

PEKING

June 17, 1958

16

REVIEW

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On With the Technical Revolution

The technical revolution, which aims to put China's national economy on the technological basis of modern, large-scale production, has begun (p. 6).

Yugoslav Revisionism—Product of Imperialist Policy

An analysis of the main points of the revisionism expressed in the programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (p. 8).

China's Foreign Trade Prospects

TRACTORS MADE IN CHINA

ROUND THE WEEK, ART, AND OTHER FEATURES

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

JUST OFF THE PRESS

Defend Yenan!

by Tu Peng-cheng

A novel about the important battle of the 1947 campaign in China's northwest to protect Yenan, the then headquarters of the Chinese revolution, from Kuomintang attack. The author himself took part in the campaign. In describing the men of the people's army who routed the numerically and technologically superior enemy, their way of life and their outlook, he is able to draw on first-hand experience. An exciting, well-told story, *Defend Yenan!* conveys the facts and atmosphere of this crucial time in China's revolution.



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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

June 17, 1958

Vol. I No. 16

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Aim High and Look Far!

IT is only mid-year, but concrete preparations are well under way to ensure a still bigger leap forward in China's national economy next year.

Reports pouring in from different provinces indicate that specific measures to raise agricultural production in 1959 have already been mapped out. In Hopei Province, more drainage and irrigation projects are planned, and further steps taken to free the wheat fields from drought and water-logging, to collect more manure, and to build more fertilizer plants. In addition, close planting and selection of fine seeds are also stressed.

Fukien, Honan, Szechuan, Anhwei, Shantung and Yunnan have similarly drawn up plans to reap bigger harvests next year.

Most important, the plans for 1959 were worked out in the light of experience already gained in the current leap forward. On-the-spot conferences were convened in places that harvested outstanding bumper crops. Delegates from different counties studied advanced experience first-hand. Example teaches better than precept. Sceptics and pessimists lost out because things they regarded as impossible had become living reality for all to see. The delegates came away from these field conferences fortified with new experience and resolve.

A similar trend prevails in industry. It is well exemplified in Kiangsi Province. In 1959 the province plans to invest 2.5 times as much in local industry as it did in 1958, and the number of factories and mines will multiply several fold. It has also started training technicians and skilled workers in schools, short-term courses, or on the job for the new plants and mines to be built next year.

China's industrial and agricultural production has leapt forward in the first half of 1958. The rate of this year's industrial advance, according to data now available, will definitely surpass not only the 14.6 per cent previously envisaged, but also the peak rate of 31.7 per cent registered in 1953.

This year's wheat crop is truly record-breaking. The Satellite Farm Co-op in Honan Province reports a per *mou* wheat yield of 3,530 catties as against 750 catties last year.

People's China, however, has never rested content with past accomplishments, nor will it do so in future. That's why one movement after another has been launched, why China has advanced from victory to victory since the birth of the People's Republic. We live in the present but we always look to the future. As the general line for socialist construction expresses it, the Chinese people will not rest on their laurels, but will press ahead to build more, faster, better and more economically.

The leap forward in the national economy has taught many lessons. This year's bumper wheat harvests, for example, are due in large measure to last winter's nation-wide drive to build more irrigation works and collect more manure. Planning and preparing well in advance will guarantee that our economy next year develops on a much bigger scale and at a still faster rate. Our motto today is: Aim high and look far.

ROUND THE WEEK

Output Soars

On June 14 the newspapers frontpaged the latest figures released by the State Statistical Bureau:

Industrial output value in May topped April by 7 per cent and was **46 per cent higher than May last year.**

Investments in capital construction in May were 16 per cent higher than in April—**54.1 per cent higher than May last year.**

A big jump in the output of major industrial products was effected in the five months from January to the end of May as compared with the corresponding period last year. **Increases of more than 100 per cent** were recorded in the output of electric motors, steam turbines and lorries. **Increases ranging from 50 to 100 per cent** were registered in the output of petrol, nitrogenous fertilizer, steam boilers, machine-tools, generators and locomotives. Coal production went up by 42 per cent.

Light industry went ahead, too. Output of salt is up 14 per cent; cigarettes—13 per cent; cotton fabrics—12 per cent; vegetable oil—5 per cent.

The boom in local industries is gathering momentum. 520,000 factories and mines went into operation in the five-month period in 20 provinces, autonomous regions and cities of the country—apart from the new industrial units operated by the towns and farm co-ops.

The most abundant food crops in China's history are being harvested. The summer harvest of wheat and other food crops shows an estimated **increase of 10 million tons.** In 1957 as a whole the increase of food crops in China was 2.5 million tons. This year's summer harvest alone is four times greater than the total increase last year. The rapeseed harvest, to cite one example, is 10 million piculs bigger than last year, it is estimated.

The peasants brought another 46 million *mou* of land under irrigation in May, making a **total of 399 million mou of irrigated land** in China.

Retail trade in May was 4.5 per cent higher than in April.

The price index fell by 1.3 per cent compared with April, or 2.1 per cent compared with May last year in 8 major cities.

This is the statistical picture of the "big leap forward" and of the potency

and validity of the general line to build "more, faster, better and more economically."

20 Million Tons of Iron

"If everybody adds his piece of firewood to it, the flame will rise high and higher still." So runs a Chinese saying. The "flame," in this case, is the output of pig iron and the "everybody" the provinces, cities and towns of China.

Shansi, the coal-producing province in north China, is building 400 blast furnaces of various sizes with a total capacity of one million tons of pig iron. Hunan, the granary of central China, is mapping out the construction of 2,300 blast furnaces which, upon completion, will turn out one million tons of pig iron in the first year and twice as much the next year. The provinces of Hopei and Honan, Anhwei and Shantung, will each build 1,000 small blast furnaces. Most of them will be completed this year. Blast furnaces are making a debut even in the outlying provinces of Chinghai and Kansu and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. For the first time in its history Inner Mongolia, which never smelted iron before, will be producing pig iron from hundreds of new, though small, blast furnaces.

Small blast furnaces to up China's pig iron output in a hurry are cropping up all over the country. In twelve months' time, it is estimated, more than 10,000 medium and small size blast furnaces, with a total annual production capacity of 20 million tons of pig iron, will be built in 24 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. If the emphasis were put on building major blast furnaces, the outlay involved would be many times greater and it would take China many years more to reach the 20 million figure.

The impact of these medium and small-sized blast furnaces on the national economy goes far beyond the quantity of their output. An increase of a million tons of pig iron in a mountainous, hitherto industrially undeveloped area is very different from a similar increase, say, in the well-established metallurgical base of Anshan in northeast China. The economic value is incomparable, in the development of areas untouched as yet by heavy industry. The construction of these 10,000 medium and small blast furnaces is significant not only in raising pig iron output to 20 million tons in a short time and with relatively small in-

vestments, but in changing the pattern of distribution of iron and steel output.

From now on iron and steel production will not be concentrated in a few metallurgical centres, but will be spread out across the map of China. This means that the growing needs of agriculture and other industries in the various localities will be met, enabling a still quicker tempo of socialist construction. It also means that the drive to catch up with and overtake Britain in iron and steel production will be realized in less time than originally envisaged.

In the output of coal too China is shortening the gap with Britain—ahead of schedule. In 1959, rather than in 1972, China will overtake Britain in coal production. This was announced by Chang Lin-chih, Minister of the Coal Industry. Britain dug 220 million tons of coal in 1957 and, it is estimated, will probably not exceed 230 million tons next year. At the present rate of production, the Minister calculated, China's output this year will reach 180 million tons, an increase of 50 million tons over last year. In 1959, total output is expected to reach or exceed 240 million tons.

From ABC to Advanced Science

Sixty million people are taking part in the nation-wide drive against illiteracy. A popular saying these days is: "Socialism is paradise, but without culture you can't get there." The urge for literacy, which will open the doors of modern science and culture, is at a new high—as strong among the peasants as among city folk.

The cultural revolution in China has begun. It is unfolding side by side with the technical revolution which, in its initial stage, aims at improving farm tools, transport vehicles and industrial techniques. To achieve the goals of the technical revolution, the revolution in the realm of knowledge and ideas has been set in motion.

In these June days schooling, rather than summer holidays, has gripped the imagination of China. In recent weeks, literally thousands of schools, primarily schools for peasants in the countryside, are being set up. So much progress has been made that today 156 counties have attained freedom from illiteracy. Seven provinces—Kiangsu, Chekiang, Honan, Hunan, Fukien, Kiangsi and Heilungkiang—have instituted compulsory primary school education for practically all the youth. Between 90 and 98 per cent of the school-age children in 1,070 counties and cities are going to school. There is a remarkable increase in the number of secondary schools too. In 16 provinces and cities 130 institutes of higher learning have been set up. Many



Artists painting village murals in Hopei Province

Drawing by Shao Yu

new scientific research institutes have made their appearance and are helping the advance of industry and agriculture. These are the beginnings of the cultural revolution that is sweeping the country.

Discussing the cultural revolution, *Ren-min Ribao*, in its leading article on June 9, pointed out that popularization and the raising of scientific and cultural levels go hand in hand in the cultural revolution. Without popularization the labouring people will not be able to master cultural and scientific knowledge and only by raising the level of cultural work can China stride ahead to catch up with and surpass advanced international levels in science and technology within 12 years.

Not Alms, But Self-reliance

If you enter Peihai Park from the gate next to the National Peking Library, you will find, after a few minutes' walk on the left bank of the lake, an old, typically Peking-style mansion. Its front door faces the white dagoba, an unusual Tibetan structure of striking simplicity, perched high on a pine grove overlooking the calm water ruffled by the boaters. In this spacious mansion, set off by trees, an interesting exhibition on social welfare and relief work is housed.

In the first exhibition hall there is an array of charts and diagrams telling, in a terse way, the story of social welfare work in China—the help, care and protection given to the dependents of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, the disabled, the feeble and the aged, the ex-servicemen and those in need of financial assistance. But rising above the dry facts and figures displayed boldly and neatly on the walls are human stories of guts and determination, of concern for people, of how men and women are helped back to a normal life with just a little assistance and organization from the government.

There are different categories of people under the social welfare scheme of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. But take the 1.6 million blind people and 1.3 million deaf and dumb, for example. It's

not alms they get but the opportunity to lead useful lives as producers and creators. They are taught crafts and given suitable work so that they can earn all or part of their upkeep. In the rural areas, 5,192,834 widows, widowers, orphans and childless old people are helped by the scheme of "5-guarantees"—guaranteed food, clothing, fuel, care of the children, and a decent burial after death, by the farming co-ops to which they belong. Even those who receive aid under the "5-guarantee" scheme do some kind of light work to contribute whatever they can to the co-ops.

A great number of the things made by these people are on display: blankets, sweaters, electrical appliances, rattan chairs, artificial limbs, various types of wheel chairs for invalids, to mention a few, which brought in an income of more than 150 million yuan in 1957. Some, like porcelain tea sets and dinner services, were top export earners. According to the 1957 figures the total capital in circulation for social welfare and relief work was 17,770,000 yuan of which the government accounted for 26.11 per cent, the dependents and disabled themselves 2.98 per cent and accumulation of funds from profits ploughed back by the co-ops in which the disabled and those who were needy now work, accounted for the rest. In other words, the welfare scheme of the government is designed to help the people help themselves, to provide the facilities and initial financial aid that will make them self-sufficient, to bring them into collectives which are based on mutual help. There are no social outcasts and misfits in contemporary China, but men and women organized to solve the problems they face with the new strength born of participation in a collective—self-reliance and not charity.

"Looking At Flowers"

Twenty-three well-known writers and artists led by Kuo Mo-jo, the poet-historian, spent two weeks in the Changchiakou (Kalgan) region, in north China,

"riding out on horseback to look at flowers"—a Chinese idiom which means paying a hurried visit to a place (the person with more time gets off the horse and lingers). Kuo Mo-jo's party only had time "to ride out on horseback," but he and his fellow writers and artists managed to write more than 100 poems and songs and turned out 400 or so paintings, sketches and murals on the trip.

The painters Wu Tso-jen (recently appointed principal of the Central Academy of Fine Arts), Yeh Chien-yu, Shao Yu and others were so taken up with the village scenes, the feats of the peasants in water conservancy, the gusto of work on the co-op farms that they stopped at many points to paint murals for the villagers. At one place they collectively painted a mural depicting how the peasants fight and subdue nature.

Kuo Mo-jo and Yeh Sheng-tao, the latter famous as a stylist, inspired by the construction of the 5-kilometre-long canal which will lead water from the Sangkan River up to a hill 85 metres high, wrote several poems in the traditional Chinese style to sing the praises of the canal builders.

The group led by Kuo Mo-jo is the first of a series of "riding out on horseback to look at flowers" parties organized by the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. The purpose is to give writers and artists the opportunity to come into closer contact with the changing Chinese scene.

Today in China it is believed that for those engaged in creative work the best thing to do is to settle down and live among the masses, to feel and breathe the air of the place one writes about and depicts. If one is unable to do so, either because of other pressing duties or for want of time, the next best thing to do is to pay a short visit, see and learn as much about the place as possible.

At the canal construction site Kuo Mo-jo buttonholed a peasant and told him: "We only hope that as pen-pushers we'll be able to wield our pens as effectively and masterfully as you use your spade."

On With the Technical Revolution

Following is a slightly abridged text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of June 3, 1958. We have added subheads for the convenience of our readers.—Ed.

THE Chinese revolution has now entered a new historical stage, a new stage of socialist construction centring on the technical revolution and cultural revolution. The objective is to build China in the shortest possible time into a great socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture.

In the past eight years we have had great achievements in economic construction, and the life of our people has improved greatly. Yet the economic level of China is still quite low and the life of the Chinese people is still not rich enough. As of 1957, China's annual steel output was still lower than that of Belgium which has only a 1 to 66 population ratio compared with China; electricity was lower than Norway's which has only a population ratio of 1 to 170 compared with China; the per unit area yields of rice were lower than in Italy and of cotton lower than in Peru. This state of affairs obviously does not fit the position of a country with the largest population in the world.

The Urgent Demand

The greatest interest and urgent demand of the Chinese people is the speedy development of the national economy to effect a fundamental change in this backwardness. To carry out our socialist construction at a high speed naturally requires constant readjustment of the relations of production and constant adaptation of the superstructure to the developing economic base. The fundamental thing, however, is to develop the productive forces rapidly. The aim of the technical revolution is to bring about a forward leap in the productive forces.

Material production is the basis of social life. The history of human society has always been a history of production, a history in which the producers constantly employ new production techniques to achieve higher productivity of labour, replacing the old production techniques and surpassing the old productivity of labour. The problem of adopting new techniques to raise the productivity of labour is tremendously important.

Long ago Lenin said: "In every socialist revolution, after the proletariat has solved the problem of capturing power, and to the extent that the task of expropriating the expropriators has been carried out in the main, there necessarily comes to the forefront the fundamental task of creating a social system that is superior to capitalism, viz., raising the productivity of labour. . . ." He also said: "In the last analysis, productivity of labour is the most important, the principal thing for the victory of the new social system."

If we want to beat capitalism and create a productivity of labour that is much higher than that of capitalist society, it is necessary to make a big jump technically, that is, to launch a technical revolution.

What are the main tasks of the technical revolution? In the report made by Comrade Liu Shao-chi on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Second Session of the Party's Eighth National Congress, these tasks are defined as follows:

To put the national economy, including agriculture and handicrafts, systematically and in a planned way on a new technological basis, i.e., the technological basis of modern, large-scale production, so that machinery can be used wherever feasible and electrification is brought to all the cities and villages of the country;

To turn all big and medium-sized cities throughout the country into industrial cities; and to build up new industrial bases in those places where the necessary conditions exist, to enable all the county towns and many townships to have their own industries, and to increase the value of industrial output of all the provinces and autonomous regions and even most of the special administrative regions and counties so that it exceeds the value of their agricultural output;

To set up a transport network and post and telecommunication services equipped mainly with modern facilities, reaching every part of the country; and

While introducing as far as possible the world's up-to-date techniques, to launch a wide-spread mass movement in the cities and villages throughout the country to improve tools and introduce technical innovations so that semi-mechanized or fully mechanized operations can be properly combined with the necessary hand work.

A Magnificent Programme

This is a magnificent programme. It is a programme of mechanization. A high degree of mechanization will be introduced in industry, and manual labour will be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. Mechanization will transform most of the handicrafts into modern industry, and machinery will be used in agriculture to the greatest extent possible. This means that China's machine-building industry will turn out hundreds of thousands of machine-tools annually instead of the tens of thousands it now turns out.

It is a programme of electrification. In both the cities and the countryside, electricity will be the basic form of power. It will be widely used in industry, agriculture and in all fields of the national economy and the life of the people. This means that China's annual output of electricity will be kilowatt hours in the hundreds of thousand millions instead of the present 19,000 million kilowatt hours.

It is also a programme of industrialization. China will not only have scores of big industrial cities, but also some one hundred medium-sized industrial cities and some one thousand small industrial cities. A network of modern industry will spread out over every part of China, and the difference between the urban and rural areas will be greatly reduced. This means that the value of industrial output in China will greatly exceed that of agricultural output, which by then will be several times higher than now. China's iron and steel output will be 10 to 20 times bigger than today, coal output several times higher, the output of petroleum and chemical fertilizers will amount to tens of millions of tons. By that time, all the capitalist countries will be left far behind.

The gigantic scale of the technical revolution can thus be seen. By implementing the main tasks of the technical revolution and the cultural revolution that goes hand in hand with it, China will achieve an enormous increase in her productivity of labour and a great expansion of her social productive forces. This will enable our industry to catch up with and surpass Britain within 15 years or less, enable our agriculture, on the basis of carrying out the National Programme for Agricultural Development ahead of schedule, to surpass that of all capitalist countries, and our science and technology to catch up with the world's most advanced levels by fulfilling the twelve-year programme for the development of science. By that time the face of our country will be fundamentally changed, the material basis of her socialist system will be incomparably strengthened, and the working and living conditions of her people will be greatly improved.

These tasks of the technical revolution, cannot, of course, be completed overnight; their implementation will take a fairly long period. On the other hand, under no circumstances should we be frightened by the colossal scale of these tasks, nor should we regard the technical revolution as something that can be realized only in the distant future. We should start to carry out this revolution from this very moment and exert our utmost efforts and push ahead consistently to accomplish it in the shortest possible time. The nation-wide movement to improve farm tools and introduce technical innovations is, in fact, a great beginning of the technical revolution. As this movement goes deeper, extends far and wide and reaches a higher level by degrees, it will lead to a big technical jump in agriculture, handicrafts and industry. We have all the necessary conditions to carry out the technical revolution. Everything depends on whether or not we can fully mobilize the masses. By relying on the unlimited creative abilities of the masses, we will be able to accomplish the arduous tasks of the technical revolution in a fairly short period.

Mass Movement

Our technical revolution must be a mass movement. The mass line is the fundamental line for all our work and the technical revolution is no exception. Without a nation-wide movement our technical revolution cannot be realized. It is true that in order to put our national economy on the technological basis of modern, large-scale production we must build a corps of technical experts who are socialist-minded and professionally expert, corps which will embrace large numbers of technical experts of a new type trained from among the workers and peasants and

technical experts who, more or less, still have bourgeois characteristics ideologically and politically, but are in the process of remoulding themselves. We need such a technical corps that is many times stronger than what we have now. It is a mistake, however, to think that our technical revolution can be accomplished only by relying on experts. The right thing to do is to mobilize the masses on the broadest scale and bring their wisdom and talents into full play while training large numbers of new experts and remoulding the old ones. The movement to improve farm implements and introduce technical innovations that is proceeding in China at present has demonstrated the immense wisdom of the masses.

Technological Reconstruction

The technical revolution aims to put our national economy on the technological basis of modern, large-scale production. This is absolutely necessary. Without the technological reconstruction suited to the needs of modern, large-scale production, it is impossible to bring about a fundamental change in the backwardness of industry and agriculture. We should introduce as many up-to-date techniques as possible, as quickly as possible, in the course of carrying out the technical revolution. But this does not mean that up-to-date techniques should be adopted everywhere planlessly by every department and in all fields, right now. What we want is a technical revolution carried out step by step and in a planned way. On the one hand we are against conservative ideas, the absence of the bold spirit to invent and adopt up-to-date techniques and on the other hand, we are against setting the aims too high as to be impracticable. The guiding principle of our technical revolution is to make full use of the existing equipment, while introducing the world's up-to-date techniques as far as possible, and launch a wide-spread mass movement in the cities and villages throughout the country to improve farm tools and introduce technical innovations so that semi-mechanized or fully mechanized operations can be properly combined with the necessary hand work. Only by doing this can we really build more, faster, better and more economically. All methods that run counter to this policy are wrong. The fact that China's prevailing technical foundation is relatively weak makes it all the more important that at present we place the accent of our technical reform on the technical innovations of the masses. The reason for this is that the mass technical innovations can meet the more urgent needs, are more practicable, and will enable us to achieve more, faster, better and more economical results in our technical reform. There is no end to the development of techniques; any improvement made in existing techniques will help advance them to a higher level. By adopting the policy of combining the promotion of wide-spread use of new techniques and their development to a higher level, we can integrate the resources of the state with those of the masses, turn the technical revolution into a mass revolutionary action and realize its tasks more quickly.

In order to carry out the technical revolution it is imperative to do away with any mysterious notions about technique. Technique is the fruit of long years of labour of the working people; it does not drop from the sky, nor is it so high that it is unattainable. The creators of techniques are the working people. The viewpoint which regards techniques as mysterious is wrong. We hold that

there is nothing mysterious about techniques. To master them, however, we must study hard and go deeply into them.

To carry out the technical revolution the entire Party must learn technique and science. Early in 1949, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in his *On People's Democratic Dictatorship*, pointed out:

A serious task of economic construction confronts us. We shall soon lay aside some of the things that we know well and shall be compelled to take up things that we do not. This means difficulties. . . . We must overcome the difficulties and learn the things we do not know.

Eight years have elapsed since and some comrades have learnt some science and techniques. But as one revolution followed another on the economic, political and ideological fronts, in those years our main attention was directed to the problem of socialist revolution, and many comrades have not been able to learn science and techniques. The entire Party, from now on, must make greater efforts to study them. An upsurge of cultural, scientific and technical study should also be promoted among the people as a whole. When they know the ropes there will be no fortress of science and technique that they cannot storm. Unless we have an army of such people who have a good command of cultural and scientific knowledge there can be no genuine, nation-wide technical revolution.

The shifting of our attention to the technical revolution is likely to lead to neglect of politics. Special attention must therefore be devoted to linking technique with politics. Our slogan is "red and expert." This is the slogan for the entire period of the technical revolution. Some people think that technique assumes primary importance

now that the technical revolution has begun. This is an erroneous view. Technique is used by man, and whether or not it can be mastered and developed is decided by man. In order to bring the initiative and creativeness of the masses into full play, political and ideological work must be strengthened.

The clarion call for the technical revolution has been sounded. Before us is a challenging task. We will tap the mineral wealth buried underground for hundreds of millions of years. We will tame the floods, conquer natural calamities and make nature do our bidding and serve us. We will see to it that factory chimneys spring up in cities and towns, large and small, all over the country, that the hum of machines is heard wherever production goes on and that electricity lights every valley and remote village. We will scale the heights of the world's scientific and technical levels. We will get rid of poverty and backwardness and enable our people to live the happiest lives.

We know that this is a colossal and arduous task. We know too that to fulfil this task we will have to encounter all kinds of difficulties. But we are deeply convinced that with the Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, with the correct general line for socialist construction, with the solidarity of the whole people, and with the support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the working people the world over, our technical and cultural revolutions will certainly succeed, and a socialist new China with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture — a China which the Chinese people have aspired to see for many long years — will certainly come into being.

Yugoslav Revisionism — Product of Imperialist Policy

by CHEN PO-TA

This article originally appeared in the first issue of the new publication "Hongqi" (The Red Flag), fortnightly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.—Ed.

THE struggle of the Marxist-Leninist parties of all countries against the revisionism of the Yugoslav leading group headed by Tito is a big event in current international affairs. The Tito group provoked it. The programme which it put forward unleashed an attack all along the line against Marxism-Leninism and the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, in the belief that in this way it could weaken the positions of Marxism-Leninism and cause a split in the international communist movement. Marxist-Leninists had no choice but to accept the challenge and have already begun to show the challengers that they are knocking their heads against a brick wall. Contrary to the expectations of the Tito group, the Communist Parties of all countries have shown great solidarity in this struggle.

It is imperative that we examine this problem in the international political and economic setting as a whole and thus expose the very essence of the revisionism of the Tito group.

The revisionism of the Tito group is in no way accidental; it is a product of the contemporary international class struggle, a product of the policy of the contemporary imperialists, in particular the U.S. imperialists, the fiercest enemy of the people throughout the world.

The revisionism of the period of the Second International, represented by Bernstein,* also reflected the policy of the bourgeoisie—the imperialists. But the modern revisionism or neo-revisionism represented by Tito differs from Bernstein's in its function. Bernstein revisionism appeared at the close of the 19th century, when imperialism was still a complete system holding sway the world over; when there was as yet no state under proletarian dictatorship. But what era are we living in

* Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932).

today? The great era of successful proletarian revolutions among a population of over 900 million and of socialism established as a new world system, the era in which the colonial system has already disintegrated or is in process of disintegration, and the imperialist system is tottering; it is the great era, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put it, of "the east wind prevailing over the west wind." In this new era, the struggle between the socialist and the capitalist systems, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in all lands, has become a fierce, life-and-death struggle. This is what inevitably stamps modern revisionism, that is, neo-revisionism, and gives it new features.

MARX and Engels in their time repeatedly pointed out that the British bourgeoisie used a small part of its superprofits to maintain a group of aristocrats of labour. Engels once wrote to Marx saying: "Those very worst English trade unions which allow themselves to be led by men sold to, or at least paid by the middle class." It is well known that Lenin — in the course of the relentless battle he waged against revisionism, opportunism, reformism, social chauvinism and social imperialism — time and again referred to this view of Marx and Engels and added new evidence to substantiate it. Lenin said: "Objectively the opportunists are a section of the petty bourgeoisie and of certain strata of the working class who have been bribed out of imperialist superprofits and converted into watchdogs of capitalism and corrupters of the labour movement."

How does the situation stand today? Since the working class has seized state power in many countries, the imperialists have found that it is not sufficient to buy over traitors to the working class within their own countries. Besides continuing the policy of bribery in their own countries, the imperialists, with the U.S. imperialists in the lead, are at the same time doing their best to find in some socialist countries bourgeois nationalist elements and unstable persons and buy them over and make them tools to undermine the proletarian dictatorship, the socialist system, the international communist movement and the unity of the socialist countries. That being the case the U.S. imperialists have picked on the leading group of Yugoslavia, and carried out a policy of buying it off at a high price.

According to figures published in the newspapers and periodicals of the United States and Yugoslavia, between 1945 and 1957 the United States extended over U.S.\$1,700 million in economic aid to the leading group of Yugoslavia; of which over \$1,000 million were given after 1949. In addition, according to Associated Press reports, the United States gave Yugoslavia more than \$1,000 million in military aid from 1950 to 1957. This is apart from an estimated \$300 million of economic aid received by Yugoslavia from other capitalist countries. So all in all, the aid given to the leading group of Yugoslavia by the whole capitalist world headed by the United States amounted to about \$3,000 million.

In his report to the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Tito disclosed that U.S. aid made up 4 per cent of Yugoslavia's national income. It can be estimated from this figure that U.S. aid accounts for a very large proportion of Yugoslavia's national budget, probably amounting to about 20 per cent.

The stark fact is that the Yugoslav leading group headed by Tito not only lives on its own people but on a large amount of U.S. aid. At the same time, the so-called "American way of life" of which the U.S. imperialists boast of so loudly has also been imported into Yugoslav society by means of U.S. aid, with the purpose of corrupting the Yugoslav people.

A report published in *The Washington Post and Times Herald* of June 6, 1957 says, "Instalment-plan buying of American-style electrical gadgets is changing the Yugoslavs from Communists to capitalists, says Pittsburgh's G.O.P. Congressman James F. Fulton, heretofore bitter foe of United States policy toward Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. He has just returned from Tito-land. . . . He said: 'The May Day parade had a real American look, American tanks, American equipment. There's tremendous American influence . . . among the people, Americans are the most popular of all nationalities.'"

On May 2, 1958, Reuter's correspondent sent a long report from Belgrade in which he said that the Yugoslav press ten years ago was "just as dull and doctrinaire as *Pravda*." But "nowadays, it often tries to be as racy as the American tabloids." "Marxist eyebrows are often raised by 'cheesecake' photographs and the American-angled features which regularly appear in the Yugoslav newspapers." "The Yugoslav reader is offered a liberal spread of 'human stories,' including frank and often gory details of crime and disaster." All this shows that some leading Yugoslav newspapers have been turned into instruments of publicity for the "American way of life."

Man's social being determines his consciousness. It is precisely the import of large quantities of U.S. aid and the "American way of life" that has wrought a change in the consciousness of the Yugoslav leading group, caused revisionist ideology to grow up in its midst, and determined its internal and external policies which are directed against the Soviet Union, against communism, against the socialist camp and against socialism in its own country.

WHAT are the main points in the revisionism and the domestic and foreign policies of the leading group in Yugoslavia headed by Tito, as expressed in the programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia?

1. With regard to the over-all political struggle in the world, the Tito group sets forth views which are diametrically opposed to those in the Declaration of the Moscow meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries. It denies that the most fundamental feature of the present world situation is the counterposing of two different social, political and economic world systems and of the two camps arising from these two different systems. It rejects the point made in the Declaration that "in our epoch world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems." It completely confuses the differences between the two fundamentally different social systems — socialism and capitalism — and describes these two fundamentally different world economic-political systems, the socialist camp and the imperialist camp, as "the division of the world into antagonistic military-political blocs," and it holds that "the division of the world into antagonistic military-political blocs also led to the economic division of the world . . .

and thus obstructs the process of the integration of the world and impedes the social progress of mankind." According to the sophistry of the Tito group, the world, or the world economy, was originally united under the system of capitalism — imperialism; as though the capitalist countries had never split into blocs contending for world supremacy, arising from the interests of monopoly capital in its drive for superprofits; as though monopoly capital had never engaged in life-and-death global wars for the re-division of the world. The Tito group does not in any way believe that the way out for humanity lies in the ultimate replacement of the capitalist system by the socialist system. Its proposal is for the United Nations, which is dominated by U.S. imperialism, to "encourage and promote comprehensive co-operation and closer connections between peoples, in short, to assist efforts towards achieving a fuller unity of the world."

What kind of "unity" is the so-called "unity of the world" that is to be promoted through the U.S.-dominated United Nations? Isn't this unity which the Tito group hankers after a unity in which U.S. imperialism seeks to dominate the world?

2. The Tito group declares that it does not belong to the camp of socialism. It brags about a so-called position of "standing above blocs."

What is it all about, after all? The facts have shown: (1) that its purpose in staying outside the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and outside the ranks of the international proletariat is nothing less than substituting reactionary bourgeois nationalism for revolutionary proletarian internationalism; and (2) that its so-called position of "standing above blocs" is nothing but an adaptation to the requirements of the imperialist bloc.

3. On the question of war or peace, Marxists have always held that the root cause of modern wars is monopoly capitalism, i.e., imperialism, and that the socialist countries and the Communist Parties of all countries are the core of the forces defending world peace. But the Tito group directs the spearhead of its attack against the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and acts as an apologist for the war policy of the imperialist camp. Tito himself has declared: "Owing to Stalin's inflexible and uncalled for threatening foreign policy, seeing that they would be unable to accomplish their aims by diplomatic means, the big Western powers decided they would be able to do so by displaying force. This was the basic reason for the formation of the Atlantic Pact, for the creation of a military bloc. . . ." (Tito's report to the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.) Apparently the Tito group is trying to lead up to such an absurd, ultra-reactionary conclusion as this: that the danger of war arises not from the imperialist system and the imperialist camp headed by the United States but from the socialist system and the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

4. As scientifically analysed by Lenin, imperialism is the last stage of capitalism and, with it, mankind has entered the era of proletarian revolution. Since the October Revolution, the proletarian revolution has triumphed in a number of countries. But imperialism is not yet finally down and out. The era of proletarian revolution is not yet over. Yet according to the Tito group, the world today has already passed beyond the age of im-

perialism and proletarian revolution, because "the capitalist system in its classical form is increasingly becoming a thing of the past" and socialism is coming into being in the capitalist countries. The Tito group keeps harping on the word "age" in the following manner: "Mankind is indomitably moving into the age of socialism through a wide variety of different roads, into the age in which socialism and socialist relations increasingly become the content and method of everyday life of all mankind"; "the age in which mankind is living today is already, more than anything else, the age of the introduction, forming and strengthening of new social, political and cultural forms based on socialist economic relationships." From this it comes to the conclusion that "socialist thinking is no longer primarily concerned with questions relating to the overthrow of the old, capitalist system." In other words, the problem of destroying the capitalist system in various countries of the world no longer exists, the theory of proletarian revolution is "outmoded," and it has become nothing but a figment of the thinking of so-called "dogmatists."

5. According to Lenin, monopoly capitalism "introduces everywhere the striving for domination, not for freedom. The result is reaction all along the line, whatever the political system, and an extreme intensification of existing antagonisms in this domain also." But according to the Tito group, monopoly capital is peacefully growing into socialism in the capitalist countries through the forms of state capitalism, and state capitalism in these countries is in fact "socialism." In the capitalist countries, it says, "the state increasingly controls the activities of capital, partially restricting the right of private management of capitalist property and depriving the owners of private capital of certain independent functions in the economy and in society." "In certain fields of activity the top monopoly circles are steadily losing their former completely independent role, while some functions of the monopolies are increasingly being transferred upon the state." "The state assumes an important role in the economy." "The role of the state as that of a regulator in the sphere of labour and property relationships, of social rights and social services and other social relations also grows."

So runs the extraordinary argument of the Tito group: the state apparatus of monopoly capital does not serve monopoly capital; it stands above classes and is fulfilling the task of expropriating monopoly capital.

6. Thus, the Tito group maintains that the working class in the capitalist countries can "make the state apparatus serve the society" without having to smash the bourgeois state apparatus. The task of the working class in the capitalist countries is thus confined to "winning decisive influence in state power and gradually — in keeping with its political strength — securing development of socialism."

7. Since the Tito group glorifies bourgeois dictatorship in every way, it is no wonder that it exerts itself to smear proletarian dictatorship. Speaking like all reactionaries, it alleges that proletarian dictatorship must inevitably lead to "bureaucracy" and "bureaucratic statism."

8. Marxists maintain that there are two forms of socialist ownership, i.e., ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, and that ownership by the whole

people is the higher form of socialist ownership. But the Tito group describes ownership by the whole people, i.e., state ownership, in the socialist countries as "state capitalism" and "the last echo of old social relations." Socialist economy, it says, comprises only two kinds of ownership — "collective ownership" and "personal ownership." By "collective ownership" it means allowing the direct producers to "make decisions pertaining to the creation and the total distribution of products." The group further alleges that "private land holding" is "a component part of large-scale socialist agricultural production," and that small proprietors also represent "a component part of the socio-economic forces of socialism."

In short, the Tito group describes state capitalism in the capitalist countries as "socialism," and the ownership by the whole people in the socialist countries as "state capitalism." It is for the former but against the latter. "Socialism" of the Tito brand puts the collective above the whole people, and the individual, in turn, above the collective. Its slogan is "socialism cannot subordinate man's personal happiness to any kind of 'higher aims.'" Its logic is that individual interests may stand above the collective interests and the interests of the whole people but should not be subordinated to them, and that, certainly, collective interests may stand above the interests of the whole people and should not be subordinated to the latter.

9. The "socialism" of the Tito brand is so queer a thing that to all intents and purposes it is the "socialism" of the bourgeoisie, the kind of "socialism" that is tolerable to the imperialists. It is fundamentally different from socialism as defined by Marxism-Leninism and practised in the socialist countries. No wonder the Tito group categorically repudiates the common laws of socialist revolution and socialist construction, sets itself against the common ideology and concerted action of the international proletariat and the international communist movement, and maliciously slanders this common ideology and concerted action as "ideological monopoly" and "political hegemony."

10. Proceeding from the above-mentioned views, the Tito group is hostile to all Communist Parties. It declares: "The conception that Communist Parties have a monopoly over every aspect of the movement of society towards socialism and that socialism can only find its representatives in them and move forward through them — is theoretically wrong and practically, very harmful." It also asserts: "Some of the Communist Parties cease to act as the revolutionary creative factor and motive power of social development in their respective countries."

The Tito group has great contempt for the Communist Party of the United States. But history will ultimately prove that though the U.S. Communist Party, which adheres to the truth, is now small, it is a really vital living force and has a great future; on the other hand, though the Tito group now rules Yugoslavia, who can guarantee that it will not trip over its own revisionism?

11. The Tito group holds that "the development of the international workers' movement during the last few decades did not advance in step with the social events and the development of material conditions"; and that "during

the last few years of the Stalin period, the workers' movement in the world . . . not only stagnated but even retrogressed."

The Tito group seems blind to the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the success of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the great victories gained in the war against fascism in which the Soviet Union played the chief role, the existence of the new socialist countries, the growth of the workers' movements in the capitalist countries, and the great Chinese revolution and the People's Republic of China.

12. The Tito group is of the opinion that "Marxist thought in the course of the last few decades has not kept in step with the advance of contemporary society." As the editorial of the *Renmin Ribao** (People's Daily, May 5, 1958) pointed out, the Tito group brands the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory as "dogmatism," and calls itself "irreconcilable enemies of dogmatism"; this being so, how can it possibly understand whether Marxism has developed or not? As it does not see the great world events that have come about under the leadership of the Communist Parties since the October Revolution, and utters such reactionary twaddle about "humanity," "personality of man," "free personality," "truth about man as a social being," and "man's spiritual constitution," on the pretext of opposing so-called "dogmatism" and "pragmatic revision," how can this group possibly have a common language with Marxism-Leninism?

THESE twelve points do not exhaust the revisionist views and the domestic and foreign policies of the Tito group. But they suffice to show how the revisionism of the Tito group serves the interests of the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists.

In his report to the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Tito called Djilas a revisionist. "By orders from outside and for Judas' silver," Tito said, "these traitors wrote slanderous pamphlets against the socialism and reality in Yugoslavia." However, as pointed out correctly by an article in the West German *Tagesspiegel* of April 22, 1958: "Here is harsh mockery. For the basic ideas of this programme were drafted by no other than Djilas himself who is today behind prison bars." Of course, there is a difference between Djilas and the Tito group. It is that while Djilas does not bother to don the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, the Tito group still uses Marxism-Leninism as a disguise. But has it ever occurred to Tito that the content of the programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is actually another edition of Djilas' *New Class*? Tito might well hold up Djilas as a mirror to see his own reflection.

After the war against fascism, the people of Yugoslavia embarked on the road to socialism. But under the dominating influence of the policies of the Tito group, Yugoslavia has not yet carried out a serious, thorough-going struggle between the capitalist and the socialist roads on the economic, political and ideological fronts, and has not solved the question of which road shall win in the country. In the villages of Yugoslavia, individual

*English translation published in *Peking Review*, No. 11, May 13, 1958.

economy still accounts for more than 90 per cent of the rural economy, and this preserves a seedbed for the return of capitalism.

THE question in Yugoslavia is not solely that of ownership. For the people of Yugoslavia, a more serious question is that the dollar policy of U.S. imperialism is exerting influence on the leading group of Yugoslavia and thereby causing confusion among the Yugoslav people as to the road to socialism.

As can be seen from the material quoted above, the dollar policy of U.S. imperialism towards Yugoslavia began in 1945. Even before 1948, the Tito group already began to forsake the road of proletarian internationalism and foster reactionary bourgeois nationalism. This was bound up with the dollar policy of U.S. imperialism and was a product of it in Yugoslavia. But to this very day, a good many of the Yugoslav people, and of the members of the Yugoslav League of Communists, still do not realize this.

Although the programme of the Yugoslav League of Communists declares that "personal ownership" and "private land holding" are also "socialism," it is understandable that the leading group of the Yugoslav League of Communists does not necessarily hope to discard immediately the forms of public ownership that came into being in the previous course of the revolution, and it is impossible for them to do so. For if it does, it will not only meet with resistance from the Yugoslav working class and other politically conscious working people, but also lose its political stock-in-trade for deceiving its countrymen and befuddling world opinion, and so eventually lose its political capital for bargaining with U.S. imperialism.

There is an acute contradiction between the degenerate policy of the Tito group and the desire of the Yugoslav people and loyal Communists inside the Yugoslav League of Communists to take the socialist road. This is why, to maintain its rule, the Tito group is willing to preserve certain forms of public ownership. Moreover, as long as the Tito group remains hostile to the international communist movement and to the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the U.S. imperialists may agree to the preservation of certain forms of public ownership in Yugoslavia and assume an attitude of "non-intervention." Consider, for instance, what *U.S. News & World Report* wrote in its issue of November 9, 1956: "In urging independent — but not necessarily capitalistic — governments in countries that are now Soviet satellites (the imperialists always talk this nonsense, referring to all the socialist countries other than the Soviet Union as 'satellites' — *Author*) the Eisenhower Administration is continuing its support of Titoism." Discussing Yugoslavia's function at a press conference on August 6, 1957, John Foster Dulles had this to say: "It is possible to have a communist regime without being dominated by what we call 'international communism' or a Soviet-type brand of communism."

As Marxists see it, there is nothing strange in certain forms of public ownership being tolerated in a particular society which is governed by an exploiting class, so long as they do not harm, and may even help, the fundamental interests of that exploiting class. In feudal society, for instance, it is quite common for certain village communes, or certain forms of public ownership or autonomy to be preserved. In capitalist society, a joint stock company

may be considered a kind of capitalist form of "public ownership" and some workers may even hold shares in it. Yet, as we all know, that does not prevent the capitalists from drawing their maximum profits; on the contrary, it adds to the capitalists' assurance of maximum profits. After the October Revolution, the counter-revolutionaries at one time hoped to make use of the organizational form of Soviets — what they called "Soviets without Communists." When collective farming was brought about in the Soviet Union, some counter-revolutionaries at one time similarly wanted to make use of the form of collective farms — what they called "collective farms without Communists." On this point, Stalin rightly said: "Everything depends upon the content that is put into this form." All organizational forms, political or economic, remain mere organizational forms. The question is who runs them, who leads.

AS Comrade Mao Tse-tung said in his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," the revisionists, too, pay lip service to Marxism-Leninism. It is said that, in Yugoslavia, the Tito group permits people to hang up portraits of Marx and Lenin. This point needs to be seen from the same angle. What the Tito group is doing is to preserve a certain amount of Marxist phraseology while getting rid of its revolutionary content. In countries where the working class movement has a Marxist tradition behind it, revisionists and opportunists may accept a part of Marxist theory, and even the theory of the class struggle, where this accords with the interests of the bourgeoisie. Lenin said: "Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists; they may be found to have gone no further than the boundaries of bourgeois reasoning and bourgeois politics. To limit Marxism to the theory of the class struggle means curtailing Marxism, distorting it, reducing it to something which is acceptable to the bourgeoisie. A Marxist is one who extends the acceptance of the class struggle to the acceptance of the dictatorship of the proletariat." But the Tito group has gone much further than those opportunists who accept the class struggle. It has even repudiated the class struggle, in order to fit in with the needs of the U.S. imperialists.

The leading group of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia declares that under no circumstances will it abandon its revisionist stand, that any attempt to get it to change its position is illusory and will be of no avail. It also declares that it will not stop its contention, that is to say, it will continue to challenge Marxism-Leninism. It can be seen therefore that it is impossible to cease this struggle. Is this struggle good for Marxism-Leninism? Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said that under specific conditions "bad things can be turned into good things." Things always develop dialectically. The programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is a concentrated expression of modern revisionism. It will serve as an example in reverse to educate the Yugoslav people and the Communists of the world and enable people to distinguish still more clearly between Marxism-Leninism and anti-Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism has always grown and developed by combating opportunism of every description. So long as Marxist-Leninists wage clear-cut, uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism, the international communist movement is bound to benefit.

China's Foreign Trade Prospects

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHINA is increasing both its imports and exports this year. The total value of exports and imports, originally set for 11,000 million yuan, is 8.6 per cent above 1957. But it appears very likely that this target will be surpassed. In 1957, it might be recalled, the total volume of China's import and export trade was already 60.3 per cent greater than 1952, the year before the First Five-Year Plan began.

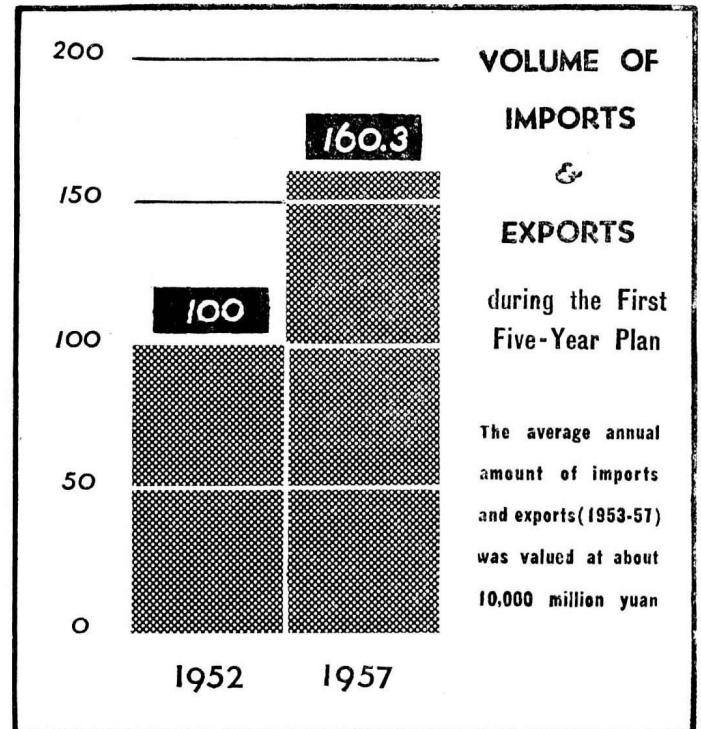
More Imports and Exports

China's foreign trade is now required to handle more imports and exports because of the quickening tempo of economic development. An unending supply of essential materials is needed for production and construction. In industry, for instance, large amounts of steel products, non-ferrous metals, machine-tools and machinery, petroleum, various industrial raw materials and equipment are needed.

For its agriculture, China needs more chemical fertilizer, pesticides, tractors, agricultural machinery, irrigation machinery, diesel engines, boilers, water pumps, electric motors, quality seeds, draught horses, etc. This year China ordered 50 per cent more goods from foreign countries for agricultural production than in 1957. Half a million tons of chemical fertilizer alone were imported in the first quarter of the year, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the amount imported in the corresponding period in 1957.

The purchasing power of the people is growing with the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production. There will be an increasing demand for all sorts of consumer goods. Although a greater part of them can be supplied by China's own manufacturers, a considerable amount will still have to be imported. This means that there is a ready market for China's expanding import trade.

On the other hand, as China produces more she is able to export more farm produce, native products, animal products, mineral products, aquatic and marine products, foodstuffs, handicrafts, industrial products, tropical and



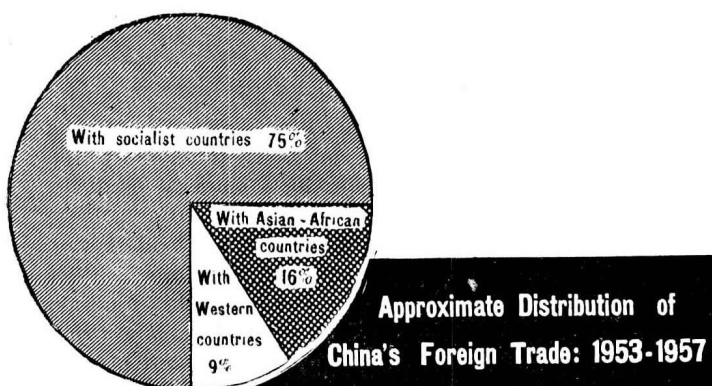
subtropical crops, than she did during the First Five-Year Plan. A richer variety of export goods is being made available and the quality of the products, especially a number of industrial goods, is improving constantly. Many are on a par with or better than the world's best.

Trade with Socialist Countries

China will continue to expand her trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and further strengthen the economic co-ordination with these countries for the purpose of promoting the common economic upsurge in the countries of the socialist camp and their political unity. In 1958, China's trade with the fraternal socialist countries has increased considerably compared with previous years.

China has recently signed long-term trade agreements with Poland and Hungary, and will sign similar agreements with other fraternal countries. This long-term economic co-operation is an important form of the co-ordination of the economic plans of the socialist countries. It is a full manifestation of the principle of international division of labour between the socialist countries, and a great help to each in arranging planned production and making supply adequate to the demand.

In April this year, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed between the Governments of China and the Soviet Union. This marked a further development and consolidation of Sino-Soviet economic relations and



will further promote mutual aid and brotherly co-operation between the two countries.

Asian-African and Western Countries

In the future, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, China will also continue to do her best to expand trade with the Asian-African countries and regions so as to meet the mutual needs of economic development and help bring about the growth of the national economy in China and these countries and regions.

Normal business transactions on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will also be energetically expanded between this country and the West whenever possible in accordance with its needs.

The success of the recent Export Commodities Fair in Canton (see *Peking Review*, No. 15, June 10) at which China sold and bought large amounts of goods, further

demonstrated China's desire for trade with Asian-African and Western countries and the great potentialities of this trade.

Since last autumn, certain capitalist countries, affected by the economic crisis in the United States, have once again been facing economic recession. Certain Asian-African countries too have been influenced by this economic crisis. Quite a number of countries, the Asian-African countries in particular, are now increasing business contacts with the socialist countries. China, able to buy more and sell more, can exchange many goods with these countries. This trade in the form of barter will help the countries concerned expand their trade according to actual needs and available means so that they do not have to worry about foreign exchange shortages. In this way economic development can be enhanced by exchanging what one has for what the other needs.

A Factual Summary

Foreign Trade in the First Five-Year Plan

Value of Imports & Exports

The total amount of imports and exports in 1957 increased by 60.3 per cent compared with 1952. The annual amount of exports and imports was valued at an average of about 10,000 million yuan. The target for imports in the five-year period was overfulfilled by 8.8 per cent; for exports, by 5.9 per cent.

Business with 82 Countries

By the end of 1957, China had established business contacts with 82 countries and regions. Of these 24 countries had signed trade agreements with the Chinese Government; they are the U.S.S.R., German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Korea, Mongolia, Viet-nam, Yugoslavia, India, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, both Egypt and Syria of the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Finland, Sweden and Denmark. People's organizations and industrial and business circles of 58 other countries and regions had established trading relations with China.

Trade with Socialist Countries

In the First Five-Year Plan, China's trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies expanded greatly. In 1957, the total volume of China's imports and exports with these countries increased by 46.66 per cent compared with 1952. In the same period, China's trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies constituted about 75 per cent of her total imports and exports.

Trade with Asian-African Countries

In 1957, China's import and export trade with the Asian-African countries and regions increased by 30 per cent compared with 1952. In the First Five-Year Plan, China's trade with the Asian-African countries and regions constituted about 16 per cent of her total imports and exports.

Trade with the West

In 1957, China's import and export trade with the West increased sixfold compared with 1952. In the First Five-Year Plan, China's trade with the West amounted to about 9 per cent of her total imports and exports. Britain, West

Germany and Switzerland had the biggest share of China's import and export trade with the West. Other Western countries which had a considerable number of business transactions with China were France, Finland, Sweden and Belgium.

China's Imports

There was a daily increase in both the amount and variety of China's imports and exports. Most of China's imports were raw materials, machinery equipment and other means of production needed in industrial and agricultural production and construction.

From the Soviet Union and some of the European People's Democracies, China imported, apart from complete sets of modern equipment for her giant industrial plants, a huge quantity of machinery: metal-cutting lathes, forging and pressing equipment, power-generating equipment, equipment for electrical, chemical and metallurgical industries, drilling and prospecting equipment, derricks and excavators, metal-cutting tools, axle-bearings, lorries, railway wagons, ships, equipment for aerial navigation, precision instruments, equipment for radio and telecommunications, cinematographic and photographic apparatus.

Large amounts of raw materials, such as various types of steel products, non-ferrous metals, petroleum and its products, cotton, wool tops, jute, artificial silk, artificial cotton, dyestuffs, rubber, coconut oil, pulp, chemical raw materials, were imported, as well as tractors and agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer and pesticides.

Among the daily necessities imported in fairly large quantities were sugar, pharmaceuticals, paper, kerosene, wrist watches and so on.

What China Exports

During the First Five-Year Plan, according to its capacity and demand in the overseas markets, China exported farm produce, native products, mineral products, animal products, foodstuffs, handicrafts, as well as a large number of new products including tinned food, cotton textiles, cotton cloth, knitwear, woollen cloth, leather goods, bicycles, sewing machines, thermo-flasks, fountain pens, steel products, iron wire, iron nails, glass, newsprint, plywood, caustic soda, soda ash, general machine-tools and complete equipment for certain light industrial plants.

THE PEOPLE INVENT

by HSU LU

SCIENCE and technology spring from the day-by-day practical activities of society and of production; there is nothing mysterious about their origin. They are not forbidden territory to ordinary working people determined to master them. The key lies in the spirit of daring to think, in exploding the myth that only the "learned" can be scientists.

This truth has been proved by the great number of worker-inventors who have sprung up in China. In the current National Farm Implements Exhibition in Peking, one sees, for instance, a wooden device equipped with cutters and moved by a pedal. Though not complicated in structure, it can perform eight different operations — cutting grass; threshing rice, wheat or *kaoliang* (sorghum); separating groundnuts from their roots; chipping, slicing or mashing potatoes. The inventor is not, as one might suppose, a trained engineer. He is Tsao Wen-tao, a young peasant from Hunan who had only four years' schooling.

Lack of technical experience and knowledge did not prevent this lad from learning what he needed to make his idea into reality. What he could not do for himself he asked others to explain; and then he proceeded to test in practice. A tireless experimenter, he has succeeded in inventing or improving a dozen or so farm tools.

Termite Expert

Li Shih-mei, a young man from Kwangtung Province, had no special scientific training but began to study ways of destroying termites—a specially harmful pest in south China—in 1953 when he was 30 years old. From a complete layman in the field he has now become a real expert and has devised a new, effective formula for killing the insects.

In three and a half years he has personally toured 19 cities and counties to exterminate and prevent termites—saving some 2,000 houses, scores of bridges and sluice-gates and 80 boats from their ravages. He helped his native town, Huicheng, wipe them out at the cost of only 376 yuan. In the course of his field studies, he noted certain features in the life of termites not mentioned in the standard works—and his achievement so far qualified him to become a member of the Chinese Society of Entomology.

Still another young scientist is Wang Pao-ching, 27-year-old, chairman of the Beacon Farming Co-op in Lichuan, Shensi. When he saw that an improved strain of wheat, Pima No. 1, could yield 20 per cent more than ordinary varieties, he wanted to know how it could be more widely produced. Told that it was obtained by sexual hybridization, which had to be done by experts and which common peasants could not learn, he refused to accept this limitation. He was confirmed in his ideas when he found later that the initial experiments in the Northwest Agricultural College were actually carried out

by peasants guided by academic people. Now he has not only learnt how to conduct sexual and vegetative hybridization, but helped 25 other members of his co-op to learn. By collective effort, they have produced eight new high-yielding strains of wheat, maize and cotton suitable for local conditions. His co-op today is experimenting in no less than 112 strains of wheat, and Wang has become a research associate of the Shensi Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science.

Common Characteristics

There are several characteristics common to all these three inventors, inventors from among the working people—and to many others like them.

First, they do not think science is something only for the experts. On the contrary they are convinced that anyone can be an expert if he studies hard.

Second, their studies are closely connected with practice and direct observation. Li Shih-mei got his basic knowledge about termites from books, but he worked out his method for their extermination from actual practice.

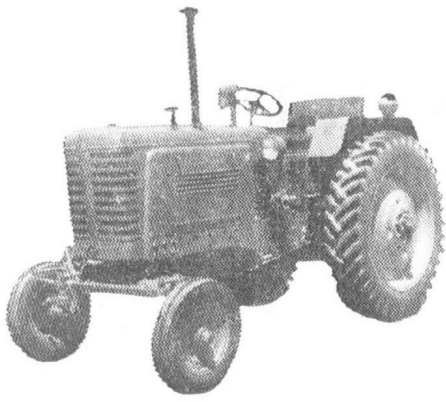
Third, all their achievements have a popular character—i.e., they meet an immediate need of the people in current production in simple, inexpensive and easy ways suitable for general adoption. This, of course, does not mean the masses need only such simple tools and methods. They will demand more complex machines and methods which must also be popularized.

Lastly, all these inventors from the ranks of the working people are glad to make their results public and pass on their experience, so that they can be applied as widely as possible.

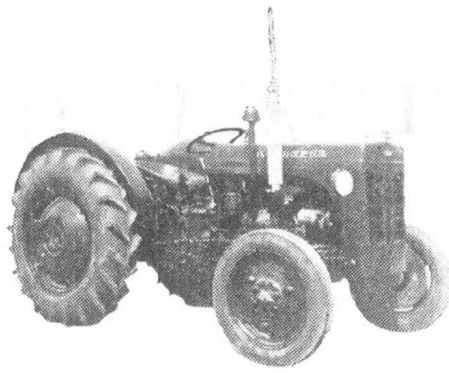
Science and invention follow the development of production and its requirements from which they cannot be separated. Most important inventors in history, in fact, have come from among the oppressed classes, the younger people, the less learned, the poor, and those who suffered setbacks and discrimination. Li Shih-chen (1518-1593) sprang from a despised, poor family but became a great pharmacologist and physician in China.

In the old society, the inventiveness of the working people was suppressed and frustrated by the ruling class. Yet even in those conditions, they made many achievements. It is natural that, in liberated China, a multitude of inventors should come forward from the masses.

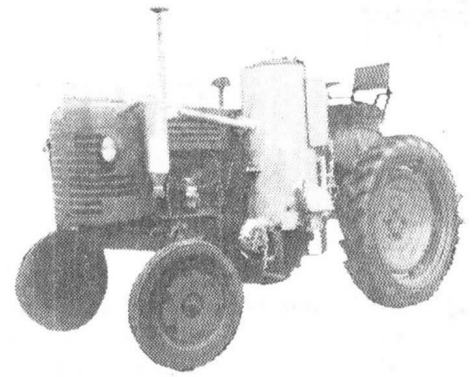
This encourages China's workers and peasants to rid themselves of all feelings of inferiority, to build up a fearless spirit of daring to think, to speak and to do. By breaking through the bonds of superstition and the veil of "mystery" surrounding science and technology, the people's wisdom and skill will be unleashed in inexhaustible profusion. This will inevitably bring about an upsurge in the technical and cultural revolutions now unfolding in China.



"IRON BULL 240"
40 h.p. diesel engine
Tientsin, Hopei



"AUGUST 1"
26 h.p. diesel engine
Nanchang, Kiangsi



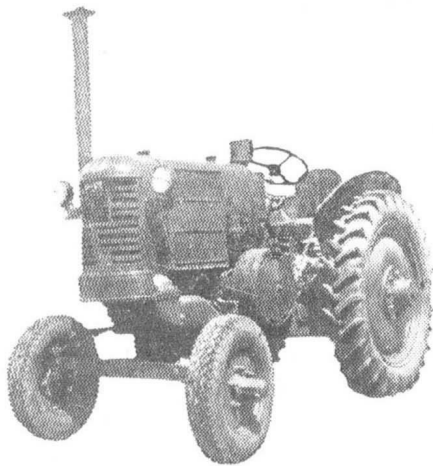
"LOYANG"
16 h.p. gas engine
Loyang (First Tractor Works), Honan

TRACTORS MADE IN CHINA

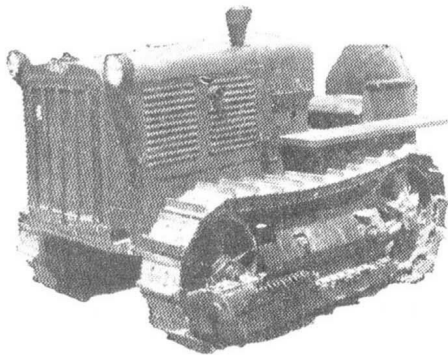
A brand new industry is flourishing in China. Until the end of last year only a couple of tractors had ever been produced in China and these were only prototypes. Within the first five months of 1958, however, at least 156 different types of tractors were designed and built in various parts of the country and several types are already in regular production.

The tractors are the result of industry's "leap forward" in support of agriculture. With the exception of the "Loyang" model, made by the newly built giant modern tractor plant in the city of Loyang in Honan Province, and the "Iron Bull 240" made by the Tientsin Tractor Works, all the other models are produced as a result of local initiative in widely scattered local factories, singly or in co-ordination. They range from 1.5 h.p. to 40 h.p. and are powered by gasoline, diesel oil, coal gas or steam. Some of them are designed to suit specific local needs and most of them are multi-purpose machines. Many of them can do all sorts of field work, both on dry and watered fields, transport loads and supply power to pumps, mills, electric generators and other machines. Dozens of the newly built tractors are now on display at the Farm Implements Exhibition in Peking. Some of the models are illustrated on this page.

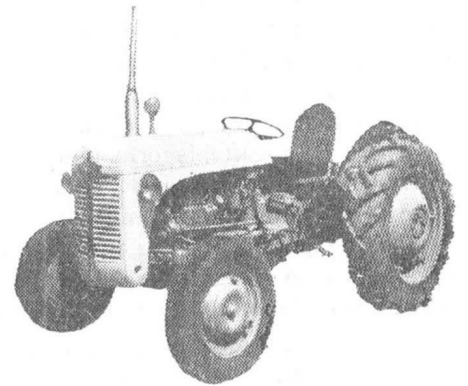
Although improved farm implements are still the mainstay of China's farms today, modern machinery is being introduced whenever and wherever possible. As yields rise year by year, the co-ops are becoming financially stronger. Some co-ops in Heilungkiang Province in the northeast have already acquired and are making profitable use of tractors and other farm machines. Many co-ops in other parts of the country have also placed orders for tractors, particularly small multi-purpose machines.



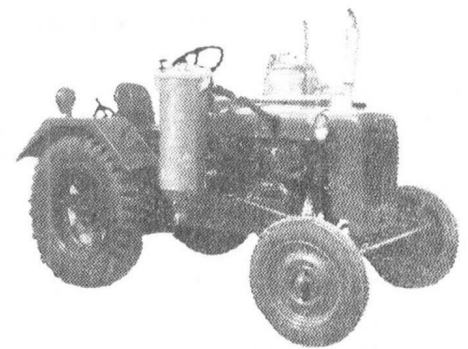
"SUNGARI IV"
35 h.p. diesel engine
Kiamusze, Heilungkiang



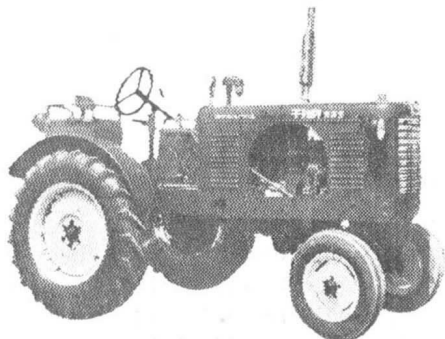
"SPUTNIK 56"
22 h.p. gasoline engine
Harbin, Heilungkiang



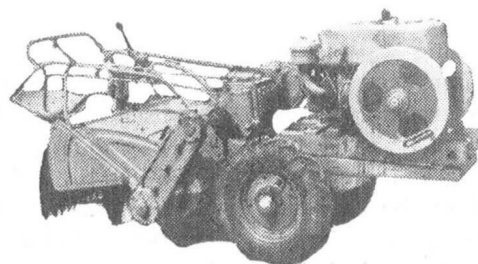
"JUNG LIEN" ("Chengtu Associated")
26 h.p. diesel engine
Chengtu, Szechuan



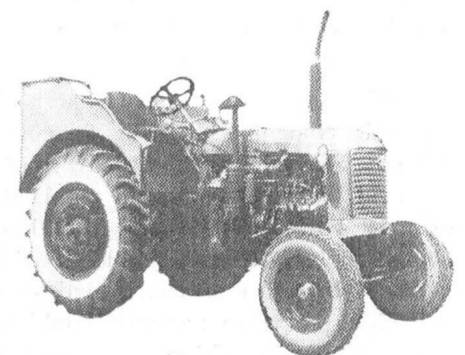
"LEAP FORWARD"
10 h.p. gas engine
Loyang (Loyang Machinery Works), Honan



"KANCHING 25" ("Revolutionary Drive 25")
25 h.p. diesel engine
Nanking, Kiangsu



ROTARY TILLER
6 h.p. diesel engine
Hangchow, Chekiang



"SUNGARI III"
25 h.p. diesel engine
Fuchin, Heilungkiang

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

An International Spiv

A certain S. L. Tan, who recently turned up in Djakarta in the name of the "Free Taiwan Movement," is exposed by Observer in his column in *Renmin Ribao* (June 9) as an American stooge and trouble-maker whose mission it is to peddle the U.S. scheme of "two Chinas."

The "Free Taiwan Movement," he explains, is an alias of the "Taiwan Independence League," or the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Taiwan," a farce directed by Washington and acted by Chinese renegades of the Liao Wen-yi clique.

When China was liberated in 1949, Washington, despairing of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, turned to building a "third force" in the hope of heading off the liberation movement of the Chinese people. It was then that Liao Wen-yi along with other adventurers were picked up by the United States, as front men for an organization of "dead souls" in U.S.-occupied Japan. This has been trotted out whenever Washington raises a clamour about a "trusteeship" for Taiwan or manoeuvred for the creation of "two Chinas."

In sheltering the Liao Wen-yi clique, Japanese reaction is currying favour with the United States and helping it to peddle the "two Chinas" scheme. At the same time it also wants to make use of these scoundrels to pave the way for its own designs upon Taiwan. This can be seen from the cry for the "restoration of Taiwan" now being raised in certain quarters in Japan with the connivance of the Kishi government.

Despite all the support it receives from Washington and Tokyo, the Liao Wen-yi clique represents nobody but itself and gets no support among Chinese from Taiwan who are living in Japan. Like Chiang Kai-shek, they are tools of those foreign imperialists who have aggressive designs on Taiwan.

The U.S. imperialists are clearly stage-managing the Djakarta appearance of this "envoy" of the Liao Wen-yi clique, Observer says. It is evidently because none or very few people in Indonesia yet know about the obnoxious nature of this clique and because the Chiang Kai-shek gang is already compromised in the eyes of the Indonesian people, that this shady character is being used in an attempt to undermine friendly relations

between China and Indonesia and foster the U.S.-made "two Chinas" plot.

Observer notes that the inhabitants of Taiwan—an inalienable part of the territory of the Chinese People's Republic—are mostly of Han descent and that while there are also quite a number of national minorities there, this too is purely a question of national minorities within China. The present abnormal situation in Taiwan is entirely due to the illegal United States occupation.

"The Chinese people are unshakably determined to liberate Taiwan," Observer stresses. "Anyone who thinks he can use the Taiwan issue to split China will finally see how idle a dream that is. As to the traitor Liao Wen-yi and his like, they will eventually be brought to book by the Chinese people."

"Indonesia is our friendly neighbour. Its government has always considered that the liberation of Taiwan is China's own domestic affair and opposed every conspiracy connected with 'two Chinas.'"

"We are confident," Observer concludes, "that when the Indonesian Government gets a clear picture of this Liao Wen-yi clique, this 'special envoy' will no longer be able to play his dirty tricks in Indonesia."

Another "Two Chinas" Trick

Renmin Ribao in a commentary on June 11 forthrightly supports the decision of the All-China Athletic Federation to withdraw from the International Federation of Football Associations in protest

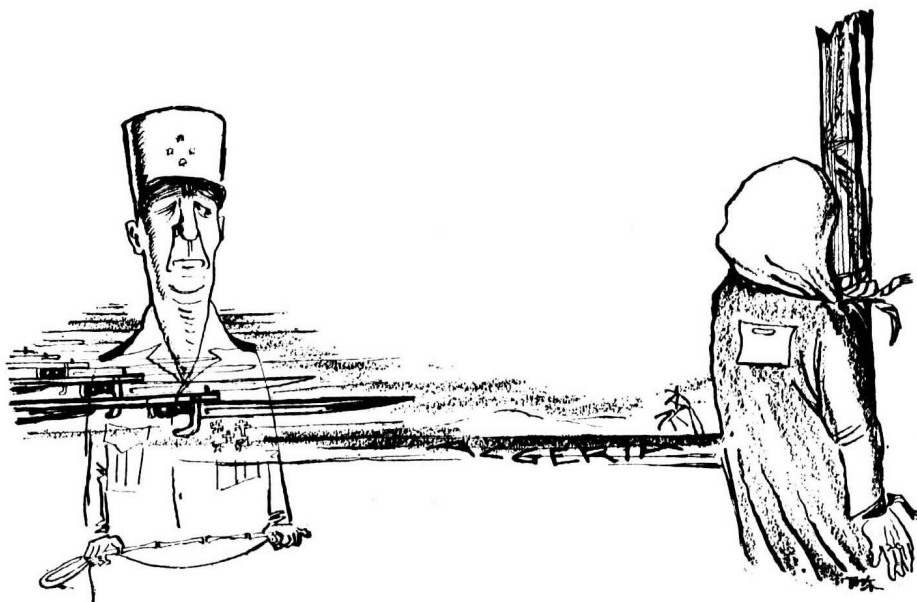
against the way a handful of imperialist agents have used it to push their plot to create "two Chinas."

The paper recalls that in 1952, the IFFA recognized the All-China Athletic Federation as the only legitimate representative of China. But in 1954, the IFFA contradicted itself by accepting the so-called China National Amateur Athletic Federation of the discredited Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan. This not only violated traditional practice in international athletics but the IFFA constitution ruling that only one football association from each country be recognized.

As a result of the machinations of a handful of imperialists, and particularly the President, Arthur Drewry, the recent IFFA congress in Stockholm rejected the proposal of the Chinese representative that the "representative" from Taiwan be expelled. Drewry, showing the utmost arrogance and hostility towards the Chinese people, repeatedly prevented the Chinese representative from speaking at the congress.

"The tactics used by Drewry and his like are in line with the dictates of American imperialism. Under the pretext that sports have nothing to do with politics, they engage in the crudest forms of political activity," the commentary points out.

In the past few years, American imperialist diplomacy has done all it could to push its "two Chinas" intrigue both as a continuation of its policy of hostility to the Chinese people and as a way out for its bankrupt policy towards China. It is also an attempt to weaken China's influence in international affairs and to legalize U.S. occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. One of the favourite tactics of the U.S. and its followers is to create a *fait accompli* of "two Chinas"



General Salan: "The way to peace lies to a large extent through the heart."

By Jack Chen

by inviting the Chinese People's Republic to send representatives to various international organizations and conferences while insisting on attendance by so-called representatives from Taiwan.

But they have miscalculated again, the paper warns. The Chinese people have nothing to lose from their withdrawal from the IFFA while the federation has shown the world that it has become a political tool of the United States.

The Chinese people have consistently advocated increased economic and cultural exchange among the peoples of all countries so as to strengthen international peace and co-operation, *Renmin Ribao* concludes. But they will not permit the United States and its followers to use these international activities to create "two Chinas."

"Complaint" Against the U.A.R.

The complaint filed by the Lebanese Government at the UN Security Council against the United Arab Republic is a provocation stage-managed by the United States. This is the unanimous opinion of the Peking press.

A *Guangming Ribao* commentary (June 10) says: The U.S. imperialists are worried by the Lebanese situation; this is developing favourably for the Lebanese

patriots; the reactionary rule of Chamoun is running into trouble. That is why they have got this complaint filed against the U.A.R.; it is a step designed to legalize open U.S. intervention in Lebanon.

Da Gong Bao (June 9) warns that the complaint is intended to stigmatize the U.A.R., split the Arab states, and prepare the ground for U.S. intervention in Lebanon under the UN flag.

We are witnessing crude interference in the domestic affairs of Lebanon, writes *Beijing Ribao* (June 8), but it is the United States not the U.A.R. which is guilty of this crime. It is the United States which has sent its Sixth Fleet to Lebanese waters to threaten the people there. It is the United States which is supplying arms to the Lebanese reactionaries to suppress the Lebanese people.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Thanks from Korea

Millions in North Korea, men and women, old and young, are putting their signatures to a message thanking the departing Chinese People's Volunteers and the people of China who sent them, for their aid during the Korean war against American aggression and in post-war rehabilitation work.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic adopted the text of the message on June 11. It recalls the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries over the centuries, in the common struggle against imperialism, and when they fought shoulder to shoulder against Japanese aggression. When the Korean people were enduring their most difficult trials as a result of American aggres-

sion, the message says, "the Chinese people sent their sons and daughters—the Chinese People's Volunteers—to help and to shed their blood with us in defence of Korean soil."

The Korean Armistice, the message declares, was an epoch-making event: the Western imperialist aggressors had to give in and admit defeat before the peoples of the East; it marked the advent of a new era in the East.

All those who love peace and justice took pride in the courage and valour of the officers and men of the CPV, the message notes. Their deeds are legendary in Korea. They have always faithfully followed the injunctions of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "Treasure and protect everything in Korea: every mountain, every stream, every single blade of grass and every single tree there."

The message records that in the four years following the Armistice, the Korean people, led by the Korean Workers' Party, have achieved great successes in socialist construction, and that the Chinese people and those of other fraternal countries in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union once again gladly offered a helping hand in post-war rehabilitation. The Chinese people, it says, "gave us a

gift of 800 million yuan, and sent many technicians to help us; the officers and men of the CPV even before they had dusted off their battle-stained uniforms hastened to the construction sites of our country as if they were building for their own country."

Recalling that the People's Republic of China has consistently supported the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve their most ardent wish—the peaceful unification of their land, the message expresses heartfelt gratitude to the officers and men of the CPV, and to the whole Chinese people, "in this moment of farewell to our dear brothers and comrades-in-arms."

In conclusion, it gives a pledge that the Korean people will work hard to strengthen Korean-Chinese friendship, "a friendship consecrated with the blood of the martyrs of our two countries who laid down their lives in the common cause of the people's liberation and socialism."

British Action Against China's Flag

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note handed to the office of the British charge d'affaires in Peking on June 10, strongly protested against the action of the Hongkong British authorities in pro-

THE PASSING SHOW

All the Fault of Those Naughty Boys

The U.S. "embassy" in Taipeh recently instructed all Americans living in Taiwan to impound their children's pop-guns. The embassy feels that this will help to allay the anti-American feeling prevalent on the U.S.-occupied island.



Firstest with the Mostest—Debts

Trying to explain away this disturbing growth of anti-American feeling among its allies and neutrals, President Eisenhower puts it all down to "envy" of the fact that the U.S. is the greatest, richest and strongest nation.

Pick's World Currency Reports gives another colossal reason for envy: the U.S. taxpayer shoulders the biggest per capita indebtedness in the world today—\$1,591, making a total American indebtedness as large as those of Austria, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland combined.

hibiting Chinese residents in Hongkong from raising the Chinese national flag and singing the Chinese national anthem.

The note recalls that on May 1, a number of Chinese schools in Hongkong and Kowloon raised the Chinese national flag to mark International Labour Day, but the Hongkong British authorities took action to force these schools to take down their flags. The Hsinchio Middle School in Hongkong which planned to celebrate its anniversary on May 10 was also prohibited by the British authorities from hoisting the Chinese national flag and singing the national anthem.

Chinese residents in Hongkong have an inviolable right to hoist the Chinese national flag and sing the Chinese national anthem, the note states. The Hongkong British authorities have not respected this right, but have chosen to violate it in the crudest manner. This is an extremely unfriendly act towards the Chinese Government and people. The Chinese Government therefore demands that the Hongkong British authorities immediately end such violations of the rights of Chinese residents in Hongkong.

Chinese in Hongkong and throughout China have been angered by this high-handed British attitude. Educational, trade union and other organizations in Hongkong have issued statements or held protest meetings about it.

The Hongkong-Kowloon Federation of Trade Unions has declared that the Chinese people have a traditional and patriotic right to fly their national flag; it condemns the action of the Hongkong authorities and states that the reference to the raising of "political and semi-political" flags is a subterfuge which "simply does not hold water."

Teachers and students of the Hsinchio School have pointed out that until this sudden prohibition Chinese schools in Hongkong always enjoyed the right to fly their national flag. Such a ban is incompatible with British recognition of the People's Republic of China and can do no good to Sino-British relations.

In Peking, *Renmin Ribao* in a commentary (June 11) condemns the action of the Hongkong British authorities as "a glaringly unfriendly act" and "an open provocation against the Chinese people including their two million compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon."

Fishery Pact with Japan Ends

The China Fishery Association has announced that it will not extend the Sino-Japanese Fishery Agreement which expired on June 12.

In a note to the Japanese signatory — the Japan-China Fishery Association — the Chinese organization stressed that by its hostile policy towards China the Kishi

government had completely wrecked the basis of friendly co-operation between Chinese and Japanese fishing industries.

Signed in 1955 and extended in 1956 and 1957, the agreement demarcated fishing areas in the Yellow and East China Seas and set up regulations for Chinese and Japanese fishing boats entering these waters.

Students Meet in Peking

Among those who attended a meeting held in Peking to mark the second anniversary of the Asian-African Students' Conference on June 7, were 250 students from 22 countries who are now studying in China's capital. Events in Indonesia and U.S. intervention came in for a good deal of attention.

Hu Chi-li, Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, pledged the support of his organization for the Indonesian people in their struggle to preserve their national sovereignty and oppose imperialist intervention.

The Indonesian Ambassador to China Mr. Wirjopranoto, speaking at the meeting, called for further efforts to develop the Bandung spirit in opposition to colonialism and in defence of world peace.

China at Poznan

Alongside the exquisite silks, brocades and embroideries, porcelains and ivory carvings which China this year displays at the current Poznan International Fair are lathes, machine-tools and precision instruments of the latest types made during the present great leap forward in socialist construction. Over 3,000 items are exhibited in the Chinese pavilion at the fair.

In view of the rapid progress being made in China's industrial construction, Poland will speed up delivery of equipment for two big Chinese coal dressing plants with a capacity of eight thousand tons of coal daily. Delivery date has been advanced from March next year to this coming October.

BRIEFS

The Chinese Communist Party Delegation headed by Tung Pi-wu is in Prague to attend the Eleventh Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

S. Jedrychowski, Member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party, has been elected Chairman of the Poland-China Friendship Association.

In a cable to the Thai Red Cross, the Chinese Red Cross Society has offered a gift of 500 litres of vaccine to combat

a cholera epidemic in Bangkok and neighbouring areas.

The last consignment of the three million doses of anti-smallpox vaccine and one thousand litres of anti-cholera vaccine donated by the Chinese Red Cross to fight epidemics in Pakistan has arrived in Karachi. The Pakistan Red Cross Society has sent a letter to the Chinese Embassy thanking the Chinese society for its help.

Members of the Chinese delegation which attended the 4th Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation in Vienna, are visiting Poland as guests of the Polish Women's League. Another group from the same delegation is touring Belgium.

CULTURAL NEWS

A Chinese cultural delegation headed by the economist Hsu Ti-hsin has recently concluded a tour of Britain, Italy and Switzerland.

The Chinese Theatrical and Dance Troupe arrived in Brussels on June 10 to take part in the International Drama Festival. While in France, its performances in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and Nice were warmly received.

The Chinese writers Tu Ai and Tu Peng-cheng are now on a month's tour of Czechoslovakia. Their visit was arranged as one of the activities in the plan of cultural co-operation between the two countries.

A Chinese acrobatic troupe is now touring the Soviet Far East. During its previous tour of the Mongolian People's Republic, the troupe performed to more than 70,000 people in Ulan Bator and elsewhere.

SPORTS

Four of China's top tennis players — Mei Fu-chi, Chu Chen-hua, Wu Sheng-kang and Sung Lien-keng — will take part in this year's Wimbledon Championships. They will be New China's first entries in the world's top lawn tennis competition.

Cheng Feng-jung, China's leading woman high jumper, has sent a message of congratulations to Yolande Balas of Rumania for breaking by one centimetre the world record of 1.77 metres Cheng set last November.

Several Chinese athletic teams are touring Soviet Central Asia. They include swimming and water-polo teams competing in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and men's and women's basketball teams on a tour of the Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kirghiz and Kazakh Republics.

A Chinese coal-miners' volleyball team has arrived in Mongolia for a series of matches.

SIDELIGHTS

First County Railway. Yuhsien County, in Shansi Province, hit the headlines of the national press with the news that it has built a novel railway line with cast-iron rails and an improvised engine made entirely from local resources. The train pulls seven wagons with a total freight of 80,000 catties. The whole county is excited by this unusual success and is planning to build three more such short-distance railways with a total length of 23 kilometres to link the major factories and mines in the county.

Yuhsien had no industry to speak of until a few months ago. But when factories were set up and mines opened in this mountainous area recently, the tempo of construction was so great that a bottleneck in the county's transport system was created almost at once. The secretary of the Yuhsien Communist Party Committee spent many sleepless nights trying to find a solution and then hit on the bold idea of building a local railway. His proposal was accepted with enthusiasm. Peasants, workers and cadres turned out in force to work on the project and the railway was built in a few days. It is the first railway built and operated by a county in China.

China Leads in Dyestuffs. China today leads the world in the manufacture of dyestuffs with an active radical. In recent months Shanghai turned out a total of 32 kinds of this new dye. Britain, which was the first country to make such dyestuffs a couple of years ago, is now in second place, with only 21 kinds, followed by Switzerland and Western Germany. The way to the manufacture of this new dye in China was found by 26-year-old Hsi Hsiang-yun, a Shanghai college graduate working at the Yunhua Dyestuffs Works, and his co-workers.

More Pork. China is now raising 163.73 million pigs. This represents a 9.2 per cent increase over the planned target for the current year. At this rate of growth the total figure by the end of the year will probably reach the 200 million mark. There is an average of 1.3 pigs per rural household, and the government encourages the peasants to breed more pigs to meet the ever increasing demand for pork in town and country.

New Buddhist Pagoda in Peking. A new Buddhist pagoda to house a tooth relic of the Buddha is under construction in Peking. The pagoda, the

first buddhist structure to be built in half a century in this country, will rise in the western hills of Peking, near the location of what is popularly known as the Pagoda of 1,000 Painted Buddhas. It will be a 30-storey tower built in traditional style—lined with white bricks and marble and with a roof of green glazed tiles.

"Wenyi Bao's" New Look. The latest issue of *Wenyi Bao*, the fortnightly literary gazette, has a new look. Half of the magazine is devoted to the current literary scene in a single province—Shansi, in north China. The Shansi section consists of some 20 pages representing the fruit of intensive work by a team of editors sent by the magazine to Taiyuan, the province capital, where they held a series of meetings with local readers, writers and critics. The well-known writer Chao Shu-li, author of *Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai, Sanliwan Village* (both available in English translation) and



Peasant women in a Shansi co-op greet the arrival of electricity with a paper cut. The Chinese characters say "Electricity in our own village." Reproduced from the Shansi issue of "Wenyi Bao"

other books, comes from this province. The works and characteristics of Shansi writers were fully reflected in this section, written up and edited on the spot and then brought back to Peking for publication. An interesting feature of this issue is interviews with industrial workers in Shansi for their views on new literary works. This new trend in editing a magazine represents closer contact with life and *Wenyi Bao* has decided to devote more issues to other provinces.

China's Biggest Pharmaceutical Plant. The North China Pharmaceutical Plant, the biggest and most up-to-date in the country, has gone into operation in Tientsin. This marks a new development in China's pharmaceutical industry. Before liberation China had to import all penicillin and streptomycin and had no antibiotics industry to speak of. The present plant, in addition to satisfying domestic needs, will assign part of its production for export.

No Letter of Recommendation. Lieutenant Tseng Teh-ho, of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, one of the volunteers from all walks of life at the Ming Tombs Reservoir, relates the following incident.

It was a hot day at the reservoir construction site.

"Is this the H.Q.?" A grandma, short in build, with sweat streaming down her face, came panting into the office.

"Yes, this is H.Q. What can we do for you?" I asked her to be seated and handed her a cup of water.

"But I came to work. Tell me where I should go."

"Well, grandma, you're not getting any younger. Why not just take a look round the place?"

"I see, you don't believe me without some letter of recommendation, eh?" While she was talking, she picked up my notebook and wrote in it:

"Yuan Mo-en, formerly Deputy-Director of the Peking Acupuncture Clinic. Communist Party member. 57 years of age. Retired last year. Address: 55, Erhlichuang, north, outside Tungchih-men Gate."

When Grandma Yuan saw that I was an armyman she told me that her elder daughter was on active service and that her younger daughter, recently demobilized, was now doing a spell of work at the Yuniho Reservoir in Shansi Province.

"But why did you come at all?" I asked her.

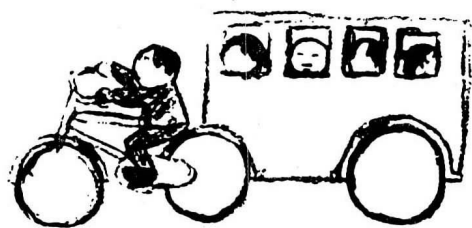
She told me how she was moved by the letter her daughter sent her enclosing a newspaper cutting commending her excellent work on the reservoir and by the news that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has also been to work on the Ming Tombs Reservoir. How could she keep from doing a bit of work on this world-famous reservoir, she asked. So she had decided to come.

At the end I took Grandma Yuan to the dam and before I had time to introduce her and put her in the care of the squad leader, she had already started digging away at the earth with a group of soldiers.

A R T

Children's Paintings

The recent show at the gallery of the Union of Chinese Artists (June 1-10) is an exhibition of children's drawings and paintings timed to celebrate International Children's Day. On June 20 it will be reopened for another showing until July 1 at the Summer Palace. These 360 water colours and oil paintings, crayon and pencil drawings, woodcuts and scissor cuts are by 250 youngsters ranging in age from 3½ to 15. They create a microcosm of child life in New China—in home and school, visits to the zoo, Pioneer outings in the parks, boating, skating, swimming, enjoying the opera, magic lantern shows, cleaning house, wiping out the "Four Pests," (flies, mosquitoes, rats and grain-destroying spar-



Kindergarten pedicab

By Hung Tun-pin (6 years old)

rows,) visits to co-op farms, gardening, planting trees and vegetables, rearing pigeons, still lifes of their toys, games, the sputniks.

So far as techniques and styles are concerned, this is "a hundred flowers" running riot in a garden. Charm, directness of vision, a sense of up-to-the-minute alertness characterize these children's pictures.

Hung Tun-pin, a six-year-old of Chuan-chow, Fukien Province, has sent in a series of 12 pictures methodically relating a whole day in the life of his kindergarten; but he is interested in the big life too—the scenes, as he saw it, of children giving a rousing sending-off to intellectuals going to work in the villages.

Peking opera has a firm place in the heart of the young. Li Keng, another six-year-old, is a sort of miniature Kuan Liang (Shanghai's veteran painter of dramatic figures). He uses Chinese water colours to portray typical opera characters, among them Chu Pa Chieh, the immortal Pigsy, Monkey's companion in the *Pilgrimage to the West*, and a truly villainous official painted in the blackest colours.

Huang Hei-man, a five-year-old, handles oils or Chinese water colours with equal facility. His *Sea* is a lively composition in brilliant colours and imaginatively conceived fish, ichthyologically strange, perhaps, but artistically sound.

Children's art is usually a completely spontaneous projection of what the child sees and feels. This is the secret of its



Toothbrushing

By Hung Tun-pin
(6 years old)

directness and charm, its unforced expressiveness. But An Ke-ming, a seven-year-old, consciously approaches the task of artistic expression. Her *Two Sisters Returning Home* is a coloured-pencil drawing. Its upper half is a ponderous, darkened sky above rolling mountains with the lonely points of stars and moon etched out. In the middle ground is a house with bright lights and two trees. Two small figures of girls, each with a lantern in hand, thread their way through this dark landscape, that is a little eerie, and it is this appealing group that breathes life and poetry into the whole composition.

Several children's art exhibitions have been held in Peking recently. In June 1955 there was a joint Sino-Soviet exhibition. The exhibition of paintings by Japanese children in June last year is

still a bright spot in our memories. An exhibition of pictures by Indian children was held from June 1 to 15 at the Chungshan Park.

Ma Sung

Chi Pai-shih Exhibition

The memorial exhibition of the late Chi Pai-shih's works drew as big an attendance in Shanghai in April as it did in Peking earlier this year.

In a gesture of tribute to this great artist who died last year at the age of 97, eleven painters of the Shanghai Institute of Chinese Painting took turns on April 12 to lead groups of visitors around the exhibition, answer their queries and explain the finer points of the paintings. The guided exhibition tour is nothing new for China any more than it is for any other art centre, but for venerable and distinguished artists of the classical tradition to do the guiding is a definitely new departure and was keenly appreciated by the public.

Lower-Priced Pictures

This turning of the classical artists to the people was reflected in another way when six painters in Tientsin held an exhibition of their paintings in the traditional style in April. No painting was priced higher than fifty *fen* (half a yuan or roughly 1s. 6d.). This brought the 230 paintings shown well within the reach of a working-class pocket book. The whole show was sold out by the second day.

These are reflections of the changing attitudes of painters to their work and society. No amount of elevated talk has ever disguised the fact that there were not a few artists who thought it was a bit of a disgrace to sell their pictures



The sea

By Huang Hei-man (5 years old)

at a low price to working-class people, and that the higher the price they could command, the higher their social and artistic prestige. The idea is gaining ground that the criterion of the worth of a painting is not its price, but its value in the eyes of the people. The exhibitors in the Tientsin show said they never had such satisfaction as when they knew that their works were going into working-class homes that appreciated them.

The exhibitors at this show also feel that their initiative is a worthwhile con-

tribution to popularizing traditional Chinese art among the people. They are, of course, not dependent on such sales for their living. They all have jobs that bring them their basic income.

New Landscapes

The Peking Research Society of Chinese Painting has recently organized an exhibition of more than 150 landscape scrolls by six artists in the Peihai Park, Peking. Their subjects are not only the famous natural beauty spots of China

such as the Huashan and Huangshan Mountains, and scenes on the Yellow and Yangtse Rivers which have been popular among traditional artists for centuries, but also the building of the Ming Tombs Reservoir and other construction sites on the outskirts of the capital.

This is one of several recent exhibitions which show that painters in the traditional style are making bold attempts to break through the conventions of their art and produce works directly linked with contemporary socialist reality.

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.

LOCAL OPERAS

▲ **SANLIWAN VILLAGE** Adapted from popular modern writer Chao Shu-li's novel about changed people and new happenings in the Chinese countryside. The Hunan Huaku Opera Company.

June 18 & 19 People's Theatre

▲ **MOTHER** An ordinary Shanghai housewife becomes a staunch underground revolutionary in pre-liberation China. Shanghai Huchu Opera Company.

June 21-23 People's Theatre

▲ **RED PEAR BLOSSOMS** Colourful present-day life of peasants in the scenic Fukien mountains. The Fukien Minchu Opera Company.

June 21 Ta Chung Theatre

▲ **EXECUTION OF THE EMPEROR'S SON** An upright mandarin overcomes great feudal opposition to bring a member of the imperial family to justice. The Fukien Minchu Opera Company.

June 22 Ta Chung Theatre

▲ **GOING TO THE FAIR, IN THE MELON ORCHARD, BAMBOO SHOOTS**, and others. Short skits about romance in the countryside. The Wuhan Chuchu Opera Company.

June 18 Peking Theatre

PEKING OPERA

▲ **FA MEN SSU TEMPLE, HUNG NIANG** The first—the tale of a courageous girl who moves heaven and earth to clear her fiancé of a false murder charge; the second—some episodes from *The West Chamber* about the vivacious servant-maid Hung Niang. Starring Wu Su-chiu and Chiang Tieh-lin.

June 17 Changan Theatre

June 19 Tungtan Workers' Club

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.

June 21-25 Tienchiao Theatre

SONG AND DANCE

▲ **FOLK SONGS AND DANCES** of China's many nationalities performed by the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Troupe.

June 18 Kwangho Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **BREAKING THROUGH** A new play on the technical revolution. The action takes place in a chemical factory where advanced socialist ideas break through backward conservative ones to achieve the seemingly impossible. Produced by the Peking Experimental Theatre.

June 17-20 Chungtho Theatre

June 21-23 Peking 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.

June 17-23 China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **CAPTURING THE WEI HU MOUNTAIN** Adapted from Chu Po's new, popular novel *In the Snowy Forest*. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

June 17-22 Capital Theatre

FILMS

(Foreign films are dubbed in Chinese, unless otherwise noted.)

▲ **THE DARK BEFORE DAWN** A detachment of PLA soldiers, left behind by the main forces to carry on underground work in the Kuomintang occupied Tapien Mountain area, successfully evades the clutches of the enemy and does its bit for the liberation of the whole country. Produced by the "August First" Film Studio.

June 17-20 Sheng Li, Peking Theatre, Capital Theatre, Children's Cinema

▲ **CHELKASH** A Soviet feature film based on Maxim Gorky's short story of the same name about a skilful and daring dock thief.

June 21-23 Peking Theatre

▲ **LITTLE "MUCK"** A folk-tale, in colour, produced by the German Democratic Republic, about the adventures of Little "Muck," an Arab boy of olden times.

June 18-23 Children's Cinema

June 21-23 Capital Theatre

▲ **SEARCHING THE ACADEMY** Coloured screen version of the famous Kwangtung opera.

June 21-23 Peking Theatre

▲ **A SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS** Soviet production of the Goldoni comedy.

June 21-23 Children's Cinema

▲ **THE MAGIC STICK** A Czech fairy-tale for children.

June 21-23 Chung Yang, Kwangan Men,

Peking Workers' Club

SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS NOW OPEN:**

The Shih Cha Hai Swimming Pools

Mon.-Sat. 9-11 a.m. 12:30-2:30 3:30-5:30 7-9 p.m.

Admission:

10 fen for the morning session

20 fen for the aft. and eve. sessions

The Tao Jan Ting Swimming Pool

Daily 12:30-2:30 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Admission: 20 fen

(With medical certificates)

ACROBATICS

The Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe now in Peking has on its programme:

Breath-taking feats on the flying trapeze, and other daring aerial performances.

Tickets: 30, 40 fen for adults

20 fen for children

Daily showings: 10 a.m., 1:30 & 7:30 p.m.

At the Working People's Palace of Culture

BUS TOURS

SEE CHINA'S FAMOUS HISTORICAL SITES! Special buses with guides leave every Wednesday and Sunday for:

▲ **THE GREAT WALL**—One of the architectural wonders of the world, this

ancient defence work has a history of over 2,000 years. The bus will take you to the foot of its highest point.

and

▲ **THE MING TOMBS**—The 13 magnificent tombs of the Ming emperors approached through an avenue of giant statues carved out of white marble. The first tomb was built in 1540.

Buses start from the east end of Lang Fan Tou Tiao St. (just outside Chienmen Gate) at 8 a.m. and will stop for passengers at the north end of Pei Chang Chieh St., at Ti An Men Gate, and at Teh Sheng Men Gate (near the No. 5 bus stops).

Tickets cost 4 yuan. They are obtainable at all taxi stations, or, by ringing 5-7861 you can have them delivered to your door.

Apart from travelling time, 3½ hours will be spent at the Wall and the Tombs.

PEKING RADIO

The stations are listed as follows:

I—Central People's Broadcasting Station, 1st Programme

II—Central People's Broadcasting Station, 2nd Programme

III—Peking People's Broadcasting Station

Selected Foreign Music

▲ **June 17** Smetana *From My Life* (5:55-6:30 a.m. I); songs and dance music from German Democratic Republic (6:30-7:00 a.m. II); Liszt *Hungarian Rhapsody* (12:00-12:15 p.m. II); Listeners' Choice: Indonesian and Soviet songs, Brahms' violin concerto (2:00-3:00 p.m. II); Bach, Mozart, excerpts from operas, folk songs (6:00-7:00 p.m. III)

▲ **June 18** Polish folk songs and dance music (9:30-10:00 a.m. II); *Tarantella*, piano solos, excerpts from operas (11:30-12:20 p.m. III); revolutionary Viet-namese songs (6:00-6:15 p.m. II); Shostakovich and other Soviet composers (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); Hawaiian guitar selections (6:25-6:50 p.m. I)

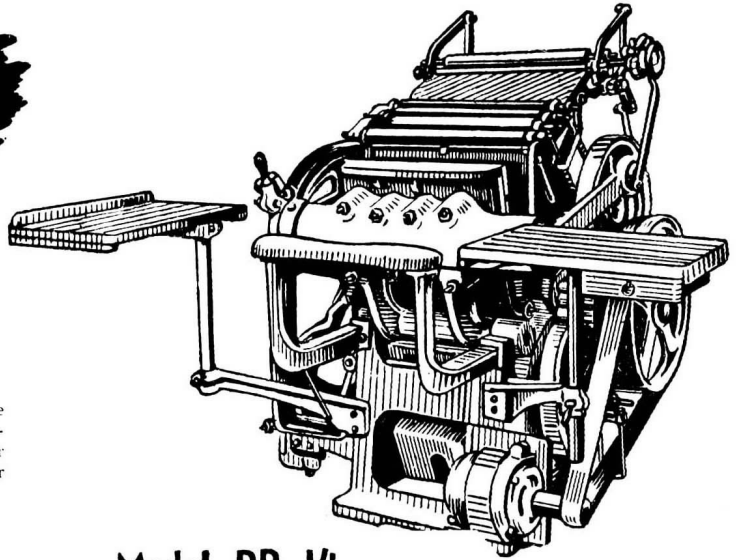
▲ **June 19** Music by the Hungarian People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble (6:30-7:00 a.m. III); fourth movement from No. 1 Symphony of Korean composer Choi Dong Su (8:10-8:30 a.m. III); Listeners' Choice: Strauss waltzes (2:00-3:00 p.m. II); Glinka (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); Scriabin (10:15-10:50 p.m. III)

▲ **June 20** Tchaikovsky (5:55-6:30 a.m. I); popular Korean songs (5:45-6:00 p.m. I); Italian music (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); revolutionary Mongolian songs (7:00-7:15 p.m. II); Rimsky-Korsakov; popular music (10:00-10:30 p.m. I)

▲ **June 21** Popular Rumanian songs (6:30-7:00 a.m. III); Gipsy music (2:00-2:45 p.m. II); Rimsky-Korsakov (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); Albanian songs (6:10-6:25 p.m. I); light music (6:25-7:00 p.m. I); Tchaikovsky (10:05-10:45 p.m. II); selections from Khatchaturian's *Gayaneh*; piano concertos (10:45-11:30 p.m. I)

▲ **June 22** German folk dance music (6:00-6:15 a.m. III); Sunday Concert: Rimsky-Korsakov (8:30-9:30 a.m. I); Listeners' Choice: Mozart, foreign folk songs and waltzes (11:25-12:25 p.m. II); music from Asian countries (12:30-1:00 p.m. III); Bulgarian music (2:00-2:45 p.m. II); selections from Mozart's *Don Juan* (10:45-11:30 p.m. II)

Platen Presses



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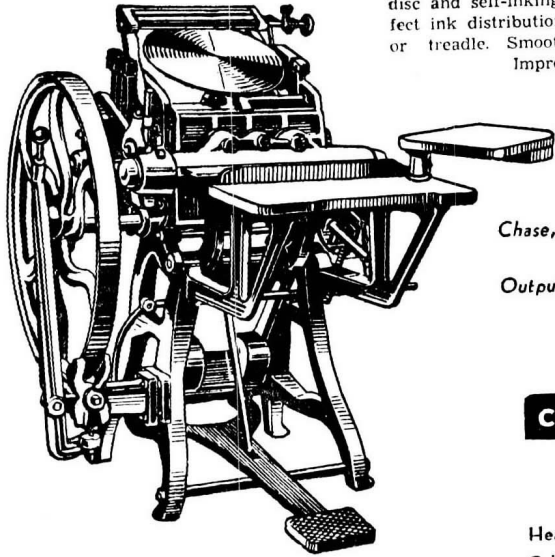
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