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REVIEW

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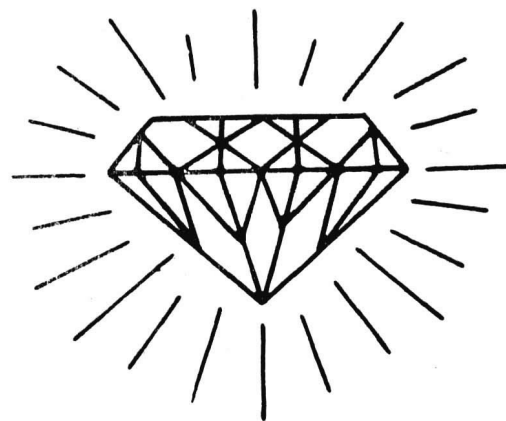
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and Other Features*

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NEWS AND VIEWS

November 4, 1958 Vol. I No. 36

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Happy Anniversary

IT is with great enthusiasm and rejoicing that the Chinese people join with the working people of all countries in celebrating the anniversary of the epoch-making October Revolution. Forty-one years ago the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution led to the establishment of the first socialist state in the world. The significance of the October Revolution, however, goes far beyond the birth of a new state. It also signifies the emergence of a new world, the socialist world.

Prior to the October Revolution, it had long been the much-sought-after ideal of the world's labouring masses to create a social order free from exploitation of man by man. But it was not until the triumph of the October Revolution that this ideal was turned into reality.

Much water has flown under the bridge in the forty-one years since the October Revolution. Before World War II, the Soviet Union was the only socialist state in the world. Today, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union covers more than one-fourth of the earth's land surface and comprises more than one-third of the population of the world. Flourishing socialism and decaying imperialism present a sharp contrast. During the first half of this year, the Soviet Union recorded a substantial gain of 10.5 per cent in industrial and agricultural production as compared with the corresponding period of last year, while the United States registered a sharp drop of 10.8 per cent. In the same period, China's industrial output rose by 34 per cent while that of Britain fell by 2.1 per cent. Similar progress was made in other socialist countries. As pointed out at the Moscow meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties, socialism is forging ahead while imperialism is losing out hopelessly.

The October Revolution, which linked socialist revolution with national revolution, is of particular significance for the oppressed peoples of the world. In the epoch of imperialism, the national liberation movements enjoy the warm sympathy and support of the socialist countries, but they incur the bitter enmity and hatred of the imperialist countries. It is not necessary to dig into history for the evidence. When U.S. and British troops invaded Lebanon and Jordan, the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries stood four square behind the people of these countries.

The strengthening of the mighty socialist camp deals telling blow after blow to imperialism. This steady weakening of imperialist rule operates to the advantage of all nations which are fighting against imperialist enslavement. The past few months have witnessed the birth of the new republics of Iraq, Algeria and Guinea, and the inspiring upsurge of the anti-imperialist movements in Africa and Latin America.

Throughout the length and breadth of China, preparations are under way for the festive celebration of the October Revolution. The sentiments of the Chinese people on this great occasion are expressed in *Hongqi's* editorial, the full text of which appears elsewhere in this issue. We also take much pleasure in printing an article specially written by the Soviet historian P. Nikitin, as an expression of Sino-Soviet friendship in celebrating the October Revolution — a source of inspiration to all of progressive humanity.

ROUND THE WEEK

Defence Minister's Second Message Supported

China's democratic parties all voiced their support for Defence Minister Peng Teh-huai's second message to the compatriots in Taiwan sent out on October 25. The authorities in Taiwan, they pointed out, must wake up to the dangerous position in which they find themselves. Unless they heed the message and act on it, they will have their regrets. There is a way out for all who prove themselves patriots and there is no need to fear the American imperialists, they said.

Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said that the Americans had all along used the authorities in Taiwan as a tool in their schemes of aggression. The American imperialists can be quite unscrupulous and will throw the Taiwan authorities overboard if they find it necessary to sacrifice them. He urged all compatriots in Taiwan to make a common stand against the nation's common enemy.

The China Democratic League pointed out that while it is futile for American imperialism to try to create "two Chinas," the authorities in Taiwan must nevertheless realize that if they do not act now they will one day find themselves abandoned by the Americans. The Huangkutun Incident of 1928 is a warning that when the imperialists have no further use for their puppets they do away with them. In this famous incident the notorious warlord Chang Tso-lin who had been built up by the Japanese imperialists was finally assassinated by the Japanese imperialists on a train at the Huangkutun railway station, not far from Shenyang. If the Taiwan authorities want to be followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as they avow, then they should understand the cardinal interests of the nation and accept Defence Minister Peng Teh-huai's advice—not to yield to American pressure, not to submit to their every whim and will, not to lose their sovereign rights and end up deprived of shelter in the world and cast into the sea.

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League declared that the Taiwan authorities have been on the wrong path long enough. Now is the time to return to the right path, strengthen unity and wage a common struggle against the alien invader.

Other parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce also issued statements pledging support for the Defence Minister's message and warning the authorities in Taiwan to act before it is too late.

Housing Experiment in Yangchuan

Yangchuan, the well-known coal city in Shansi Province, tried out a new experiment by re-allocating all workers' housing on the basis of the different production units in which they work. All the workers and their families moved into quarters close to their place of work. The administration, the Communist Party, trade union, and Communist Youth League organizations also established themselves in these quarters. Thus the work site became the centre of all activities. This meant a drastic reorganization of social life.

But there are obvious advantages. Much time is saved because the workers do not have to travel to work and back home again. Close contact and better co-operation is maintained between the management and the rank and file. Educational and recreational activities are better organized and are made more easily accessible to the workers and their families. With living quarters near the place of work, members of the workers' families, moreover, are able to set up subsidiary factories and workshops to serve the main enterprises and the community as a whole. The experiment was an immediate success and all the workers welcomed the change.

On October 1 a people's commune was set up on the basis of this reorganized mining area with a population of 150,000 people, embracing 23 factories and mines, 75 villages lying on the outskirts of the city, 2 streets, 2 colleges, 6 secondary schools, 22 primary schools and a number of hospitals and shops. With all these different units organized into a single people's commune, with working life and social life integrated more closely, Yangchuan's transformation is rapid, and the differences between urban and rural areas, between workers and peasants, between manual and mental labour are in process of being eliminated. The readjustment of workers' quarters followed by the establishment of a people's commune laid the cornerstone for the founding of a com-

munist city, noted *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial on Yangchuan's developments.

When Lu Ting-yi and Kang Sheng, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee, visited Shansi Province lately, they went to see how the Yangchuan experiment was working out. Lu Ting-yi said that this readjustment of workers' housing was not just routine, it was a revolution in the social life of the city. He regarded it as an example applicable to other cities, factories and mining areas.

New High in Steel Drive

China's battle for steel reached a new high in the third week of October. Average daily output for the whole country was 85 per cent higher than in the first two weeks of the month and still more remarkable, the production of pig iron was 303 per cent higher. The highest daily output of iron was 371,763 tons on October 20. On October 21 steel scored its all-time high: 107,424 tons in a day.

Shansi and Shantung Provinces attained more than 20,000 tons of steel each, outstripping the highest daily output of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, the largest metallurgical centre in China. Other provinces did well, too. The daily steel output of Kweichow, Fukien, Kansu, Yunnan, Kwangtung and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region registered increases from eight to more than twenty fold as compared with daily output in September.

This nationwide upsurge in iron and steel production has led to a rapid expansion in other fields of work, especially the branches of industry closely connected with iron and steel production. China's daily coal output, in the ten days ending October 20, averaged more than a million tons per day—200,000 tons more than the daily average in the first ten days of the month.

Transport, machine-building, and the power industry also took giant strides forward. To keep pace with the high-speed development of the iron and steel industry, China is now planning to harness the tidal waves along the coast to produce more electric power. A national conference was held recently in Shanghai to discuss this question. It was decided to build large numbers of small tidal hydro-electric power stations, mainly by the people's communes, to use the tides to generate power.

The Tempering of People

The tempering of people has a much greater significance than the tempering of steel, said Kang Sheng, an Alternate

Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, after visiting an iron and steel works operated mainly by school children in Loyang, Honan Province.

This iron and steel works is called the Red Scarf Iron and Steel Plant. A completely new thing in China's industrial world, it was set up in July by 12 primary schools of the city. Regular production began in September and output has now reached 40 tons per day.

All the four thousand or so students work there as steel-workers, the youngest in the country, trained and guided by their teachers. Grades I, II, and III work two hours a day, picking firewood and scrap iron, or do other light jobs outside the mill. The older boys and girls work half of the day in the factory and study the rest of the time. Four students are deputy directors of the factory.

In their factory work the students acquire much useful practical and theoretical knowledge, not otherwise available in the classroom. Above all, they are steeled and tempered in the process, becoming strong, physically and ideologically, and so are no delicate hot-house flowers unable to weather the storms of life. The teachers also benefit from their new experience because working in a factory, where they identify themselves with the collective, they are able to rid themselves of their "intellectual airs" and give substance to their knowledge.

The Red Scarf Iron and Steel Plant is doing well. Sceptical parents who at one time looked askance at this new scheme are now convinced of its value. Kang Sheng described the 12 primary schools which formed the Red Scarf Factory as model primary schools in the country because they are not only tempering steel but tempering people as well, tempering them into workers with knowledge and culture, with socialist consciousness.

Soong Ching Ling's Visits

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has visited state-owned Cotton Mill No. 17 in Shanghai. At the end of her visit she told the workers that with the leadership of the Communist Party and the boundless energy of the 650 million people in the country, we are confident not only of building socialism at top speed but of going forward to communist society earlier than was once thought possible. To overtake the capitalist countries now poses no problem, she said. By committing acts of provocation against us U.S. imperialism can only hasten its own destruction.

No. 17 is the largest textile mill in Shanghai with over 8,000 workers. After the launching of the technical revolution this year, the mill raised production by 33 per cent, as compared with last year.

No. 17 is not only known for its size. It has another claim to fame: Huang Pao-mei, the national model worker, and the group of textile workers led by her. Soong Ching Ling made a point of visiting Huang Pao-mei's famous workshop. She was impressed by the work done by Huang and her co-workers. In all textile factories, the spinners, the weavers, the workers in general, are concerned usually only with running the machine and not with repairs when it is out of order. Here in Cotton Mill No. 17 things are different. Huang Pao-mei is an example of a skilled textile worker and a mechanic at the same time. In addition, she and her colleagues have written a film scenario and acted in it. And they take part in other cultural activities, in addition to their full-time work in the factory. You are making history in the textile world, Soong Ching Ling told the girls.

After her visit to the cotton mills, Soong Ching Ling went to see the July the First People's Commune, the first commune set up in the suburbs of Shanghai with the amalgamation of 74 farm co-ops. She was impressed by the energy displayed by the commune which raised its quota of steel to 500 tons when only 400 tons had originally been suggested. Soong Ching Ling, who is also Chairman of the China Welfare Institute which is doing much for the welfare of women and children, discussed with the commune's leadership the work women members are doing, facilities for nurseries and special conveniences and consideration for expectant mothers, etc. She was pleased to learn that more than 350 creches and 170 nurseries had been set up and that the commune gives every pregnant member a 40-day maternity leave with full pay. When she said good-bye she told the commune members that she had witnessed the advantages of the people's commune system and the sprouts of communism. It is clear, she added, that led by the Communist Party the energy and wisdom of the peasants are inexhaustible.

National Minorities Leap Ahead

Kwangsi, in south China, which became an autonomous region for the Chuang people earlier in the year, is very much in the limelight these days. A poor industrial area not so long ago, it has suddenly jumped to a leading position in iron production. One of its counties holds



A Tai couple in Yunnan harvesting bananas

*Chinese water-colour painting
by Yeh Chien-yu*

the national record of over 200,000 tons of iron produced in a day and another of its counties mined 670,000 tons of coal in a day. It is doing very well in agriculture, too.

But there is another reason why the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has been making the headlines of the national press. The Sanchiang Tung Autonomous County in this region, bordering on Kweichow and Hunan Provinces, was chosen as the venue of the recent national conference on national minority work called by the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

Sanchiang is inhabited by 180,000 people of the Tung, Miao, Chuang, Yao and Han nationalities. In the old days, it used to depend mainly on Hunan and Kweichow for its rice supply. Although land reform in 1954 led to increases in its grain output year by year, its chronic food shortage was not fully solved. But great changes have taken place since last year when the county conducted the rectification campaign and subsequently the struggle against the rightists and repudiated local nationalism. Its early rice yield this year shot up more than 900 per cent above last year's. Starting from scratch, it built more than 4,000 big and small factories in a matter of months.

The example of Sanchiang and the reports of "big leaps" in industry as well as in agriculture in Yunnan, in Kweichow, in Inner Mongolia and in other places point to one fact: that the national minority areas in China are perfectly capable of building socialism at top speed like the rest of the country.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung on "Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers"

Renmin Ribao Editorial Department, October 27, 1958

HOW to assess the forces of revolution and the forces of reaction in their true light is still a major problem in China and in the world as well. Many people invariably fail to figure this out. Imperialism and its running dogs in all countries are like the setting sun in the western sky; whereas socialism and the national revolutionary movements which it supports are like the rising sun in the eastern sky. This is characteristic of our times. The days when the imperialists could ride roughshod are gone for ever and they are on their last legs. It is the reactionaries that should fear the revolutionary forces, and not vice versa. At present, there are quite a few people who still fail to see this, who still cherish superstitions and illusions, who still stand in awe of the imperialists in general and the U.S. imperialists in particular. As far as this problem is concerned, they still remain in a state of passivity. All progressives and all Marxists and revolutionaries must do some persuading among them so that the broad masses can have revolutionary confidence and determination, have revolutionary farsightedness and firmness. This is an indispensable spiritual condition for speeding up the triumphant advance of the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung often tells us that in considering a problem, one must grasp its essentials and must not be confused by the superficial phenomena. During the last three decades and more, at every crucial moment in the class struggle in our country, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always made a penetrating analysis of the state of the struggle on the basis of the science of Marxism-Leninism, and showed that all reactionaries are doomed to perish and that the revolutionary cause is bound to triumph. He uses "paper tiger" to illustrate that imperialism and all reactionary forces appear to be powerful but are actually weak; he uses the old saying "a single spark can start a prairie fire" to illustrate the new-born forces growing up day by day in the course of revolution, and on the basis of this estimation, works out his strategic plans. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's idea that the forces of revolu-

tion are invincible and that the reactionary forces, temporarily powerful, are bound to come to grief, has armed the Chinese Communists, educated and inspired the Chinese people and led us to our great victories. This wise conclusion of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers," has already been borne out by the victory of the Chinese revolution and it will be further borne out by the successful development of the cause of revolution in China and the entire world.

The editorial department of the magazine *Shijie Zhishi* (World Culture) recently collected and published the articles, speeches and interviews of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to date on the theme that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." This is of great political significance. It is very useful to the people's fight against aggression and oppression by the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists. We publish here the material it has collected, with the addition of some important related materials and some stylistic changes and re-paragraphing.

The whole article remains divided into three parts. The first part deals with the point that imperialism and all reactionaries representing the moribund forces have no future, and that their momentary rampancy is only an indication of the last kicks of their deathbed struggle. The second part points out that imperialism and all reactionaries are outwardly strong and internally dried up, and there is every reason for the revolutionaries to slight them, but they deserve our full attention in the course of every concrete struggle. The third part describes the essential features of the current international situation, in which the East wind prevails over the West wind and the forces of socialism have outstripped the imperialist forces. Although most of these articles, speeches and interviews were published previously and only a small part has not been published before, although they range over a period of twenty years and are published in the form of a collection, they still read like a fresh and integrated political essay. That is because the fundamental contradiction between imperialism and its running dogs on the one hand, and the peoples of all lands on the other, has not yet been

On October 31, 1958 Renmin Ribao published a collection of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings on "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers," which is divided into three parts. Here is the first part. The second and third parts, too, will be published in *Peking Review*.
—Ed.

solved, because U.S. imperialism especially is baring its teeth and threatening world peace with an atomic war, because the minds of the oppressed and menaced people are attracted by this tense situation and they urgently demand the solution of this contradiction. That is why

the readers are naturally interested in Comrade Mao Tse-tung's discussion on this question of being or not being paper tigers, which is the primary and major issue in the manifold problems relating to the solution of this contradiction.

I

In *On New Democracy*, a work of historic significance published in January 1940, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that capitalism has reached the stage of decay and death while communism is "sweeping the world with the momentum of a landslide and the power of a thunderbolt":

"Communism is at once the complete proletarian ideological system and a new social system. Different from any other ideological system or social system, it is the most complete, the most progressive, the most revolutionary and the most rational system since human history began. The ideological system and social system of feudalism have a place only in the museum of history. The ideological system and social system of capitalism have also become museum-pieces in one part of the world, in the Soviet Union, while in other countries they resemble 'a person on the brink of death sinking fast like the sun setting beyond the western hills,' and they too will soon be relegated to the museum. On the other hand, the communist ideological system and social system enjoy perpetual youth and are sweeping the world with the momentum of a landslide and the power of a thunderbolt."

In *On New Democracy*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung further pointed out that the unrestrained violence of all reactionaries representing the decaying forces indicates that they are engaged in deathbed struggles:

"The unrestrained violence of all these dark forces of reaction, domestic and foreign, has brought calamity to our nation, but this very violence indicates that, while the dark forces have still some strength left, it is their final struggle and that the masses of the people are approaching victory. This is true of China, of the East and of the whole world."

On June 17, 1945, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in an address delivered at a memorial meeting for Chinese revolutionary martyrs that the more reactionary the reactionaries become, the nearer they are to their doom:

"All reactionaries attempt to stamp out revolution by mass murder and they think that the more people they massacre, the weaker the revolution will become. But, contrary to this wishful thinking of reaction, the facts are that the more people the reactionaries massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution becomes and the nearer the reactionaries are to their doom. This is an irresistible law."

On November 6, 1957, Comrade Mao Tse-tung declared at the meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. celebrating the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution:

"The socialist system will replace the capitalist system in the end. This is an objective law independent of human

will. No matter how hard the reactionaries try to prevent the wheel of history from advancing, revolution will take place sooner or later and will surely triumph. 'Lifting a rock only to have his own toes squashed' is a Chinese saying to describe the action of some fools. The reactionaries of every country are just such fools. Their varied persecution of revolutionary people can only end in arousing the people to wider and more intensive revolution. Didn't the various persecutions of the revolutionary people by the Russian tsar and Chiang Kai-shek serve precisely to stimulate the great Russian and Chinese revolutions?"

In a speech entitled "New-Democratic Constitutional Government" delivered in Yen-an on February 20, 1940 before the Association for Advancing the Establishment of Constitutional Government, Comrade Mao Tse-tung exposed Chiang Kai-shek's deceptive propaganda about the establishment of a constitutional government and showed that in the end "their [the reactionaries'] schemes always backfire."

"The diehards in the world may be diehards today, tomorrow and even the day after tomorrow, but they cannot be diehards for ever; they will have to change in the end. Take Wang Ching-wei, for instance; after being a diehard for a long time, he could not keep on playing the diehard any longer in the anti-Japanese arena and had to fall into the arms of Japan. Take Chang Kuo-tao as another example; he was also a diehard for a long time, but he, too, took to his heels after we held a number of meetings to wrestle with him. The diehards are hard, but not hard unto death; after playing the diehard for some time, in the end they have to change, to change into something so filthy as to be beneath contempt, like a heap of dog's dirt. There are some who have admitted their mistakes and changed for the better after we had wrestled with them and won them over. At any rate, it is certain that the diehards will change. They always have a number of schemes in hand, schemes to reap profits at the expense of others, to act the double-dealer, and so on. But their schemes always backfire. They always start by doing harm to others but end by ruining themselves. We once said that Chamberlain was 'lifting a rock only to have his own toes squashed,' and we were right. Chamberlain was formerly bent on picking up Hitler as a rock to squash the toes of the people of the Soviet Union, but on that day in September last year, when war broke out between Germany on the one side and England and France on the other, the rock in Chamberlain's hand dropped on his own toes. It is still hurting him. There are many similar instances in China as well. Yuan Shih-kai wanted to squash the toes of the common people, but he finally got his own squashed and died after having been emperor for a few months. Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shih-chang, Tsao

Kun, Wu Pei-fu and others all wanted to repress the people, but were all overthrown by the people in the end. Anyone who tries to reap profits at the expense of others will come to a bad end."

On April 24, 1945, Comrade Mao Tse-tung delivered his famous political report *On Coalition Government to the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China*. In the section headed "Our Specific Programme" Comrade Mao Tse-tung warned against the attempt of the Kuomintang reactionaries to carry out anti-popular conspiratorial activities by convoking a "national assembly," and predicted that by implementing this reactionary line "they are putting a noose round their own necks" and are heading to their own disaster. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"The measures which our anti-popular heroes are going to adopt in accordance with their line of disunity, will lead them to disaster. They are putting a noose round their own necks which will never be loosened, and this noose is the 'national assembly.' They planned to use the so-called 'national assembly' as a magic wand, first, to counter the proposal for a coalition government, second, to maintain the dictatorship, and third, to find some justification for a civil war. History, however, will by its own logic take a course contrary to their wishes, and they are 'lifting a rock only to have their own toes squashed.'"

In a commentary "On the Danger of the Hurley Policy" that he wrote for the Hsinhua News Agency on July 12, 1945, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the U.S. policy towards China had created the crisis of civil war in China; he warned that the U.S. policy which was hostile to the Chinese people would plunge the U.S. Government and people into "endless trials and tribulations":

"From the lips of the selfsame Hurley, the Kuomintang government represented by Chiang Kai-shek suddenly became the Beauty while the Chinese Communist Party became the Beast; he even bluntly declared that the United States would co-operate only with Chiang Kai-shek and not with the Chinese Communist Party. This, of course, is not just Hurley's personal view but the view of a group in the U.S. Government; it is a wrong and dangerous view. . . . If Hurley's policy continues, the U.S. Government will fall hopelessly into the deep, stinking cesspool of Chinese reaction; it will place itself in opposition to the hundreds of millions of awakened or awakening Chinese people, and become a hindrance to the Anti-Japanese War at present and to world peace in the future. . . . One thing is certain however: if Hurley's policy, which aids and abets the anti-popular forces in China in opposition to such vast numbers of Chinese people, is to continue, it will place a crushing burden on the government and people of the United States and plunge them into endless trials and tribulations; this is a point that should be brought home to the people of the United States."

In his concluding speech at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China on June 11, 1945, "How The Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains," Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"The U.S. Government's policy of supporting Chiang Kai-shek and opposing the Communist Party shows the aggressiveness of the American reactionaries. But all schemes on the part of reactionaries, domestic or foreign,

to prevent the Chinese people from achieving victory are doomed to failure. In the world today democracy is the main current and reaction against democracy is only a little eddy. Reaction is attempting to sweep away the movement of national independence and people's democracy, but this little eddy can never become the main current."

The reactionaries are bound to collapse and the revolution is bound to triumph. In his concluding speech at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung called on the people to be confident in the certain victory of the revolution. He cited the ancient Chinese fable, "How The Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains," to show that as long as the revolutionary people have confidence, do not fear the reactionaries and have the determination to persist in the struggle to the end, the revolution will certainly triumph:

"To popularize the line of the Congress is to inspire the whole Party and the whole people with confidence that the victory of the revolution is certain. First of all, we must inspire the vanguard of the revolution so that, resolute and ready for self-sacrifice, they will overcome all difficulties in the struggle for victory. This, however, is not enough; we must also inspire the mass of the people throughout the country so that they too will wholeheartedly join us in the common struggle for victory. We must instil into them the belief that China belongs to the Chinese people and not to the reactionaries. In ancient China there was a fable called 'How The Foolish Old Man Removed the Mountains.' It is the story of an old fellow in north China in ancient times, known as The Foolish Old Man of the North Mountain. His house faced south and its doorway was blocked by two big mountains, Taihang and Wangwu. With great determination, he led his sons to dig away the mountains with pickaxes. Another grey-beard known as The Wise Old Man watched their attempts and laughed, saying: 'What fools you are to attempt this! To dig away two huge mountains is utterly beyond the capacity of you and your sons.' The Foolish Old Man replied: 'When I die, there are my sons; when they die, there will be their sons, and so on to infinity. As to those two mountains, high as they are, they cannot become higher but, on the contrary, with every bit dug away they will become lower and lower. Why can't we dig them away?' He thus refuted The Wise Old Man's mistaken view and resolutely went on digging day after day. His perseverance finally touched the heart of God in heaven who sent down two celestial beings to carry the mountains away on their backs. Today there are two big mountains lying like a dead weight on the Chinese people: imperialism and feudalism. The Chinese Communist Party has long made up its mind to remove them. We must persevere and work unceasingly, and we too may touch the heart of God in heaven. This God is none other than the mass of the Chinese people. And if they rise and dig together with us, why can't we dig away these two mountains?"

In the commentary "On the White Paper" that he wrote for the Hsinhua News Agency on August 11, 1949, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a very penetrating analysis of the two entirely different logics governing the development of the reactionary forces and the people's forces. He also pointed out that advanced people must organize forces to struggle against the reactionaries and that they must

educate, unite and win over all those people who are still wavering and vacillating so as to isolate the reactionaries completely:

“The logic of the imperialists is different from that of the people in the following way. Disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again, till their doom — that is the logic of imperialism and all reactionaries in the world. They will certainly not go against this logic. This is a Marxist law. We say: ‘Imperialism is very vicious.’ That is to say that its fundamental nature cannot be changed. Till their doom, the imperialist elements will never lay down the butcher’s knife, nor will they ever become Buddhas.

“Struggle, fail, struggle again, fail again, struggle again, till victory — that is the logic of the people. They too will certainly not go against this logic. This is another Marxist law. The revolution of the Russian people was based on this law, and the revolution of the Chinese people is also based on this law.

“Class struggle—some classes are victorious and some classes are eliminated. That is history. That is the history of several thousand years of civilization. The interpretation of history from this viewpoint is called historical materialism. The contrary viewpoint is historical idealism.

“The method of self-criticism can only be used among the people. It is vain to hope that the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries can be persuaded into being good-hearted and repentant. The only way is to organize forces to struggle against them, as for example, our People’s Liberation War, our agrarian revolution, exposing imperialism, ‘nettling’ them, defeating them and punishing their criminal acts, and ‘only permitting them to behave themselves properly and not allowing them to speak or act wildly.’ Only then is there hope to deal with the foreign imperialist countries in conditions of equality and

mutual benefit. Only then is there hope to educate — so as to turn bad people into good people — landlord class elements, bureaucratic bourgeois class elements, and Kuomintang reactionaries and their accomplices who have been disarmed and who have surrendered and, as far as possible, turn them into good people. Many Chinese liberal elements, namely old democratic elements, supporters of the so-called ‘democratic individualism’ upon whom Truman, Marshall, Acheson and Leighton Stuart are pinning their hopes and are always striving to win over, are frequently in a state of passivity and frequently incorrect in their view of problems — they are frequently incorrect in their view of the American rulers, of the Kuomintang, of the Soviet Union and also of the Chinese Communist Party. That is because they do not use or are against using the method of historical materialism to observe problems.

“Advanced people, Communists, all democratic parties and groups, conscious workers, young students, and progressive intellectuals have the duty to unite the middle strata, middle-of-the-roaders, backward elements of various strata and all people who are still wavering and vacillating within People’s China (these people will continue to waver for a long time, they will waver again after being firm, and will waver whenever they encounter difficulties), to give them well-intentioned help, to criticize their wavering, to educate them and win them over to the side of the broad masses of the people and not let imperialism drag them to its side, to tell them to shed their illusions and prepare for struggle. Do not think that work is no longer needed after victory. Work, much more work and patient work, has to be done before these people can be genuinely won over. Once they are won over, imperialism will be isolated completely, Acheson will have no chance to use his tricks.”

(To be continued)

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

On the Chiang Kai-shek - Dulles Talks

The following is the translation of an editorial which appeared in “Renmin Ribao” (People’s Daily) on October 30, 1958. — Ed.

NOT long ago, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles went to Taiwan and held talks with Chiang Kai-shek. Now the United States is ballyhooing these talks as marking a change in U.S. policy towards China, as having strengthened the unity between the United States and Chiang Kai-shek and as a manifestation of U.S. peaceful intentions. There is indeed a change in U.S. policy towards China — its plot to create “two Chinas” is coming out into the open. This change, however, merely amounts to the implementation in another form of its policy of aggression and war

against China. There are no peaceful intentions whatsoever about it. Dulles’ aim in these talks was to force Chiang to accept the “two Chinas” scheme. He has actually made some gains in this respect. However, his dream is far from being realized. As to the lip service paid to greater unity, that is just so much eyewash.

Imperialism always bullies the weak and submissive; it is afraid of the firm and strong. Faced with the Chinese people’s daily growing strength, the old U.S. methods of aggression against China are already of no avail. The United States has met with shameful defeats in its several serious tests of strength with the Chinese people. Of late, U.S. military provocations and war threats against China in the Taiwan Straits area have aroused even greater in-

dignation among the Chinese people. The 650 million Chinese people have launched a mighty campaign to defend the motherland and oppose U.S. aggression; they are ready to deal telling blows at any time against the aggressor who dares invade their land. The just struggle of the Chinese people has won the support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, of many Asian-African countries and all the peace-loving countries and peoples. The whole world strongly condemns the United States for playing with fire; even among its allies, no one besides Syngman Rhee and Nobusuke Kishi has openly indicated his willingness to act as a U.S. accomplice. Inside the United States, public opinion universally opposes these war provocations against China. It is this very unfavourable situation that has forced the United States to change to some new tricks in its policy towards China. By this change the Republican Administration in the United States tries to allay denunciations by world opinion and the discontent of its allies and also to fool the voters in the forthcoming congressional elections.

THE plot to create "two Chinas" was hatched by the United States a long time ago. In the past, the U.S. mostly stayed behind the scenes, spinning the plot while other countries that took their cue from it put the scheme into action. Now, it has openly come forward on its own. On the eve of publication of the communique on the Chiang-Dulles talks, U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon declared publicly that there was a "need for an independent Chinese government to which both the twelve million people on Formosa and the millions more of overseas Chinese can owe allegiance." In the Chiang-Dulles joint communique of October 23, Dulles forced the Taiwan authorities to accept the so-called principle of no recourse to the use of force, and granted the Chiang Kai-shek clique the right to represent only "free China." This appeared to be an agreement between Chiang Kai-shek and Dulles. In fact, as early as October 16, in his interview with the correspondent of the British Independent Television Service, Dulles had already taken Chiang Kai-shek's acceptance of this U.S. decision for granted. In that interview, Dulles conferred upon the Chiang Kai-shek clique the title of a small China while declaring that he saw that Communist China actually existed and was willing to deal with it. This was obviously a public bid for "two Chinas."

The creation of "two Chinas," it must be pointed out, is merely a matter of expediency for the United States. The United States wants first to separate Taiwan from China and isolate it completely, so as to facilitate its control over the Chiang Kai-shek clique and strengthen its occupation of Taiwan. But this is only a first step. Once Taiwan should become a "de facto political unit" independent of China, the United States could then use some pretext or other to place it under trusteeship. In this way, the United States would make a double gain: on the one hand, it would legalize its seizure of Taiwan and turn that island into a U.S. colony; at the same time, by involving certain other countries, it would get them to share its responsibility for aggression. The Chiang Kai-shek clique clearly has no place in this sinister U.S. scheme. Nixon declared that the aim of the United States in the Far East was to make Taiwan an "island of freedom"

rather than "to tie the United States policy to Chiang Kai-shek." Isn't the meaning of these words clear enough?

It is very absurd for the United States to abuse the principle of no recourse to the use of force in international relations, by trying to apply it to China's internal affairs. By so doing, the United States aims to tie the hands of the Taiwan authorities and make them completely subservient to the U.S. The Taiwan authorities are not unaware of this. That is why, after the release of the Chiang-Dulles joint communique, they made such a hullabaloo about there being reservations to their declaration on renunciation of the use of force. However, the United States featured this same declaration as its major victory. Both parties are clinging to their own interpretation and making a big fuss about it. It was in these circumstances that, at his press conference on October 28, Dulles as if handing down a verdict, came out bluntly with the remark that, despite all their reservations, the Taiwan authorities "didn't have much chance of winning by force." Coming from Dulles, isn't this a deliberate attempt to make it difficult for the Taiwan authorities even to drag on their miserable existence?

We stated long ago that it is absolutely impossible for the U.S. to carry through its plot of creating "two Chinas" so as to occupy Taiwan indefinitely. The Chinese people who have stood up are confident that they can smash this U.S. plot. There is only one China in the world, not two. Every patriotic Chinese opposes the "two Chinas" scheme. The masses of overseas Chinese oppose it. Even the Taiwan authorities do not agree to it. On October 24 Chiang Kai-shek said that Taiwan and the mainland were part of the same entity, with a flesh and blood relationship, sharing the common weal and woe. We believe that the U.S. scheme to split China and create "two Chinas" will be utterly defeated if the whole Chinese people unite and face the foreign foe.

THE United States realizes that a direct proposal of the "two Chinas" scheme just will not work. That is why it is employing a series of crafty devices such as demands for a cease-fire, renunciation of the use of force, reduction of Chiang Kai-shek's troops on the offshore islands, and so on and so forth. But no patriotic Chinese will permit the U.S. to use such devices to meddle in the internal affairs of China and realize its aim of creating "two Chinas."

The U.S. is purposely confusing public opinion in order to sell the world its scheme for the creation of "two Chinas." The U.S. says: just as there can be two Koreas, two Viet-nams, two Germanys, why can't there be "two Chinas"? But this is absolutely ridiculous. The existence of two Germanys is an outcome of the Second World War. The division of Korea and Viet-nam into northern and southern parts is a temporary state of affairs provided for by the relevant international agreements. They provide no basis for comparison with the forcible U.S. occupation of Taiwan and its obstruction of the unification of China. The U.S. has used every possible means and done its utmost to obstruct the unification of Germany, Korea and Viet-nam, and now it is trying to turn division of these three nations into a justification for creating "two Chinas" and perpetuating its occupation of Taiwan. Not

only is this an utterly untenable position; it exposes the U.S. crimes of aggression all over the world.

FACED by the resolute opposition of the Chinese people, the U.S. is planning to implement its "two Chinas" plot by means of a so-called international settlement. It is trying to get the question of the situation in the Taiwan Straits area submitted to the United Nations. It is true that U.S. aggression against and interference in China have created tension in the Taiwan Straits area and the United Nations should have dealt with it, but since the People's Republic of China is deprived of its legitimate place in the United Nations, the United Nations has lost its competence to handle this question. As to the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu to complete the unification of their motherland, this is an internal matter and the U.N. has no right to interfere in it at all. No Chinese with any sense of self-respect will ever agree to the submission of this question to the U.N. The U.S. is also trying to interfere in China's internal affairs and obstruct the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu through some sort of international court, referendum, international mediation or other kind of so-called international settlement. The Chinese people will tolerate none of this. We are convinced that no fair-minded nation or people will fall into these U.S. traps.

The U.S. knows perfectly well that the Chinese people will never, under any circumstances, allow the U.S. plot for creating "two Chinas" to succeed. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the sacred task of uniting their motherland. Yet the U.S. is

trying hard to split China and is even using military provocations and threats of war in its attempt to compel the Chinese people to accept "two Chinas." This is bound to result in a continuation of tension in the Taiwan Straits area and even in a worsening of the situation. For this reason, the key to eliminating tension in the Taiwan Straits area is for the U.S. to stop its military provocations against China immediately, abandon its interference in China's internal affairs and pull out all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits.

There are quite a few people who are worried that U.S. war provocations in the Taiwan Straits area may lead to world war. Such apprehensions are understandable. There are some war maniacs in the United States who very much want to start a war in the Taiwan Straits or in other parts of the world; we must be on our guard. But U.S. imperialism is tough-looking outside but really timid within, strong-looking outside but brittle within. Such things as the U.S. policy of positions of strength and the policy of brinkmanship cannot blackmail the Chinese people into submission. On the contrary, sabre-rattling by the U.S. and its war cries can only isolate it still more from the rest of the world. Although the U.S. aggressors are bellicose by nature, they will have to think twice before they launch a war against a powerful China which has the support of the people throughout the world. The people of all of China and of the world can see once again from recent developments in the Taiwan Straits area that U.S. imperialism is a mere paper tiger. As long as the peoples of the world strengthen their unity and are resolute in the struggle, the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war can be utterly defeated.



RAISE THE RED BANNER OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION STILL HIGHER

Following is a translation of the full text of the editorial that appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 11, November 1, 1958, theoretical fortnightly published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — Ed.

FORTY-ONE years ago, the Great October Socialist Revolution burst like a clap of spring thunder; the east wind covered the vast land of Russia with verdure and the socialist New World was born under the leadership of Lenin. From the day of its birth, this New World has continually displayed a vitality vastly superior to that of the capitalist Old World. Socialism gains in strength rapidly and after World War II, thanks to the victory of the Soviet Union in the anti-fascist war and the founding of the Chinese People's Republic and a number of other socialist countries, an epoch-making change took place in the relative strength of classes on a worldwide scale. Last

year, during the celebration of the October Revolution, the Soviet Union launched two artificial earth satellites and meetings of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties were held in Moscow. These two events mark a new turning point in the development of world politics: the strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union further, and more clearly, surpasses that of the imperialist camp headed by the United States.

The forty-first anniversary of the October Revolution is also the first anniversary of the Moscow meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties. All people can see that the past year was a year full of great revolutionary struggles and revolutionary victories, a year in which the road of the October Revolution scored new victories and the viewpoints set forth in the declarations of the Moscow meetings received new verifications. A vivid picture

illustrating the East wind prevailing over the West wind is unfolded before the people the world over: the New World is a blossoming garden in the spring while the Old World is a world of desolation.

The mighty and peerless Soviet Union has continuously scored new, brilliant achievements in building communism. She has continuously made many great contributions in strengthening the power of the socialist camp and in the cause of safeguarding world peace, opposing imperialist aggression and opposing war, which are acclaimed by peace-loving and freedom-loving people throughout the world. The great Soviet people, standing in the forefront of the New World, widely disseminate the good and happy prospects of communism in the hearts of the peoples of the world with each passing day. The great Chinese people, by doubling grain and steel output in their big leap forward in production and carrying forward the movements to set up people's communes and to organize the whole people in militia forces, prove to the whole world the tremendous youthful vitality inherent in socialism-communism. The peoples in other socialist countries are all quickening their pace of socialist construction. The entire socialist camp is an exhibition hall of the bright future for humanity blazed by the October Revolution and attracts the people of the whole world to socialism.

THE great October Revolution built a bridge between socialist revolution and national revolution. In the circumstances when the East wind prevails over the West wind, this role of the bridge has become particularly striking. The new storm of national revolution as evidenced by the victory of the Iraqi national revolution has become a mighty whirlwind in full force in the Arab countries and this storm is spreading to the African continent and Latin America. All the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and are hated and opposed by the imperialist countries. With the support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, no force in the world can check the development of the national revolutionary movements. The days of the colonialist system are numbered.

The victory of the October Revolution started the general crisis of the capitalist world and this crisis became more serious after World War II. In the past year, the international reactionaries headed by the United States imperialists again and again encountered the most shameful failures. The U.S. aggressors stand fully exposed as a paper tiger. Whether in West Asia, in South America or in the Taiwan Straits area, U.S. imperialism has completely uncovered its ugly face as an aggressor. The U.S. aggressors, however, not only failed of their purpose, but found themselves in a position of unprecedented isolation both at home and abroad. Precisely as the Moscow declaration puts it, the aggressive policy of the U.S. reactionaries is "courting their own ruin, creating their own grave-diggers."

The Moscow declarations called to the people of all countries in the world that they must maintain the sharpest vigilance against the war danger created by the imperialists and that they should regard waging resolute

battle against war as their foremost task. To oppose war, however, the people's confidence in victory must be strengthened and we should educate the people not to fear war. In August this year, Comrades Mao Tse-tung and N. S. Khrushchov pointed out in the communique on their meeting: "If the imperialist war maniacs should dare to impose war on the people of the world, all the countries and peoples who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe out clean the imperialist aggressors and establish an eternal world peace." This voice, speaking for the 800 million people of China and the Soviet Union, has greatly reinforced the struggle of the people the world over in the defence of peace and their struggle to expose the United States as a paper tiger and smash its atomic war blackmail.

THE economic crisis which started in the United States has cast dark clouds over the capitalist world. Many leading capitalist countries are plagued by declining production, economic depression and increased unemployment. This contrasts sharply with the big leap forward in production in the countries of the socialist camp. It has become easier for people to see clearly the incomparable superiority of socialism and the certainty of its victory over the rotten capitalist system in peaceful competition.

The rise of socialism and the fall of imperialism are the inevitable law of historical development independent of the will of men. With the support of the U.S. reactionaries, the reactionary ruling classes of France and certain other countries attempt to find a way out of the crisis by the method of establishing military dictatorships. These reactionaries can only play the role of teachers by negative examples for the masses of the people. Their reactionary policies are mere textbooks of negative examples. The history of the October Revolution itself and of the period following the October Revolution has proved time and again that in order to achieve victory in revolution, the people must be imbued with the consciousness that there must be a revolution, that there is no way out other than revolution. In order to instil such a consciousness in the people, it is absolutely not enough to rely solely on positive education by the Communists. There must also be the education by negative example of the reactionaries. Without ruthless oppression by the Russian tsarist government, there could be no victory in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Without ruthless oppression by the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries there could be no victory in the Chinese revolution in 1949. The reactionaries who resort to brute force in dealing with the people can only educate the people to pay them back in their own coin. The Moscow declaration points out that Marxist-Leninist parties strive to realize the socialist revolution by peaceful means. However, "in the event of the ruling classes resorting to violence against the people [another possibility, i.e.] the possibility of non-peaceful transition to socialism should be borne in mind."

The ranks of the Communist Parties of the various countries headed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the unity among them have been further strengthened no matter how the imperialist reactionaries try to undermine such unity. The anti-Communist tide engineered by the imperialist countries have steeled the ranks

of the Communists in the various countries and made the Communists more resolute. The Communist Parties and Workers' Parties in all the socialist and capitalist countries have severely repudiated and condemned the Yugoslav revisionist group and have drawn a clear line between themselves and the renegades of the working class. People understand that the more thoroughly such specimens of modern revisionism, which came into being at a time when imperialism is nearing its death, are repudiated, the higher the revolutionary consciousness of the international working class is raised.

THE victory of the Great October Revolution and of the great forty-one years is the victory of Marxism-Leninism. **The declarations of the Moscow meetings summed up the basic experience of the forty years since the October Revolution, further developed Marxism-Leninism and enriched the theoretical treasure house of socialism-communism.** The basic principle of Marxism-Leninism is the unity of theory and practice. As the great revolutionary teachers Marx and Lenin taught us: "Our teaching is not a dogma, but a guide to action." "... it has only laid the cornerstones of the science which Socialists *must advance* in all directions if they do not want to lag behind the march of life." Comrade Mao Tse-tung often said that **in accordance with the principle of the unity of theory and practice, theories originate first of all in practice and through the test of practice some are proved correct and some incorrect. Those theories that have been proved correct, in turn, serve practice and through practice, the theories are further developed. First there was the practice of class struggle reflected in the minds of the pioneers Marx, Engels and Lenin and only afterwards was theoretical summing up possible. To avoid making mistakes politically, we Communists must learn from the examples of Marx, Engels and Lenin, be able to respect and reflect revolutionary practice, ceaselessly sum up experience through practice, constantly develop theory further so that theory may be constantly applied to guide practice. The reason Marxism-Leninism is invincible is because it can reflect and give guidance to the constantly changing new historical practice.**

The Great October Revolution and the great movements of socialist revolution and socialist construction which took place in a series of countries following the October Revolution are mass movements unprecedented in scope and profundity in the history of mankind. When the masses of the people compare socialism with capitalism, they consciously choose socialism and show great initiative in opposing imperialism and capitalism and in resolutely taking the road of socialism-communism. The big leap forward in production that occurred in our country during the past year is a manifestation of the full development of socialist-communist initiative of the masses of the people. **Whether one fully believes in the superiority of the socialist system, whether one believes in the power of the masses of the revolutionary people, how much courage one has to achieve victory, have become a key to the question of whether the socialist cause in our country can achieve victory and how great a victory can be achieved. In our country, such conservative ideas as insufficient confidence in the superiority of the socialist system, underestimation of the power inherent in the masses of the people, gross underrating of the speed of development and not daring to think of taking gradual steps towards the more advanced communist society, have been proved to be incorrect by the lessons of innumerable facts during the past year.** As the great Lenin said: "But it is important to realize how infinitely mendacious is the ordinary bourgeois conception of socialism as something lifeless, petrified, fixed once for all, whereas in reality *only* under socialism will a rapid, genuine, really mass forward movement, embracing first the *majority* and then the whole of the population, commence in all spheres of public and personal life."

Let us raise the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the red flag of the road of the October Revolution, even higher and march forward. Let us master the weapon of the Moscow declarations and march forward. We firmly believe: socialism will certainly triumph over capitalism, the proletariat will certainly triumph over the bourgeoisie, the oppressed nations will certainly triumph over the imperialists and the forces of the new will certainly triumph over the forces of decay.

For the Happiness of Mankind

by P. NIKITIN

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WORLD history knows no event more pregnant with meaning for the fate of mankind, more sublime and heroic, than the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose forty-first anniversary will be celebrated this year by the Soviet people and the working people of all lands.

The October Revolution was a turning point in the destinies of the peoples not only of Russia, but throughout the world. It marked the opening of a new era in the life of mankind — the era of socialism.

It was under the most unfavourable and incredibly difficult conditions that the Soviet people and the Communist Party set their hand to the task of creating a new social system. At that time the capitalist countries had centuries of industrial development behind them and some of them, like the U.S.A., Germany and Britain, had succeeded in creating a heavy industry with well-equipped technique. At that time, as Lenin said, Russia was equipped with machines four times worse than those of

Britain, five times worse than those of Germany and ten times worse than those of America. Difficulties were legion, but the Party was not deterred by them.

Rapid Changes in the Soviet Union

In these forty-one years the face of the land of the Soviets has changed beyond recognition. Further rapid changes are taking place before our eyes. As a result of the selfless labour of the Soviet people and their inspired efforts, Russia, once so poor, poverty-stricken and backward, has been transformed into a mighty socialist country covered with a thick network of factories, giants of heavy ferrous industry, chemical and engineering industries, a network of electric power stations; day by day it continues to develop its economic power at a rapid pace.

To evaluate the results of the intense creative effort put forth by the Soviet people, let us take a glance at the path they have travelled and see how the Soviet Union has grown and developed over these years. Despite the fact that the Soviet economy suffered huge losses during the Second World War, the Soviet Union has continued in the post-war years to increase its productive power. In 1957 the total volume of industrial production had increased 33 times compared to 1913, and 46 times compared to 1917. The production of capital goods increased 74 times and the amount of engineering and metal products, 200 times compared to 1913. In the first two years after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, industrial production in the U.S.S.R. increased by 22 per cent.

It is true that the Soviet Union still lags behind the U.S.A. in the level of production of some of the most important types of products, but it is now quite clear that the level of production in the U.S.A. is by no means something unattainable for the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Union has already surpassed the level of American production in wheat, sugar, wool, and wood pulp. The gap between them has been narrowed in extraction of iron ore and coal, in the production of pig iron and steel, some types of machines and instruments, in cotton and woollen fabrics. The Soviet Union has surpassed the most highly developed capitalist countries not only in its pace of development but in the absolute figures of growth in many types of products.

The collective farm system has transformed the very character of agricultural production, the moral and spiritual outlook of the peasants; it has changed the whole way of life in the villages and has secured the technical re-equipment of agriculture and animal husbandry.

The opening up of waste and virgin lands and also the work done by the Party and government in recent years to raise the all-round level of agriculture has enabled the country to produce a large amount of grain to satisfy its needs. In the period 1954-57, for example, the total output of grain increased by 27 per cent compared to the previous four-year period. The last four years have seen an increase of 11 million head in the country's herds of large, horned livestock. Meat and fat production (calculated in live weight) has increased by 26 per cent. The output of milk has gone up 150 per cent and in the collective and state farms, more than 200 per cent. The Soviet people are now successfully fulfilling the task set by the C.P.S.U. — to overtake the U.S.A. in the next few years in per capita production of meat, milk and butter.

A cultural revolution on a gigantic scale has taken place in the U.S.S.R. under the banner of the October Revolution. A country of mass illiteracy has been turned in record time into a country of universal literacy. In number of students the Soviet Union has surpassed all other countries. More than 2 million students are now studying in higher educational institutions in the Soviet Union. This is more than all the students in higher educational institutions in Britain, France and the other West European capitalist countries taken together.

Soviet science has grown tremendously. Our technology has made a giant leap from the wooden plough, iron plough, and primitive machines to the most powerful synchrotron in the world, to the finest jet passenger plane, inter-continental ballistic rockets and artificial earth satellites.

The Vanguard of the New World

The Great October Socialist Revolution roused all the nations and peoples of Russia, formerly condemned to ignorance and lack of culture, to active political and cultural life. The economic, political and cultural development of the Soviet peoples has led to a basic change, a change in principle, in the sphere of national relations. The fraternal friendship of all the peoples of the Soviet Union has blossomed out. The solidarity of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. has multiplied the strength of this multinational state in the struggle for the victory of the new system.

The victories of the Soviet Union have demonstrated the vitality of socialism; they have increased the influence of the U.S.S.R. in the world arena, and strengthened the urge to socialism of the working people of the whole world.

Under the influence of the October Revolution a powerful workers' movement has developed in all countries and it gains fresh victories every year in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The leader of the Communist Party and the people of China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his evaluation of the significance of the October Socialist Revolution, has said:

"Forty years ago the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin, the great teacher of the revolution, and of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, became the vanguard of the New World, and created the first socialist state. This was a turning point in the history of mankind . . . in the example of the Soviet people the working people of the whole world saw the bright road to their liberation and the building of a happy human society." (*Pravda*, April 18, 1957.) Following that path pointed out by the October Revolution, more than 900 million people, more than a third of mankind, have already cast off the shackles of capitalist slavery and, following the example of the Soviet land, have set about building a new life.

In its competition with capitalism, socialism has emerged the victor in every sphere of life, and this victory is speeding up the process of the decay and death of capitalism.

Great successes in the building of socialism have been achieved by People's China. Overcoming grave difficul-

ties resultant on the economic and cultural backwardness of the country, the Chinese people have succeeded in carrying through the socialist transformation of the countryside in a very short time and are now industrializing their country at unprecedented speed. On the basis of the successes gained in industry and agriculture, the living standards of the working people are being steadily raised; education, culture and art are developing.

Remarkable results in the development of their economy and culture have also been achieved by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, the Mongolian People's Republic. The success of the Chinese People's Republic and other people's democratic countries in Asia are exerting a powerful moral influence on the national liberation struggles of the colonial peoples. The victory of the people's power in China, north Korea and north Viet-nam, the triumph of the national-liberation struggle in India, Indonesia, Burma, the United Arab Republic, Iraq and other countries has speeded up and advanced that process of rebirth of the peoples of the East that was begun by the Great October Revolution.

The Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries consistently stand up for the idea of the peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems. They are active partisans of peace responding to the cherished desires of tens and hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

Marxism-Leninism showed theoretically, and the historical experience of the U.S.S.R. and also China and the other people's democratic countries has confirmed in practice, that the only system that can guarantee a bright future for the peoples and the full development of the individual — is socialism.

Capitalism appears as a force that is inimical to man, that suppresses and enslaves him, that distorts human personality both physically and spiritually. And this is not a matter merely of the evil will of the bourgeoisie, but that the very economic basis of capitalism stands in contradiction to the essence of humanism, and is reactionary and anti-popular.

What has capitalism given to the masses in these last forty years and more? A sharp increase in exploitation, unemployment, an intensification of labour that exhausts, oppresses and literally deadens the worker; several big economic crises which have multiplied the misery and sufferings of the masses of the people, reduced tens of millions of people to the uttermost depths of poverty and ruin; brutal reaction, terror against the masses, suppression of the national-liberation movements by military force and the pouring out of rivers of human blood.

As a result of the building of socialism in the U.S.S.R. there has been created for the first time in the history of mankind an actual material, political, and ideological basis for the flourishing of the human personality and the development of all its potential possibilities.

The Soviet social system has opened up unlimited possibilities for the development of the creative initiative of the working people and the swift growth of the productive forces of society. Drawing a picture of the perspectives of socialist construction in our country, the great Lenin,

even at the start of the Soviet state, wrote: "We have the material in natural resources, in reserves of human strength and in the splendid sweep that the great revolution gave to the creative spirit of the people, to build a really powerful and prosperous Russia." (*V. I. Lenin, Collected Works, Vol. 27, pages 134, 135.*)

What is it that inspires our Soviet people? What is it that urges them on to overcome so many difficulties and hardships and continue to press ahead with such enthusiasm? They do this for the happiness of mankind.

The Fundamental Source of Achievement

The fundamental source of all the mighty achievements of the Soviet people in the last forty-one years can be found in the fact that they are working for the people themselves. The whole meaning of the selfless struggle waged by the Communist Party and the Soviet people to build communism consists in the fact that they are working to secure a real flourishing of human personality, so that man can fully develop his abilities and talents, and live a full-blooded, rich and many-sided life.

In the past forty-one years the Soviet people have built socialism and are now successfully building communism, showing the whole of mankind the way to real progress.

All these world historic victories have been gained thanks to the fact that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union stands at the head of the Soviet people — builders of the new society. Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, rallied together in a mighty mass organization, vitally linked with the working people of town and country, the Communist Party acts as a great transforming revolutionary force, the inspirer and organizer of the struggle of the Soviet people for the victory of communism.

At this forty-first anniversary of the start of their advance along the road opened by the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet land stands at a new stage of development of a powerful political and creative upsurge.

In order to speed up a solution of the basic economic tasks the Central Committee of the Communist Party has decided to hold in January 1959 a special 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. which will approve the control figures for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for the years 1959 to 1965.

If the significance of this forthcoming Congress of the Party has to be expressed shortly, then it may be said to be to secure in the next few years a still greater growth of Soviet industry, agriculture and culture in the interests of all the people, in the cause of building a communist society in the Soviet Union.

* * *

The Great October Socialist Revolution was the realization of the dreams of the best minds of mankind. It marked a new epoch in the history of mankind — the epoch of proletarian revolutions, the epoch of the step by step replacement of capitalist society by socialist society. The great cause of the October Revolution shines like a bright torch, lighting the path of the peoples to peace, democracy and socialism.

Our Heroes Return from Korea

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

HUGE crowds lined Peking's streets on the wintry afternoon of October 28. Fire crackers kept exploding. The sound of drums, gongs and cymbals filled the air. Gaily coloured banners and bunting punctuated the holiday atmosphere. Confetti hailed a convoy of slowly passing cars. Cheers and chanting of slogans rolled across the city in roaring waves. Two hundred thousand Peking citizens turned out to give a hero's welcome to a 150-member delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers whose withdrawal from Korea was completed two days earlier.

Meeting the C.P.V. representatives at the railway station, Premier Chou En-lai warmly grasped the hands of Generals Yang Yung and Wang Ping, Commander and Political Commissar of the C.P.V., and said: "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, in the name of the government and the people, I extend the warmest welcome to you, our heroes returning in triumph."

On the following day, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received the C.P.V. delegation. A grand banquet was given in their honour in the evening. On October 30, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held an enlarged joint session at which General Yang Yung reported on the achievements of the C.P.V. The session adopted a resolution paying high tribute to the C.P.V.

The joy of the Chinese people is very natural. They were not only welcoming home their best beloved sons and daughters, but also celebrating a victory, the historic significance of which cannot be over-emphasized.

U.S. Paper Tiger Exposed

Eight years ago, the Chinese People's Volunteers crossed the Yalu River, in a nationwide movement "to resist American aggression, aid Korea, safeguard our homes and protect our motherland." At that time, U.S. imperialism was wanton in its arrogance. MacArthur was bragging that "by occupying all of Korea, we can hammer the only supply lines which connect Soviet Siberia with the South. . . . We could control the whole area between Vladivostok and Singapore. . . . Nothing would then be beyond the reach of our power." Despite repeated Chinese warnings, he told Truman that the new-born Chinese People's Republic would not openly assist Korea with all her might, for "there are many fundamental logical reasons against it."

A few weeks later, however, the same MacArthur was desperately calling for help in a report to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. He wailed that his troops were "mentally fatigued and physically battered" while "the Chinese troops are fresh, completely organized, splendidly trained and equipped and apparently in peak condition for actual operations."

But the U.S. aggressors still placed blind faith in their weapons. Typical of this line of thinking was a statement by the late General Soule. "The Chinese cannot maintain supply lines, their commanders don't understand modern warfare. They have few planes, little artillery and they don't know how to use them. . . . We can lick them, we can defeat them." Meanwhile, MacArthur mustered his remaining strength and launched the infamous "home-by-Christmas," "end-the-war" general offensive. The outcome is now history. In a matter of a few months, the aggressors were beaten back to south of the 38th Parallel where they had begun their adventures. And, in July 1951, they had to accept the proposal to hold armistice negotiations in Kaesong.

The protracted truce talks were a record of Washington's reluctance to talk it over at the conference table and its inability to fight it out on the battlefield. Their "limited summer offensive" and "autumn offensive" in 1951, as "military pressure" on the Korean-Chinese side, proved costly and abortive. Their "operation strangle"—indiscriminate bombing of the rear characterized by the notorious order to "shoot everything that moves"—also failed to cut the Korean-Chinese supply lines. During the war, the U.S. air pirates hurled an average of one bomb on every seven metres of railway line in north Korea; but the railway traffic, instead of being reduced, was nearly quadrupled.

Early in 1952, the U.S. aggressors launched germ warfare against the Korean-Chinese side. This was confirmed by on-the-spot investigations conducted by an International Scientific Commission and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. But Washington's army of rodents and flies proved no more effective than its napalm bombs and sabrejets.

In an even more desperate attempt to tilt the armistice negotiations in their favour, the U.S. invaders, in October 1952, touched off the great battle of Sangkumryung. Madly, they rained 1.9 million rounds of shells and more than 5,000 bombs on positions which covered an area of 3.7 square kilometres. After 43 days of fierce duel, however, the much-vaunted offensive personally directed by U.S. Eighth Army Commander Van Fleet collapsed. Twenty-five thousand aggressive troops were wiped out and the C.P.V. held their positions firm.

In these months, the strength of the Korean and Chinese forces kept on growing, on the ground as well as in the sky. The summer of 1953 witnessed a series of successful offensives against the aggressors. In the famous offensive south of Kumsong, powerful field troops aided by heavy artillery barrages smashed a line guarded by four enemy divisions in one hour's fighting. Enemy troops there were routed in 24 hours.

Panic stricken, the enemy hurriedly asked for the signing of the armistice agreement while Korean-Chinese

troops were still on the offensive. An armistice was finally signed in Korea on July 27, 1953. U.S. imperialism paid a price of 390,000 casualties and 20,000 million dollars of war costs to show the world that it is just a paper tiger.

The significance of this victory won by the C.P.V. together with the Korean People's Army was stressed by Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, when he greeted the C.P.V. delegation at a Peking mass rally on October 28. He said:

The myth that the U.S. imperialists are invincible is now exploded. The U.S. paper tiger has been exposed. The conclusion that the U.S. imperialists can be defeated is of great importance to the whole world because it arms the people ideologically. With this moral prerequisite, the people's struggles throughout the world against the aggression and oppression by the imperialists — mainly the U.S. imperialists — can assuredly go forward with full steam.

Example of Internationalism

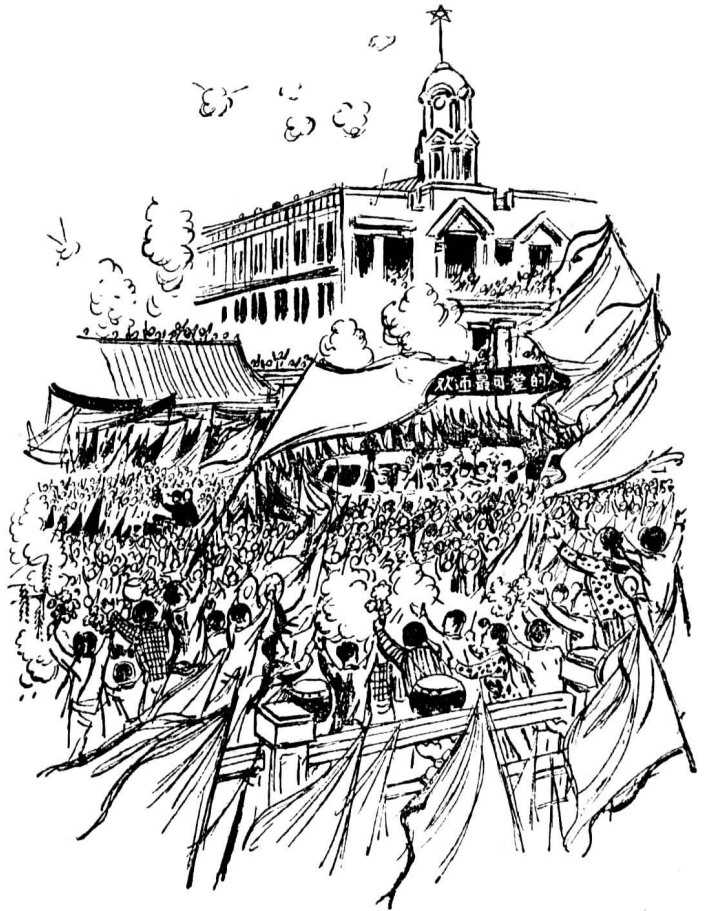
During their eight-year stay in Korea, the C.P.V. together with the Korean people provided the world with a living example of proletarian internationalism in action. They shared life and death, hardship and privation with their Korean brothers and sisters. They fought arm in arm with their Korean comrades. Speaking at the Peking mass rally in honour of the returning C.P.V., Commander Yang Yung related many moving instances of this Chinese-Korean comradeship. The General declared:

A Chinese People's Volunteer could leave his home town and his motherland and, without the slightest hesitation, make the supreme sacrifice for the sake of the independence and freedom of another country. Similarly, an ordinary Korean could, without the slightest hesitation, shed his last drop of blood to save a soldier from a foreign land, who is neither his kinsman nor his personal friend and with whom he doesn't even have a common language of communication. For those gentlemen in capitalist countries, this is completely incomprehensible.

This is, General Yang Yung added, not only because the Korean and Chinese peoples have identical interests in the face of enemy aggression. It is, more important still, the concrete manifestation in international relations of the communist spirit of "one for all and all for one."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung told the C.P.V.: "Treasure and protect every mountain and river, every blade of grass and tree in Korea." From the first day of their entry into the country, the C.P.V. scrupulously abided by these words of their great leader. Immediately after the cease-fire, for instance, they pitched into the work of Korea's rehabilitation with everything they had. The railway corps helped in restoring all demolished lines. The engineering corps took part in rebuilding Pyongyang, Hamheung, Wonsan and other cities. The C.P.V. in Korea rebuilt eight reservoirs and built 1,300 dykes and embankments totalling 313.5 kilometres in length up to the end of 1957.

The fraternal unity between the Chinese and the Korean peoples and all the peoples in the camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union was one of the decisive factors making for the victory against the imperialist war maniacs in Korea. In his memoirs, for instance, former U.S. President Harry S. Truman disclosed Washington's great misgivings about the formidable strength of the Sino-Soviet alliance throughout the Korean war. "Peiping (Peking — *Ed.*) and Moscow were allies, ideologically as



Peking welcomes home the C.P.V.

Sketch by Cheng Feng

well as by treaty," he wrote. "If we began to attack Communist China, we had to anticipate Russian intervention." It was the united strength of the great camp of socialism that made Washington think twice before enlarging the scope of the Korean war.

A Powerful Move for Peace

Having fulfilled their historic task in Korea, the C.P.V. began their withdrawal on March 15, 1958. Fair-minded people all over the world have recognized this as an important peace move opening up a new and realistic road to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The withdrawal of the C.P.V., as the American news agency INS admitted earlier this year, leaves the U.S. troops "sitting in south Korea and sticking out like a sore thumb on the Asian mainland." On October 27, the day after the complete withdrawal of the C.P.V., the Korean-Chinese side at the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom demanded that all U.S. and "U.N." troops clear out of south Korea immediately. The U.S. member of the commission shamelessly rejected the demand with the lame excuse that the withdrawal of foreign troops was not within the competence of the armistice commission.

On October 28, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic issued a statement in Pyongyang. It pointed out that more than five years had elapsed since the end of the Korean war and the C.P.V. had taken the lead in withdrawing; there is no pretext whatever for the U.S. army of aggression to remain in south Korea. "If only the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops get out of south Korea," the statement stressed, "our fatherland can be unified peacefully on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves."

It appears, however, that Washington is bent on keeping south Korea under its military occupation. On October 27, U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White crudely rejected the demand that U.S. troops pull out of Korea. Moreover, in the post-armistice years, the United States has committed provocative acts violating the armistice agreement in or across the demilitarized zone on 792 occasions (up to June 26, 1958); unilaterally abrogated Paragraph 13-d of the armistice agreement prohibiting the introduction of any reinforcing combat weapons from outside Korea; shipped atomic and rocket weapons into south Korea and reorganized U.S. troops there into "pentomic" divisions. All these are clear proof that the blame for the deadlock over the Korean question lies squarely with Washington.

Demonstration Against U.S. Aggressors

The Chinese and Korean peoples, however, are fully confident that they will be able to smash U.S. aggression. The warm welcome given to the returned C.P.V. by the Chinese people is also a powerful demonstration against U.S. imperialism. Speaking at the Peking mass meeting in honour of the C.P.V. delegation, Peng Chen firmly declared, amidst tumultuous applause, that the U.S. troops must get out of Korea and that they must get out of Taiwan.

National Minority

Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region

by LI FANG

THE Hui people are one of China's bigger national minorities. They number about 4 million; many live in small groups widely scattered in various parts of the country. Ningsia is the area where they live in their largest single compact community. It is here that the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region was established on October 25, with Yinchuan as its seat of government.

The Huis in the past were brutally exploited and oppressed by the reactionary ruling classes of both the Hui and the Han nationalities. The Kuomintang regime even refused to recognize their national identity. But they fought back with tenacity and rare courage. In Yunnan, Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang they rose repeatedly against their national oppressors but each time their rulers using the tried tactics of "divide and rule" and ruthless terror succeeded in throwing them back. Bloody massacres and oppression greatly reduced their numbers and kept them in poverty and backwardness. They preserved their national identity despite every attack and made no small contribution to the struggle for freedom of all the Chinese peoples.

National Equality

The Chinese Communist Party from the first recognized that the Hui people constitute a distinct nationality and has consistently upheld their right to national equality in the multi-national family of China.

Dwelling on the Taiwan situation, Peng Chen pointed out that the United States was scheming to create "two Chinas," to perpetuate its forcible occupation of Taiwan and attack the Chinese mainland when it saw the opportunity. Dulles' recent talks with Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan clearly exposed this U.S. attempt, he said. Peng Chen reiterated the hope that the Taiwan authorities can wake up to the necessity of turning back from the wrong road and act in unison against the foreign aggressors. Chinese problems must be settled by the Chinese themselves, he stressed, and the Americans have no right whatsoever to speak in the matter.

General Yang Yung also served a sharp warning to the U.S. aggressors on behalf of the C.P.V. Noting the immense growth of the strength of China and the entire socialist camp as compared with the years of the Korean war, the C.P.V. Commander said that should the U.S. imperialists "venture to test their strength with us once again, then the result would not merely be that they would suffer casualties, but together with the debacle of their aggression would come the total obliteration of U.S. imperialism." These words carried added weight as they were the voice of the triumphant C.P.V.—the heroic people's fighters who have already poked big holes in the U.S. paper tiger.

During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (1937-1945), the Communist Party founded an autonomous area for the Hui people in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region, and led Hui communities in various parts of the country in fighting the Japanese aggressors. During the War of Liberation (1946-1949), the Communist Party led the Hui people in playing their part in the struggle of the whole Chinese people against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

The founding of the People's Republic of China brought national oppression to an end. National equality was written into the Constitution, and this right has been ensured to the Huis whether living in small communities or intermingled with other nationalities in various parts of the country. National autonomy was granted in areas where the Hui people live in compact communities. Four Hui autonomous *chou** were set up—those of Ningsia,



* An autonomous *chou* is an administrative unit which comes under the jurisdiction of an autonomous region or a province and is itself divided into counties, autonomous counties or municipalities.

Kuyuan and Wuchung in Kansu Province and the Chang-chi Autonomous *Chou* in Sinkiang. There are besides nine Hui autonomous counties, one coalition autonomous county and about 100 Hui townships in various parts of the country. Public functionaries of Hui nationality have been trained for work at all administrative levels. Now the formation of the Ninghsia Autonomous Region carries this process a big step forward. Democratic reforms and socialist transformation have of course been carried out in all these Hui inhabited areas and the economic and cultural progress made has already ended the historical legacy of poverty and backwardness among the Hui people. The fraternal relations and unity between the various nationalities have been given a chance to develop and grow.

A Fertile Area

The Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region covers an area of 77,800 square kilometres (see *Peking Review*, No. 19, p. 6). It has 17 counties and two municipalities. Thirty-three per cent of its population of 1,822,000 are of Hui nationality; 66 per cent are Hans. The rest are Mongolians and Manchus.

The Region lies in a part of the Yellow River basin that offers many economic advantages. Farmlands thickly intersected with irrigation ditches line the banks of the Yellow River. In the northern part of the area abundant crops of rice, wheat and fruit are produced on the Yinchuan plain, which is noted for its resemblance to the fertile lands south of the Yangtse.

There are rich mineral deposits—coal, iron, oil, copper, lead, zinc, etc. The Shihchushan coal mine—biggest coal field in the northwest—is here. The mountainous areas in the south are rich in animal and forest products.

The area can take a large number of settlers; much of its wasteland can be reclaimed. It has great pastures suited for stock-raising.

The opening of the Paotow-Lanchow Railway and the Peking-Paotow-Yinchuan-Lanchow airline have greatly improved its communication facilities.

The rectification campaign and socialist education movement in 1957 have heightened the socialist consciousness of the various nationalities in the area. This year, with socialist construction in full spate throughout the country, the area has spurred ahead both in agriculture and industry.

It reaped its biggest crops ever in 1958. It produced 2,700 million *jin* of grain, more than twice as much as the 1957 figure—1,200 million *jin*. This averages out at 1,500 *jin* per head. The highest yield of spring wheat was 5,801 *jin* per *mu*, and that of paddy rice, 7,092 *jin*. In 1959, the region plans to increase its grain output to 5,000 million *jin* and oil-bearing crops to 240 million *jin*, so as to provide 2,500 *jin* of food grains and 36 *jin* of edible oil a year per head.

The original irrigated area here created in the 2,000 years before liberation was 2 million *mu*. In 1958 alone, this was increased by another 1,530,000 *mu*. When the Chingtung Gorge water conservancy project on the Yellow River is completed it will be able to generate 260,000 kilowatts of electricity and irrigate up to 10 million *mu* of farmland.

More than 310,000 peasant households, or 95.91 per cent of all households in the area have joined 157 people's communes which have been merged with the townships.

Industrial Growth

The Ninghsia area previously had little industry in the old days. Up to 1957, it had only 66 factories and mines. The present drive for local industry has rapidly changed all that. Now it is dotted with iron and steel, engineering and textile workshops and factories, electric power plants and coal mines.

The Paotow-Lanchow Railway has enabled quite large projects to be started. These include a dozen or so fairly large projects including steel mills, flax factories, sugar refineries and coal mines which are now under construction. Many enterprises in other parts of the country are helping to build these plants. Active preparations are going ahead to build another 90 even larger factories.

The Shihchushan coal reserves are estimated at 560 million tons. When this colliery is completed during the Second Five-Year Plan, with an annual capacity of 8 million tons, it will be able to satisfy not only the industrial needs of the Ninghsia Region but help supply Kansu Province and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region as well. The first pair of modern inclined shafts here were commissioned on August 1, 1958, with a daily capacity of 500 to 600 tons. Hydraulic mining is being used.

There were only a few tumbledown factories here before liberation, with 300 workers and employees. Now there are 9,500 factories and mines, large and small, in the region, with 55,000 workers and employees.

Education, culture and the health services are keeping pace with these economic strides. Before liberation there were only 10 middle schools and 500 primary schools here. Now there are three institutions of higher learning with 322 students, 140 middle schools of various types with 27,560 pupils and 3,500 primary schools with 273,490 pupils. Elementary education is now being given to 94.5 per cent of the children of school age. More than 350,000 illiterate or semi-literate young persons can now read and write. In 1959, illiteracy will be completely wiped out among the youth of the region. Few medical institutions existed here before liberation. Now there are 140 hospitals and health centres.

The establishment of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region brings to four the number of autonomous regions with provincial status now formed in New China. The others are the Inner Mongolian, the Sinkiang Uighur and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regions. National autonomy has now been extended to no less than 35 national minorities with a total population of 25 million, making up over 90 per cent of the minority peoples living in compact groups.

The establishment of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region is a notable achievement in carrying out the Party's policy of national autonomy, the key to the solution of China's national problem. It is an important event in the political life of the Hui people there as well as of the other nationalities in the area. It will help to strengthen the unity among them, particularly between the Hui and Han peoples. By giving fresh impetus to the revolutionary drive that has characterized people there already, it will speed up their socialist economic and cultural advance.

LITERATURE

Soviet Literature and China

Soviet literature and the progressives of Russian writing have played a key role in the literary life of the Chinese people. Popular interest in Soviet literature has been growing steadily with the years. A steady stream of translations is being published. Among the new books which came off the presses in October was Nikolai Chukovsky's *Baltic Skies*, about the exploits of the Soviet air force in battle against the Nazi invaders, V. Kavelin's *The Open Book*, woven around the life of a bio-chemist, and selected poems by Dmitri Gulia and Kerbabayev. Forthcoming publications are A. Smirnov-Cherkesov's *My Young Friends*, V. Latsis's *The Fisherman's Son* and the first of six volumes of the selected works of V. Belinsky.

It is true to say that revolutionary Chinese literature took shape and blossomed under the direct influence of Soviet literature. There is not a single Chinese writer belonging to the people who has not been taught and inspired by it. "Since the May the Fourth Movement in 1919," wrote Mao Tun, one of China's foremost contemporary writers, "both in theory and in creative methods, the revolutionary Chinese literary movement has received invaluable inspiration from and been profoundly influenced by Soviet literature and classical Russian literature."

Chu Chiu-pai, the distinguished literary critic and one of the early leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, was a pioneer in introducing Soviet literature to the Chinese reader. He regarded this work as one of the chief tasks of the proletarian writer. It was under the direct influence of Lenin's *Party Organization and Party Literature* that he wrote many articles refuting the views of reactionary writers in the early 'thirties, at a time when Kuomintang reaction seemed to many people to be triumphant.

"A Teacher and Friend"

Lu Hsun, standard-bearer of modern China's new cultural forces, was another who did much to introduce Soviet literature to China. The October Revolution and Soviet literature convinced him that "a society of the proletariat will inevitably arise" and that "our hope lies only in the rising working class." Using literature as a weapon to reform society, Lu Hsun devoted his whole life to the cause of the Chinese people's liberation and a better future. He regarded Soviet literature as "a

teacher and friend" and "a flame that lights up the night." In the days when the Chinese people suffered under Kuomintang rule, he placed great importance on the task of introducing Soviet literature to educate the millions of Chinese youth.

Lu Hsun first made acquaintance with works dealing with Soviet literary theory in the early 'twenties. Later, to meet the urgent needs of the revolutionary struggle, he translated Plekhanov's *On Art*, Lunacharsky's *Literature and Literary Criticism*, and documents relating to the Soviet Communist Party's policies on art and literature. In the same period, Chu Chiu-pai translated several of Gorky's essays on literature. Lu Hsun also translated Fadeyev's *The Nineteen*, checked and published Serafimovich's *Iron Flood*, Gladkov's *Cement*, and several short and long-short stories by Constantin Fedin, Vsevolod Ivanov, Boris Lavrenyev, Lydia Seifulina and others. Introduced into China, these works took their place in the arsenal of the revolutionary struggle being led by the Chinese Communist Party; they gave encouragement, strength and guidance to the Chinese people at a crucial time, and helped to combat those reactionary bourgeois ideas in the field of literature and art which were being defended by the decadent and the aesthetic schools of "art for art's sake." They helped Chinese writers chart out the future course of Chinese revolutionary literature.

Of all Soviet writers, Gorky has exerted the greatest influence on Chinese literature. Eleven of a twenty-volume set of selected works by Gorky have already been published. Gorky's name has become a literary household word.

Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said: "Gorky's influence on Chinese writers is not limited to the domain of literature. Gorky is respected and admired by them . . . his works are highly valued and revered. His theory of literature, in particular, has been no less influential in China than in his own country. In both their outlook and creative work, Chinese writers are profoundly indebted to his guidance. They have not only learnt from Gorky how to write and what to write about, but also how to live and what sort of men they should strive to be. In the long history of Chinese literature, there is hardly anyone who holds a place equal to that held by Gorky in the hearts of Chinese writers."

Mayakovsky's influence on modern Chinese poets and poetry has also been profound. Generally speaking, because

of its rhythm and rhyme, poetry is harder to project across a country's border than prose. But Mayakovsky's poems have never failed to strike a chord in the hearts of Chinese poets. His revolutionary verse inspired them to integrate their poetry with revolutionary practice and wield it as a weapon against the enemy. Ho Chifang, a noted poet and critic, once said: "Of all contemporary poets, Mayakovsky is the one who stirs our hearts most." Mayakovsky's famous lines — "Poems and songs — these are bombs and banners," he said, had become a programme of action for China's revolutionary poets and composers.

Tremendous Effect

The impact of Soviet prose on Chinese literature has been even more striking. Such works as *The Nineteen*, *Iron Flood*, *The Armoured Train*, *How the Steel Was Tempered*, to mention only a few, have had a tremendous influence on the Chinese people. In his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature*, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said, "Fadeyev's *The Nineteen* . . . has produced a world-wide effect, at least . . . a tremendous effect in China." And Lu Hsun said: "*The Armoured Train*, *The Nineteen*, *Iron Flood* and other novels are interesting and helpful to me. And to present-day China it's the war novels that are of more importance."

Soviet literature has not only helped revolutionary Chinese literature to grow up, but inspired its readers in China to join the revolution. The novels mentioned, and such others as *Chapayev* and *Days and Nights*, have been a tangible force in China. In the long years of revolutionary struggle before the liberation of the country, Soviet novels, and war novels in particular, have been a torch-light to Chinese readers in general.

Soviet literature means much more to the Chinese people than is usually comprehended by the word "literature"; to them it is literally a handbook and a textbook on living. It has been a source of inspiration to the Chinese people both in their struggle for liberation in the past and in their building of socialism today. Outstanding characters in Soviet literature, such as Pavel Korchagin, Alexander Matrosov, Zoya, Guria, Oleg Koshevoi, Meresyev and others have been held up as examples for all to follow. Writers are "engineers of the human soul," and the works of Soviet writers have nobly fulfilled the role of moulding the souls of the rising generation.

— WU PIN

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Washington's Shameful Fiasco

"The withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon shows the bankruptcy of Washington's aggressive plans in the Middle East," writes *Renmin Ribao* on October 28. "This is a major victory for the peoples of the Middle East and of the world in the fight against colonialism and for peace."

"When the U.S. aggressors, hand in glove with Britain, landed troops in Lebanon and Jordan," the paper recalls, "their aggressive plans were not limited to these two countries. They had in mind the new-born Iraqi Republic, the United Arab Republic and the people of the whole Middle East. The U.S. wanted to strangle the Arab national independence movement in the Middle East, enslave the peoples of those countries, plunder their rich oil resources and build up its colonial rule throughout this area."

Now, three and a half months later, the once cocky U.S. invaders have had to clear out. This is the result of the persistent fight which the peoples of the Middle East and of the peace-loving countries and people all over the world have waged against the colonialists.

Once again, the editorial stresses, this proves that "it is only by firmness in the struggle that national independence can be maintained and peace defended.... It also proves that united action by the people can defeat U.S. imperialism, the most vicious of its kind, and halt its war plots. Those who are determined to fight unflinchingly for peace and national independence see the United States as merely a paper tiger."

Renmin Ribao, however, warns that Washington will not willingly reconcile itself to the shameful fiasco it has suffered in the Middle East. "There are indications that it is intensifying its efforts to undermine the solidarity of the Arab countries

and split the Arab League so that it can subjugate the peoples of those countries one by one. . . . The big U.S. military bases in Turkey, Israel and Libya remain to menace peace in the Middle East and the independence and sovereignty of the countries of that area." "The people of these countries should remain alert and not relax their efforts against the enemies of peace and national independence," the editorial concludes.

U.S.—Get Out of South Korea!

Commenting on the U.S. State Department's refusal, on October 27, to withdraw the American troops from south Korea, *Renmin Ribao's* commentator writes (October 30) that it exposes "the brutish face of the aggressors."

Washington claimed that conditions for a "lasting settlement" of the Korean question have not yet been fulfilled and that "the heart of the matter" is not "withdrawal of troops" but "free election." Refuting this, the commentator points out: "The people of the world believe that only by first withdrawing all foreign troops from Korea, can the necessary conditions be created for free elections and the peaceful unification of Korea. . . . But the United States' logic is diametrically opposed to this. It argues that only after a 'lasting settlement' of the Korean question is realized, can the United States pull its forces out of Korea." "And what is this so-called 'lasting settlement' that it seeks? It is annexation of the northern part of Korea which the United States sought to achieve by launching the Korean war eight years ago. This aggressive plan was smashed by the Korean and Chinese peoples. It was not realized in the past, nor will it be realized in the future."

At a press conference on October 28, Dulles advanced another "reason" for refusing to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea. He argued that withdrawal of the C.P.V. only meant their return to the other side of the Yalu River whereas in the case of the United States, this meant a withdrawal of a distance of 10,000 miles that would make it inconvenient for the United States to send its troops back to Korea again. But, the commentator asks, "whose fault is that? The U.S. has been 10,000 miles away from Korea for thousands of years. There was no reason for the United States to send its

troops to invade Korea in the first place."

Kishi Warned on Fishing Spies

Commenting on the fact that the Kishi government has coerced Japanese fishermen to carry on espionage activities against China (see page 22) a *Renmin Ribao* commentator on November 1 points out that "This is inseparable from the policy of the Kishi government to follow even more closely the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and from its hostile attitude towards the Chinese people; this is part of the clandestine activities of the Kishi government in reviving Japanese militarism."

"The criminals were caught redhanded with all the material evidence," the commentator states, "Nobusuke Kishi has once again exposed his imperialist face. His is a grim imperialist visage which is no different from that of Hideki Tojo. . . . The Kishi government is reviving militarism in the name of 'anti-communism'; it is very clear that it wants to lay hands once again on Chinese soil. The Chinese people must be alert and pay proper attention to this."

Noting that the Japanese seamen eagerly exposed the way the Kishi government, on the instructions of the United States, had coerced them to engage in espionage activities against China, the commentator writes: "This shows that the Japanese working people are against the Kishi government's policy of tailing after the United States in hostility to the Chinese. This is a good attitude and we welcome it. The Chinese people have always drawn a clear distinction between the Kishi government and the Japanese people; once again this has proved to be correct and necessary." "Although Japanese fishing vessels in the past repeatedly intruded into Chinese areas forbidden to motor trawler fishing and engaged in illegal acts, the Chinese Government, in a spirit of friendship for the Japanese people, acted with leniency towards all the Japanese fishing boats and their crews whose crimes were relatively light and who showed greater repentance. Good proof of this is the recent release of six Japanese fishing boats and 122 members of their crews by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Security."

But, the commentator says, "We must also give a grave warning to the Kishi government of Japan: the Chinese people, protecting the security of their country and their interests, will not passively tolerate its continued sending of Japanese fishing boats into China's coastal regions to engage in military reconnaissance." The sentence passed on the two Japanese criminals on October 31 in Shanghai is a beginning, the commentator concludes.



Blotting the Record by Hung Huang in "Wen Hui Bao"

Eisenhower: "A new and honourable chapter has been opened in American history!"

CHINA AND THE WORLD

China-Morocco Diplomatic Relations

The People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Morocco have decided to establish diplomatic relations. This was announced in a joint communique issued by the two countries on November 1. At a date to be fixed upon later by mutual agreement legations will be established in Peking and Rabat.

Fishing for Intelligence

Two Japanese "fishermen" caught in the act of spying in Chinese coastal waters have been sentenced to four and three years imprisonment by the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court. Announcing the sentences passed respectively on Yoshio Kinoshita, chief trawlerman, and Sachio Kinoshita, wireless operator, of the *Himejima Maru* and *Mijima Maru*, the court stated on October 31, that the two Japanese fishing boats were caught on May 6 when they intruded into China's coastal waters to gather military intelligence. The two vessels have been confiscated.

According to depositions made by the two accused, between 1955 and May this year, these two fishing vessels on no less than 21 occasions illegally intruded into Chinese military restricted waters and waters where motor trawler fishing is forbidden. Acting on instructions given them by the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency, they spied on the movements of Chinese naval vessels and planes, collected information about military installations on offshore islands, on sea-depths, and currents off China's coasts.

They committed similar acts of espionage in 1954 and in the winter of 1956; they tried to find out the radio call signals of Chinese ships and aircraft and on six occasions damaged fishing gear belonging to Chinese fishermen.

In February this year, acting under the direction of the U.S. intelligence service in Japan, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency of the Kishi government stepped up its activities in gathering military intelligence about China through certain of the Japanese fishing companies and forced some of the crews of Japanese fishing vessels to engage in the collection of military intelligence about China. It also supplied Japanese fishing vessels engaged in such activities with cameras

with tele-photo lenses, special telescopes, secret codes and call-signals, and communication equipment for use in military reconnaissance work.

In March and April this year as proved by material evidence, Japanese seamen given intelligence service assignments took photographs of military installations on the Chinese islands of Yushan, Chiu-shan, Tungfushan and Tungtao and handed them over to the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency which in turn forwarded them to the U.S. intelligence service in Japan.

Taking account of the fact that Yoshio Kinoshita and Sachio Kinoshita committed their criminal acts of espionage under duress from the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency of the Kishi government, the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court decided to give them lenient sentences.

For Normal Sino-Japanese Relations

More than 3.5 million Japanese workers and students joined strikes and mass rallies held throughout Japan on October 28 in a nationwide campaign protesting against the Kishi government's bill to revise the "Police Duties Law" and demanding action to break the deadlock in Japan-China relations. A resolution adopted by mass rallies in Tokyo demanded that the Kishi cabinet take steps to restore Japan-China trade and diplomatic relations.

On the same day, a national conference called to break the deadlock in Japan-China relations and ban nuclear weapons, opened in Tokyo. It was attended by over 1,000 representatives from all prefectures in the country. The conference adopted a resolution demanding U.S. withdrawal of its troops from Japan and the Taiwan area, annulment of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the Japan-Chiang Kai-shek Treaty, and restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

In their speeches to the conference, Kenzo Nakajima, Chairman of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and Kaoru Ota, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, stressed that the deadlock in relations between Japan and China could be broken only if the Kishi government, which pursued a policy of war and hostility towards China, was overthrown. Nakajima said that this policy had turned Japan into an important link in the U.S. aggressive war system directed against China and the Soviet Union.

The conference also mapped out a practical programme to break the deadlock in Japan-China relations. A movement will be started to have ten million people wear badges calling for restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

• Sino-Moroccan Trade Agreement

The first direct trade agreement between the Chinese and Moroccan Governments was signed in Rabat on October 27. The agreement is valid for one year.

The agreement envisages that trade between the two countries will be conducted on a balanced basis. Each country will export goods to the amount of 5,100 million Moroccan francs. This is much higher than last year. The agreement also stipulates direct trade and payments on a clearing basis.

Under the agreement, China will import from Morocco phosphate, superphosphate, sardines, cotton and other goods. Morocco will import from China tea, machines and silk fabrics.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and head of the trade delegation of the Chinese Government, stressed that the first trade agreement between the two countries was concluded on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. This agreement will play an important role in the development of the economic relations as well as in the strengthening of the friendship between the Chinese and Moroccan peoples. It conforms with the interests and wishes of the two peoples, he said.

Boucetta, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and head of the Moroccan Government delegation, stressed the importance of the agreement to the Moroccan economy. He said that it would enable Morocco to play an important role in international trade.

During their stay in Rabat, Lei Jen-min and his deputy Ko Hua were received by the Moroccan Premier and Foreign Minister Ahmed Balafrej. They were also received by Mehdi Ben Barka, President of the Consultative Assembly of Morocco, who conveyed to the visitors his admiration for China's achievements in recent years and expressed his desire to promote friendship between the Chinese and Moroccan peoples.

• China Broken Black Tea Welcomed Abroad

China Broken Black Tea, manufactured in large quantities this year, has been placed on trial sale in Britain, Australia, Latin America, Hongkong and Macao and has gained a high reputation in these areas. A variety of Broken Black Tea manufactured in Linchang County, Yunnan Province, was recently put on sale in the London tea market. It fetched 186 pence per pound, 20 pence more than the price of the highest grade Black Tea auctioned in London this year.

The only kind of Black Tea China produced before 1958 was Congou Tea. It has compactly rolled leaves of different sizes. A cup of Congou can be infused twice or three times and still preserves its strong liquid and fragrance.

Congou Tea was once the only kind of Black Tea in the world. Today it is still a favourite in some countries. But in others the habit has been formed of drinking the kind of Broken Black Tea from which liquid can be brewed quickly.

Since China's tea export trade has been extensively developed, customers who are accustomed to Broken Black Tea have frequently asked China to supply them with this kind of China tea. Early this year, in order to satisfy the requirements of foreign markets, Broken Black Tea was manufactured on a trial basis in the tea-growing areas in Yun-nan, Hunan, Anhwei, Fukien and Kwang-tung Provinces. Now it is produced in large quantities. Foreign buyers and domestic tasters are all of the opinion

that they are excellent both in quality and in appearance.

China Congou Tea has long been renowned for its fine quality on the world tea market. By virtue of its fine quality the China Broken Black Tea will also win top rating.

China Broken Black Tea is exported by the Shanghai Branch of the China National Tea Export Corporation, No. 74, Tienchih Road, Shanghai; and the Canton Branch, No. 486, 623 Road, Canton.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE REMOVAL OF THREE EVILS** A traditional opera. How an astute district magistrate reforms a local bully. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. Nov. 6, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **SON OF THE WORKING CLASS** A new opera based on the autobiography of Wu Yun-to, one of China's best-loved revolutionary heroes. Thrice seriously wounded, he never stopped working for the revolution. Produced by the Chinese Opera School. Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. *Yuan En Si Theatre*

▲ **WILD HORSE WITH THE RED MANE** This traditional opera under the name of *Lady Precious Stream* once caught the fancy of London theatregoers. Against the will of her father, the prime minister of the Tang Court, Wang Pao-chuan gives her heart and hand to Hsueh Ping-kuai, a poor man. For seventeen years she lives from hand to mouth while her husband is away seeking his fortune. They are happily reunited when her husband returns as a high court official. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. Nov. 5, 7:15 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE GIRL WITH PIGTAILS** A young girl helps uncover a counter-revolutionary gang in Peking. Produced by the Pingju Opera Company of Peking. Nov. 4-10, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **FLAME OF YOUTH** A play by the Soviet playwright P. Gorbатов. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre about the exploits of young Soviet fighters in the campaigns against the German invaders and White Guards. Nov. 4-6, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre* Nov. 7-10, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **FRIENDS AND FOES**—about the friendship between a Soviet expert and a Chinese worker who saved his life in 1945. After liberation, they meet again. Working together in a power plant in northeast China they overcome some baffling difficulties in rehabilitating the plant and uncover an enemy plot. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School. Nov. 5-10, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

BALLET

A special performance of Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* in honour of the returning C.P.V. by students of the Peking School of Dancing. At *Tianqiao Theatre* on Nov. 5.

FILMS

▲ **BATTLE FOR STEEL** How a Shanghai steel plant gains a victory in the battle to boost steel production. Nov. 4-6, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou*

▲ **HUANG PAO-MEI** The true story of Huang Pao-mei, a young woman textile worker of Shanghai who is a national labour model. Huang Pao-mei herself plays the lead in the film. Produced by the Tian Ma Film Studio. Nov. 4-6, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou*

Soviet Film Week

Celebrating the 41st

Anniversary of the Great October Revolution

▲ **AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON** Adapted from Sholokhov's famous novel of the same title. The life and struggles of the Don Cossacks during World War I; the love story of a Cossack youth. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese. Nov. 7-10, *Jiao Dao Kou, Da Hua*

▲ **THE OCTOBER LIGHT** A full-length documentary in colour, a record of the heroic history of the Soviet people during the last 40 years. Nov. 7-10, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **THE COMMUNIST** A film about the spirit that animates a true Communist Party member. A young Communist after being wounded at the front in 1918, helps to build the Soviet Union's first electric power station and gives his life in its defence. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese. Nov. 7-10, *Shoudu Theatre, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club, Guang An Men*

▲ **THE ULIANOV FAMILY** A Soviet feature film about the youth of Lenin. Dubbed in Chinese. Nov. 7-10, *Ertong, Peking Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **MALWA** A Soviet film about a young fisherwoman, Malwa, who fights for freedom against the tsarist regime. Colour film dubbed in Chinese. Nov. 7-10, *Ertong, Peking Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Shoudu Theatre*

CONCERT

Music from Czechoslovakia

▲ **THE SMETANA QUARTET**, First-Class State Prize Winner
Mozart: String Quartet in D minor, KV421
Jamáček: Second Quartet — "Intimate Letters"
Smetana: String Quartet in E minor from "My Life"
Nov. 4, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

EXHIBITIONS

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

At *Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till Nov. 15 at the new building of the *Central Museum of Natural History* in Tienchiao.

▲ **PAINTINGS BY IRAQI ARTISTS** Over one hundred works, a record of the Iraqi people's struggle for freedom and independence, an artistic expression of their joy at the success of the July 14 Revolution, and their confidence in the future. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At *Palace Museum*

▲ **GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION BY MOSCOW AND PEKING ARTISTS**—over 260 prints. Woodcuts in black and white and in colour, etchings, lithographs, etc., by representative artists of Peking and Moscow. Sponsored by the Union of Chinese Artists. Open daily from Nov. 7, 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union* on Shuai Fu Yuan, off Wangfuching St.

▲ **FOLK DESIGNS FROM THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At *Zhongshan Park*

▲ **HUNGARIAN GRAPHIC ART AND MEDAL ENGRAVINGS** The more than 200 works of art on display include Chinese landscapes and figure paintings made by Hungarian artists during their visits to China. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

At *Beihai Park*

PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ Special daily showings:
"The Sputnik"
"Miracles in the Sky"
"Trip Through the Universe"

FLOWER SHOW

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

SPORTS

▲ **VOLLEYBALL MATCHES** The visiting Soviet Spartak Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams will play several matches in Peking:

Nov. 5 v. Shanghai Men's and Women's Teams

Nov. 6 v. Shenyang Men's and Women's Teams

Nov. 20 v. "August 1" Men's and Women's Teams

At *Peking Gymnasium*

▲ **NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE, SECOND ROUND**

Nov. 5 Peking Team v. Shenyang Team
Nov. 9 Peking Team v. Team of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry
Nov. 12 Peking Team v. Changchun Team

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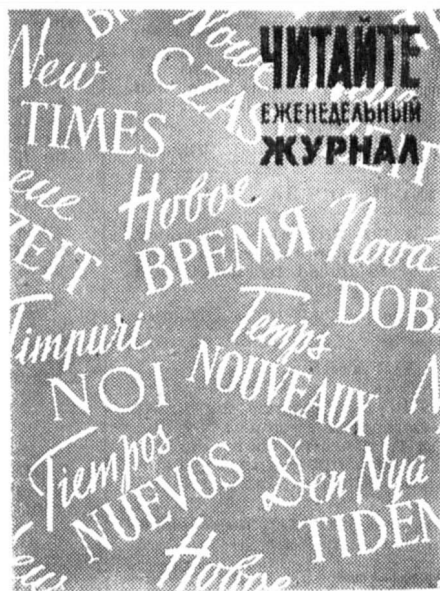
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