been taken to make the Korean children feel at home, and they have formed many close personal friendships with Chinese youngsters. This year, in token of Sino-Korean amity, Korean and Chinese children co-operated in building a reservoir in Liaoning.

In appreciation of the humanitarian care given the Korean orphans, the Korean Supreme People's Assembly on May 7 presented its highest award—the Order of the Korean National Flag, First Class—to Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, Minister of Internal Affairs Hsieh Chueh-tsai, who heads the organization that was responsible for the care of the orphans, and to the governors of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces, where the orphans lived. Two hundred and ninety-five other Chinese also received awards for their services in bringing up the Korean orphans.

The people and Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic

has sent a delegation headed by the Minister of Justice Huh Jung Sook to visit the orphans and arrange for their return home this year.

Soviet 'Copters' Rescue Peasants:

Helicopters of the Soviet Far East Frontier Guards rescued over 300 Chinese peasants marooned by a flood on May 5 and 6 and delivered them safe back home on May 11. Living near the banks of the Heilungkiang River, which forms part of the border between China and the Soviet Union, the peasants were caught by floods caused by ice floes jamming the thawing Heilungkiang River.

On May 9, the Chinese Government expressed its thanks through the Soviet Embassy in Peking to the government administration, Communist Party Committee, frontier guards and people of the Amur Region for their help in rescuing and looking after the peasants.

An expectant Chinese mother, lying in a critical condition while giving premature birth to a baby in a border village of Heilungkiang, was rushed to a Soviet hospital by a helicopter of the Soviet border guards. Both mother and baby are doing well now. In the U.S.S.R. the baby was fed by Soviet mothers who gave birth to babies on the same day.

Czechoslovak Technical Aid: An up-to-date film processing plant, fitted with Czechoslovak equipment and built in Peking with Czechoslovak technical help, has started trial production. It is designed to develop and print 60 million metres of film a year and represents a big advance in the technical basis of China's cinema industry.

Popular Anger Against Kishi

Trade Delegations Recalled: The Chinese National Metal Imports and Minerals Corporations have recalled their trade delegations in Japan. The recall order, sent on May 8, stated that "conditions for trade between the Chinese and Japanese peoples on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendship have been completely wrecked by the Kishi government." The two delegations went to Japan for trade talks with the Yawata Steel Works concerning imports of 158,000 tons of steel to China. The message added that the two corporations had received a notification from the Chinese Government that it "had already stopped the issue of permits for import and export trade with Japan."

Chinese Fishermen Protest: Two thousand fishermen in Yuhwan County, Chekiang Province met on May 11 to protest against the violation of the Sino-Japanese Fishery Agreement by the Japa-

nese trawler *Ariake Maru No. 155*. Fishermen who spoke at the meeting declared that the piratical act of the Japanese trawler could not be overlooked, and that compensation for losses sustained must be paid. Kuo Ah-tsai, a fisherman, described how the Japanese trawler on May 1 forced his boat back about fifty paces and so made it impossible for him to reach his mate, Hsu Shun-lai, who had been hurled into the sea when the Japanese trawler first wilfully rammed his fishing boat. "When we recovered Hsu's body," Kuo said, "the Japanese trawler pursued us again, trying to sink our boat and so destroy the evidence."

Other fishermen also described how the Sino-Japanese Fishery Agreement has been repeatedly violated in recent years. From 1957 up to May 1 this year, fishermen in this area suffered losses from Japanese trawlers, amounting to 149,000 yuan, not including damaged fishing nets. There was a unanimous demand that those responsible for these crimes must make good the losses.

Letters to the Press: Letters expressing indignation at the Kishi government's hostile attitude to the Chinese Government and people are pouring into editorial offices of Peking newspapers. Writers include middle school and college students, coast-guards of the People's Liberation Army, government and industrial workers, and men and women in the import-export trades.

BRIEFS

A gift of over 10,000 volumes of Chinese classical and modern works, a present from Premier Chou En-lai, has been received by Visva Bharati University, Bengal.

The Chinese Red Cross has offered three million doses of anti-smallpox vaccine and 1,000 litres of anti-cholera vaccine to help fight epidemics in East Pakistan. The Chinese offer, conveyed through the Chinese Embassy in Karachi, has been accepted by the Pakistan Red Cross. The first shipment will leave Peking soon.

Chinese table-tennis players Wang Chuan-yao and Miss Chiu Chung-hui came out on top in all five events in the five-day Soviet-Rumanian-Hungarian-Chinese contests in Kaunas, Lithuania. Later, they won another five matches in the Sino-Soviet-Hungarian table-tennis contest in Moscow which ended on May 16.

Peking men's and women's basketball teams are taking part in the current international championships tournament in Paris. Earlier, they played and defeated Swiss men's and women's national teams in Geneva and Locarno.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Third Soviet Sputnik

Peking papers splashed their frontpages with news of the third Soviet sputnik. Hundreds of readers—among them workers and leading scientists—wrote to the press greeting this latest Soviet scientific success.

Under the title "A New Victory in the Conquest of the Space" a *Renmin Ribao* leader declares on May 16, "the fact that this sputnik surpasses both the first two in weight and altitude in outer space and carries additional instruments shows that the Soviet Union has made further progress in science and technology.

"It is also further evidence that the east wind prevails over the west wind. The United States with great difficulty managed to send up three sputniks. But—to say nothing of the repeated American failures—they are all very small and of small scientific value, not to be compared with the Soviet ones.

"Since the launching of the first Soviet sputnik and the convening of the Moscow conference of Communist and Workers' Parties," the editorial continues, "there have been new developments in the international situation in favour of the socialist camp. Of special significance are the opposite trends in the economic developments of the two camps. While the economies of the socialist countries have scored further successes . . . the capitalist world is suffering a further recession and general decline. By comparing the situation in the two camps it is becoming more obvious which system will ultimately win."

"The launching of the new Soviet sputnik will convince the people of the

world even more of the superiority of the socialist system and encourage them to work for peace, democracy and socialism," the editorial concludes.

Zhongguo Qingnian Bao carries an interview with Kuo Mo-jo, President of

the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in which he says: "I'm very glad to hear the news. All China, all the people of the world who love peace, are glad to hear it. Of course there are some who don't share these feelings, men like Dulles. But they must be more realistic; they must realize that such a big artificial earth satellite is propelled by a powerful inter-continental ballistic rocket. The U.S. policy of preparing for atomic war will get them nowhere; it's a dead end. Under such conditions, Washington must change its policy. Let the summit conference be held sooner; let there be an end to hydrogen and atomic weapon tests. We hope the third sputnik will cool the heads of these American gentlemen. If and when they sober up and change to a policy of peaceful co-existence, they will surely have sweeter dreams than they do now."

Da Gong Bao calls the event a sign of U.S. backwardness in contrast to the Soviet Union's swiftly advancing science and technology. "It will not be long now before people from the socialist camp make a trip to the moon," it says. "Capitalism is not welcomed even in outer space."

The paper says that the U.S. and Britain claimed that more nuclear tests would improve their position of strength but the third Soviet satellite has put them in a ridiculous position; "this sputnik stands for peace and reflects the great power of the forces of peace."

Kishi Refuted

Since the statement by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi on May

9 on Sino-Japanese relations, people of all walks of life in Japan have come out against the Kishi government and demanded that Kishi retract his hostile statements and change his policy in relation to China.

But Kishi, intent on poisoning the cordial relations built up by the Chinese and Japanese people during recent years and stirring up an atmosphere of hostility towards New China to divert the attention of the Japanese people, charged that China is "interfering in the internal affairs of Japan." *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial on May 16 refuted this false charge point by point.

"Kishi should understand," the editorial says, "that just as it is the inalienable right of the citizens of a country to hoist their national flag, it is their sacred duty to defend its dignity. Since the conclusion of the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement on March 5 this year, Kishi had bluntly declared that his government did not recognize the right of the Chinese people's trade mission to Japan to hoist its national flag. On May 2, he connived with Japanese thugs who tore down the Chinese flag in Nagasaki. It is only natural that the Chinese people should express their legitimate indignation over this open insult to the Chinese flag on the part of the ex-war criminal Nobusuke Kishi. It is also inevitable that the hostile attitude of the Kishi government towards China should affect relations between China and Japan and that the Chinese people should be obliged to make clear their stand on this grave issue. These matters obviously come within the scope of Sino-Japanese relations."

Kishi had his own political axe to grind and therefore gave his tacit approval to the signing of the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement, says the editorial. "But following the signing of this agreement, Kishi, having achieved his aim, took to double-dealing. He wanted to raise his prestige for the elections, and at the same time ingratiate himself with the United States in order to get American loans; in other words, he wanted to blackmail the United States. This is why he did not hesitate to tear up the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement and encourage the insult to the Chinese national flag. It is these double-dealing tactics used by Kishi with regard to Sino-Japanese trade on the eve of the general elections that have led to the recent just condemnation of the Kishi government by the Chinese people. As the Chinese saying goes, Kishi 'lifted a stone only to crush his own foot.'"

"It is Kishi and his group," *Renmin Ribao* charges, "who are interfering in



Nixon: "Well, no one can say I didn't get a terrific welcome."
Ying Tao in "Renmin Ribao"

China's internal affairs by various means. The Kishi government has refused to recognize the legal government of China. Kishi even went to Taiwan and openly supported Chiang Kai-shek's 'recovery of the mainland.' At the same time, the Kishi government has sheltered the Liao Wen-yi elements of the so-called 'Taiwan Independence League,' and in a vain attempt to reach out its hands to Taiwan to realize its latent imperialist ambitions, encouraged the spread of 'public opinion' calling for 'the return of Taiwan to Japan.' These facts clearly show who is interfering in other people's internal affairs, the paper says.

Refuting the canard spread by Kishi that the Chinese people's condemnation of his government was merely a gesture for swinging the elections and that China would change her attitude, "after the elections," *Renmin Ribao* says: "The Chinese people have never kept their point of view from the broad masses of the people and the handful of reactionaries in Japan. The Japanese Government is the representative of Japanese monopoly capital which has obvious, latent imperialist desires and militarist ambitions; this fact has determined the reactionary nature of the present Japanese Government.

"For this reason, we have all along differentiated between the people and the government of Japan. The Chinese people are friendly towards the Japanese people. This was, is and will always be the same. We are convinced that the accusation raised by the Chinese people against the Japanese Government will not damage friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

"As to the Japanese Government, we cannot but form our judgment on the basis of what it says and does. . . . If it adopts a friendly attitude towards us, we will naturally do likewise. If it adopts a hostile, unfriendly attitude towards us, we will resolutely pay it back in its own coin. If the Japanese Government adopts a double-dealing attitude, we will thoroughly expose it.

"So, the Japanese general elections have nothing to do with our present attitude. Whether our attitude will change or not depends chiefly on whether the present Japanese rulers are willing to change their hostile attitude towards China. The allegation that the Chinese people's solemn accusal of the Kishi government is a manoeuvre timed for the general elections is certainly aimed at catching more votes; it is not only designed to deceive the Japanese people but is also an obvious slander directed against the Chinese people."

"We must tell the Kishi government frankly," the *Renmin Ribao* editorial con-

THE PASSING SHOW

Tranquillizers, Please!

The U.S. economic crisis which has caused a drop of 17 per cent in productivity between April 1957 and April 1958, is not, as some American pundits have charged, the result of the fanciful shapes preferred by U.S. automobile makers, too much "foreign aid" or President Eisenhower's golfing proclivities.

Mr. Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, has revealed that it was caused by the launching of the Soviet sputniks last autumn. This led to "nervous tension among the American people," loss of confidence and the slump.

It may be recalled that the U.S. economic crisis of 1929 was once authoritatively ascribed by Wall Street to "plots and intrigues of the Bolsheviks." It looks like capitalist canards, like crises, are also cyclical.



cludes, "that it is for the Japanese people to choose their own government; but no matter who comes to power after the general elections, no matter who forms the next Japanese Government, Kishi or anybody else, it would be wishful thinking to expect China to 'change' its attitude so long as the Japanese Government continues its hostile attitude towards China. The Chinese people are firm in their stand and clear-cut in their attitude."

Popular Action in Lebanon

Drawing attention to the fact that the United States is supplying arms and equipment to the Lebanese Government and preparing naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean to intimidate the Lebanese people, *Guangming Ribao* (May 16) comments: "Once again, U.S. imperialism is exposed to the Arab people in its true colours."

"U.S. interference in Lebanon to suppress the people's patriotic struggle will create more confusion in that country and threatens peace in the Middle East," warns the paper.

"The current situation in Lebanon," notes a *Renmin Ribao* commentator on May 15, "shows that the Lebanese people have a bitter hatred for imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular. . . . The patriotic struggle of the Lebanese people shows the bankruptcy of the 'Eisenhower Doctrine' there; it is dealing heavy blows at the aggressive imperialist forces in Lebanon."

Time to End Nuclear Tests

Since the Soviet Union announced on March 31 its unilateral suspension of nuclear tests, the world has been looking to the United States and Britain to follow suit. But as if in deliberate challenge

to world peace, since April 28, the two Western powers have been separately pushing ahead with a new series of nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Commenting on the latest Washington move in this matter *Da Gong Bao* remarks that: "The question of disarmament is a very complicated issue, but it is an easy step to end nuclear weapon tests. . . . Washington, however, prefers to haggle over questions of technical details for supervising the carrying out of an agreement to conclude tests. It is common knowledge, however, that under present day scientific and technical conditions it is impossible for any country to carry out tests undetected. We are reminded of the endless debates on the question of arms reduction in the United Nations which the United States set going some time ago by insisting on going into details concerning the technical aspects of supervision. As a result, the efforts of the people to reduce arms were aborted. People will wonder whether Washington is not again playing the same old trick in handling the question of ending nuclear weapon tests.

"Notwithstanding, on May 10, in his reply to the U.S. President, N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., has agreed to the appointment of specialists by the countries concerned to begin immediately a study of technical details for supervising the conclusion of nuclear tests. In taking this new initiative in negotiations for the conclusion of nuclear tests, the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its sincerity in defending world peace.

"Messrs. Eisenhower and Macmillan often talk about action being needed to strengthen peace. That's true, what the world needs is just the kind of peaceful action taken by the Soviet Union in ceasing nuclear tests. It is time for the

United States and Britain to stop nuclear tests while the question of how to carry out supervision is being studied," *Da Gong Bao* concludes.

An Iranian Patriot Dies

The Peking press on May 13 angrily denounced the cold-blooded murder of Khozrow Ruzbeh, the Iranian patriot who was secretly executed by the Iranian authorities on the morning of May 11.

"Ruzbeh's only 'crimes' were his tireless efforts to secure his country's national independence and serve his people. This is a clear case of murder," wrote *Renmin Ribao's* commentator. Analysing the background to this crime, he pointed out that: "Plundered and shackled by the imperialists headed by the United States, Iran's independence, sovereignty and national interests are today seriously jeopardized; but millions of Iranians are united in resistance to this. The reactionary Iranian ruling clique has unjustly put Ruzbeh and countless other

patriots to death so as to make it easier for the imperialists to loot more oil from Iran and intensify exploitation of the Iranian people."

Da Gong Bao noted in its international commentary that the Iranian authorities will not succeed through such inhuman means in crushing the people's demand for democracy, freedom and real independence. "The arrest and murder of Iranian patriots will only lead to fiercer popular resistance. When one Ruzbeh falls, others will take his place."

Document

CHINESE STATEMENT ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN INDONESIA

The following statement was issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on May 15, 1958.

Recently, the U.S. imperialists have resorted to more overt ways of giving support to the Indonesian rebels, and have stepped up and expanded their unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of Indonesia. The facts disclosed by various quarters show that the United States is sending a continuous stream of various kinds of light and heavy weapons, fighter planes and petrol for aircraft to the rebel forces entrenched in northern Sulawesi by way of China's territory of Taiwan, which the United States occupies, and the territories of other countries which are neighbours to Indonesia; the United States has directed the Chiang Kai-shek clique to dispatch military personnel and special agents to take part directly in the military operations and subversive activities of the rebels; and U.S.-made aircraft flown by Americans and elements of the Chiang Kai-shek clique are wantonly bombing certain areas in eastern Indonesia. These acts of the United States of open infringement of the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia and crude intervention in its internal affairs constitute a gross violation of all generally accepted international codes. As Prime Minister Djuanda of the Republic of Indonesia pointed out in his statement of April 30, 1958, this intervention contains an element of danger to peace in Asia and throughout the world and will give rise to very extensive consequences in international relations. China being consistently interested in and actively working for peace in Asia and the world and, furthermore, a friendly neighbour of Indonesia, the Chinese Government and people cannot but feel greatly concerned about the increasingly grave situation in Indonesia and Asia caused by such outrageous and unlawful acts of the U.S. imperialists.

As everyone knows, the rebel "government" which appeared in Central Sumatra in February 1958 was set up under the backstage manipulation and active support of the U.S. imperialists. It is the wild attempt of the U.S. imperialists to subvert the lawful Indonesian Government by means of the rebellion, to suppress the Indonesian people's movement in defence of their national independence and against colonialism, and thus to shackle the Indonesian people again with a colonial rule and in addition to deal a blow to

the resurgent national independence movements in Asia and Africa. However, the U.S. imperialists have greatly underrated the determination of the Indonesian people to defend their national sovereignty and independence, and have not fully reckoned with the firm support given the Indonesian people by the Asian and African peoples and the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world. The splitting and subversive activities engineered by the U.S. imperialists in Indonesia have from the very beginning been firmly rebuffed by the Indonesian Government and people, and the rebel activities in Sumatra went bankrupt within a short period of several weeks. Unreconciled to their defeat, the U.S. imperialists, in league with some of their followers and making use of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, are now giving more overt support to the rebels putting up a last-ditch struggle in northern Sulawesi. They are slandering the Indonesian Government and people in order to create a pretext for further launching a large-scale intervention. Such unscrupulous and vicious gangsterism on the part of the United States not only constitutes an open provocation to the Indonesian people, but also a serious challenge to the principles adopted by the Bandung Conference and to world peace. It has already angered the Indonesian people and other peace-loving people all over the world. Now, President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia, representing the will of the entire Indonesian people, has warned the imperialists against playing with fire in Indonesia. The governments of a number of Asian and African countries and the broad masses of Asian and African peoples have one after the other strongly condemned and protested against the unlawful intervention by the U.S. imperialists and their followers. It is obvious that today, when the forces of peace throughout the world have grown mightier than ever, when the anti-colonialist movements of the Asian and African peoples have thrivingly developed, and the imperialists' schemes of aggression and interference have again and again suffered severe blows in Asia and Africa, all the underhand activities carried on by the U.S. imperialists in Indonesia will also assuredly end in ignominious failure.

The Chinese Government has already sharply condemned the U.S. imperialists' unlawful intervention in Indonesia. It deems it necessary now to emphasize the gravity of the situation resulting from the fact that the United States is using

China's territory of Taiwan, which it occupies, as a base and the Chiang Kai-shek clique as a tool to carry out increasingly ferocious interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia. The continued development of this situation will inevitably give rise to very dangerous consequences. The Chinese Government and people fully support the just struggle of the Indonesian Government and people in defence of their national sovereignty and independence and against imperialist intervention. The Chinese Government has already supplied the Indonesian Government with cotton piece goods and rice on credit; and it is prepared to give further assistance within its

ability as may be requested by the Indonesian Government. We are deeply convinced that, with the support of the Asian and African peoples and all the countries and peoples of the world which love peace and justice, the struggle of the Indonesian people in defence of their national independence and against U.S. intervention will surely triumph. Should the United States fail to stop at once its interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia, it will certainly eat the bitter fruit of its aggression and provocation.

May 15, 1958

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

▲ **YANG NGO** The story of a patriotic Ming dynasty woman who led the people in resisting invaders. A new historical Peking opera produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking. Starring Wu Su-chiu and Chiang Tieh-ha.

May 20 *Lao Tung Theatre of the Working People's Palace of Culture*

May 23 *Kwangho Theatre*

May 25 & 26 *Min Chu Theatre*

▲ **THE NINE-HEADED BIRD** Adapted from a Chinese fairy-tale. A beautiful princess, abducted by the Nine-Headed Bird, is rescued by a poor woodcutter. Despite the schemes of a wicked friend who tries to claim the credit and harm him, the woodcutter finally wins the princess. Produced by the Lien Yi Peking Opera Company.

May 24 *Yuan En Szu Theatre*

PINGCHU OPERA

▲ **LIU CHIEH-MEI** A new pingchu opera version of the true story, now known throughout China, of a former poor peasant who wanted to take the capitalist road. During the recent "great debate" in the countryside, he finally came to realize that the capitalist road is the wrong one. Produced by the China Pingchu Opera Company.

May 20-26 *Ta Chung Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **MADAM BUTTERFLY** Puccini's famous opera in Chinese. New production by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. Cheng Hsin-li and Li Chin-wei in the role of Cho-Cho San.

May 25 *Tienchiiao Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **THE CAPTURE OF THE WEI HU MOUNTAIN** Dramatic adaptation of Chu Po's new novel *In the Snowy Forest*. A PLA man in disguise wins his way through the labyrinth of traps laid by the Hawk, a notorious bandit and his followers, to test newcomers to their band, which has its headquarters on the Wei Hu Mountain. Succeeding in becoming the confidant of the Hawk, he brings about his capture.

May 20-26 *Capital Theatre*

▲ **THE RED STORM** A play about the great "February 7" railway workers' strike in 1923. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre and directed by Chin Shan.

May 20-26 *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **A SISTER'S LOVE** (*Tang Ti Chih Hua*) A historical play written by Kuo Mo-jo about the Warring States Period. A young man from the State of Chi who advocates the aligining of the six states against the powerful State of Chin, helps to assassinate the leaders of the pro-Chin faction and then commits suicide. In order not to involve his sister, he first destroys all evidence of his identity. His sister, nevertheless, publicly identifies the body and

proclaims his patriotic deed, and then she too takes her own life. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

May 20 & 22 *Peking Workers' Club*

CONCERTS

The visiting STATE PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF THE U.S.S.R. will present the following programmes:

(programme listings are tentative)

MAY 20

KHRENNIKOV *Symphony No. 1*

SHIH YUNG-KANG

Legend of the Yellow Crane

TCHAIKOVSKY

Symphony No. 6 in B Minor ("Pathetic")

and Operatic Arias

Conductor: N. Anosov

MAY 24

KABALEVSKY *Overture to the Opera*

Colas Breugnot: The Master from

Clamecy

PROKOFIEV *Second Suite from the*

Ballet Romeo and Juliet

KHATCHATURIAN *Concerto for Violin*

and Orchestra

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV

Capriccio Espagnole

Conductor: N. Anosov

Soloist: V. Pikaizen

MAY 26

GLINKA *Overture to Russian and Lud-*

milla

MUSSORGSKY *A Night on Bald Mountain*

SITSON MA *A Nostalgic Song*

HO LU-TING *Soirée*

TCHAIKOVSKY *Suite from the Ballet*

Swan Lake

DVORAK *Slavonic Dances*

PROKOFIEV *March from the Opera*

Love of Three Oranges

Also compositions by J. STRAUSS,

KHATCHATURIAN, DINIKU-VLADIGEROV

and others.

Conductor: N. Anosov

(Concerts are also scheduled for May 28

and 30. See our next issue for pro-

grammes.)

SONG AND DANCE

▲ **FOLK SONGS AND DANCES** performed by the Folk Song and Dance Ensemble from Hubehot, Inner Mongolia.

May 20-22 at 7:30 p.m., *People's Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **NIGHT VOYAGE ON THE MISTY SEA** The passengers of a ship lost in the foggy night show their comradeship and spirit of mutual assistance as they work to effect a rescue. Produced by the Shanghai Tien Ma Film Studio.

May 20-24 *Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema,*

May 20-25 *Sheng Li, May 21-23 Hsin Chieh*

Kou, May 21-24 Chung Yang, May 24-26

Chiao Tao Kou

▲ **WATER** describes how a field hospital of the PLA becomes stranded in the desert without water. With the help of the local Muslim people plus their own courage and resourcefulness, they obtain water and de-

feat enemy troops. Produced by the "August First" Film Studio.

May 20 *Ta Hua, Children's Cinema,*

Chiao Tao Kou

May 20-22 *Hsin Chieh Kou*

May 23-25 *Chung Yang*

▲ **RICHARD III** British adaptation of the great Shakespearean drama produced and directed by, and starring, Lawrence Olivier. In colour. Dialogue in English, with Chinese titles.

May 20-25 *Capital Cinema*

May 20-23, 25 *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **UKIKUSA NIKKI** (*Diary of an Unsettled Life*) A Japanese feature film about the hard and unsettled life led by members of a song and dance troupe.

May 20-25 *Hsin Chung Kuo, Kwangho Men,*

Kwangho Theatre, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE THIEF OF BAGDAD** Adapted from the *Arabian Nights*. An Alexander Korda production in colour. Dialogue in original English, with Chinese titles added.

May 20-25 *Ta Hua, Children's Cinema,*

Peking Theatre

May 20-24 *Chiao Tao Kou*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL FARM TOOLS EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mondays) 8:30 a.m.—5 p.m. at the College of Agricultural Mechanization outside Teh Sheng Men Gate, north city.

▲ **PEKING LOCAL INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION**

Daily 8:30 a.m.—5:30 p.m., at 3 Ta Chu Teng Hutung, east city.

▲ **FOURTH EXHIBITION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS**—Sponsored by the Peking Traditional Chinese Painting Research Society. Daily (except Mondays) 9 a.m.—6 p.m. till May 31 inside Peihai Park.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF VISITS EXCHANGED BETWEEN CHINESE AND CAMBODIAN CULTURAL DELEGATIONS.** There is also a display of gifts received by the Chinese delegation. Daily 9:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m. till May 24 at Peihai Park.

DANCING

▲ **DANCE** to music provided by the Central Radio Music Ensemble at the ballroom of the Working People's Palace of Culture.

May 22 & 25, 7:30 p.m.

ACROBATICS

See Shenyang's dare-devil motor-cyclists SKILL * THRILLS

Acc Rider—Tsai Shao-wu

May 20-26 *Working People's Palace of Culture*

SPECIAL BUS TOURS

To Hsiang Shan (Western Hills)

Leaves daily from the east end of Ta Cha

Lan, outside Chien Men Gate, at 8:30 a.m.

The bus will stop at the following places:

Hsiang Shan: 9:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m.

Summer Palace: 1:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m.

Zoo: 4:30 p.m.—6:30 p.m.

Fare: 1.50 yuan

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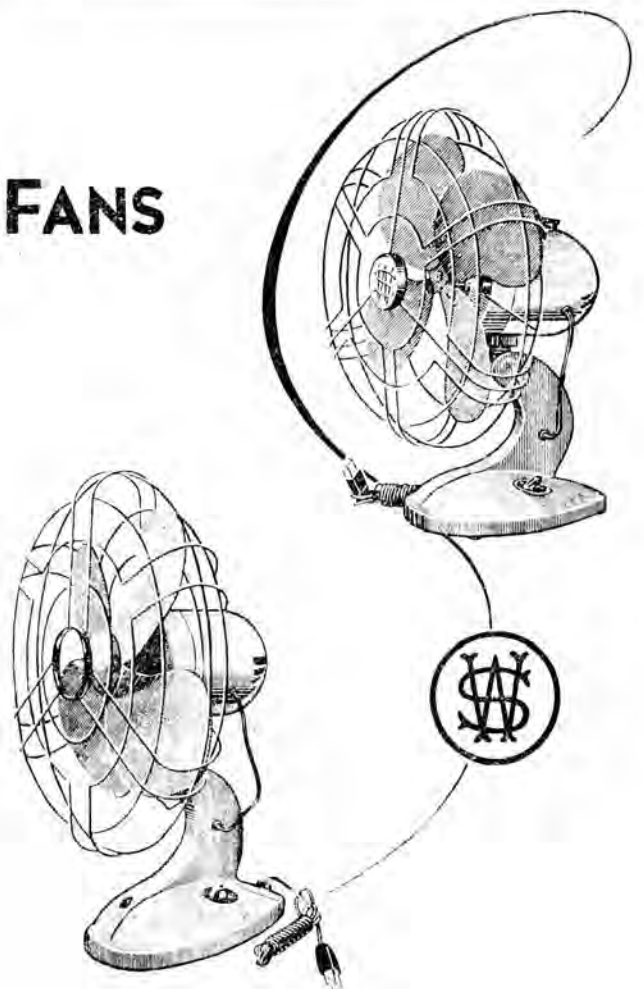
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