

November 11, 1958

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PEKING

REVIEW

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

Concluding instalment of the collection of excerpts from the articles, speeches and interviews of Mao Tse-tung on this theme (p. 6).

China Celebrates the Anniversary of the October Revolution

What I Saw in the People's Communes

Notes from the field by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien (p. 12).

New High in Steel Output

The record-breaking results of iron and steel production in October (p. 14).

Revolution in Education

Foreign Trade Notes, Art and Other Features

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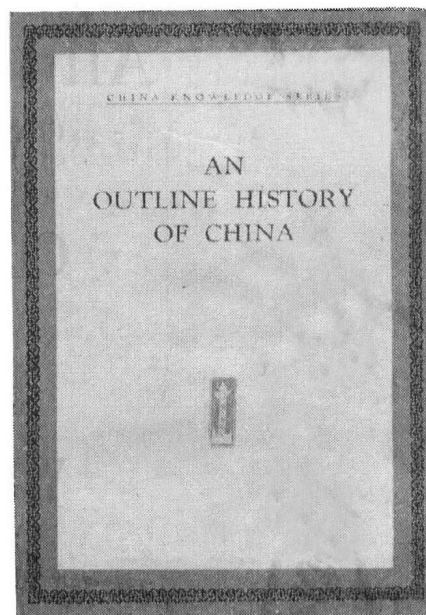
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Peking

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 11, 1958 Vol. 1 No. 37

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U. S. Voters Protest Eisenhower-Dulles Policy

THE crushing defeat sustained by the Republican Party in the mid-term U.S. elections signifies the widespread disillusionment of the American people in the Eisenhower administration and their mounting opposition to it. National Republican Chairman Alcorn admitted that the Republicans "have taken a bad mauling" and Eisenhower is reported to have been disappointed by the sweeping nature of the Republican licking.

The Republicans and the Democrats read the election results differently. Vice-President Nixon ascribed Democrats' victory to their "hard work" and their "excellent organization." National Democratic Chairman Butler explained that "the country has a growing lack of confidence in the capacity of President Eisenhower, and the Republican Party, to provide leadership."

The causes, however, are much deeper than that. In a nutshell, the American people are fed up with the Republican administration, want a change badly, and voted in a mood of anything for a change.

In 1956, as in 1952, the Republican Party won the elections on the strength of their slogan "peace and prosperity." But what has this slogan actually brought to the American people?

The brinkmanship policy of the Eisenhower administration gives the lie to all its talk about peace. Washington's stubborn refusal to end nuclear tests, its subversive activities in Syria, Indonesia, Haiti and Venezuela and its armed aggression in Lebanon and in the Taiwan Straits heightened international tension. On the home front, mounting military expenditure and national debt, declined industrial production and increased unemployment have caused a great deal of bitterness and discontent. The American people quite naturally voted a decisive "No" to the Republican administration as an expression of their disgust as well as their unmistakable desire for a change.

As far as fundamentals are concerned, there isn't much to choose from between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. As the political situation now stands in the U.S.A., the American voters only have a choice between the Donkey and the Elephant. When they become fed up with one, they turn to the other to voice their desire for a change. This is the comi-tragic fallacy of U.S. elections.

The severe blow to the Republicans, however, has its positive side. The ultra-right wing was hard hit. The notorious Knowland, known as the senator from Taiwan is now down and out. Nixon, Dulles and their gang stand more isolated. The Democratic Party is likely to tilt swords with the Republican administration over methods and procedure details in an effort to woo the voters for the 1960 presidential elections. As a result, differences between the two parties are likely to multiply.

The most important fact is that the American people are gaining a better understanding of the harm of the policies of the Eisenhower administration to the American people. This makes it increasingly difficult for Eisenhower and Dulles to push ahead with their reactionary policies.

But because U.S. imperialism is the worst imperialism in the world, and the U.S. elections did not change that essential fact, the peoples of the world must continue to fight resolutely against Washington's policy of war and aggression.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

For those who want to understand the forces transforming China's educational system, from primary school to university, there is, perhaps, nothing more instructive or handier than a visit to the educational exhibition which has just opened in Peking. It is one of two national exhibitions that are drawing big crowds every day—the other is the Exhibition on Industry and Communications, a show-window of recent Chinese industrial achievements. (See *Peking Review*, No. 29, Sept. 16, 1958.)

Known in full as the Exhibition on the Integration of Education with Productive Labour, it is essentially a story in words and charts, in models and actual products, of the Chinese Communist Party's policy of combining education with labour, of training students to use their hands as well as their heads. This idea of working and studying at the same time, of wedding theory to practice while one is at school, is a revolution in education.

Occupying a total floor space of 15,000 square metres, the exhibition is housed in two different colleges, with 21 provinces, 4 autonomous regions and two major cities represented in a most convincing manner. As the visitor makes his way into the exhibition grounds in the northern suburbs of the city, some striking exhibits are apparent immediately—an aeroplane, motor-cars, tractors, etc.—each with a label giving details like “made by the students (and teachers) of such and such a school or university” or “made by the students and teachers of such and such a university in collaboration with such and such a factory.”

Many of the latest products of science, including electronic computers, accelerators, and semi-conductors, are on display. They are among the first fruits of the policy of combining education with productive labour introduced in the schools and universities only a few months earlier. No less striking are the achievements in agriculture: a 40-kilogramme melon, a 5-metre sorghum plant, a rich variety of oranges, stalks of jute towering five metres high, grapes harvested from vines that have yielded seven crops this year, etc.

Earlier in the year, led by the Communist Party, the schools and universities in China began to try out the new system of “work while you study.” By May or June they set up factories and farms on a big scale. According to available statistics, 151,608 factories and workshops and

10,319 farms were set up in a matter of few months, embracing almost every phase of the national economy. The students, together with their teachers, work part of the day or week at the factory or on the farm and some of the results of their labour can now be seen at the exhibition.

When the national drive for steel was launched, the response of the schools was immediate. Teachers and students turned to steel-making. The exhibition shows the different types of steel produced on school grounds. A total of 72,000 blast furnaces and 14,400 steel furnaces, an exhibition chart relates, have been built by the students who, before the end of the year, will turn out 270,000 tons.

While schools and universities have been setting up factories and farms, the latter are establishing schools and universities. The exhibition shows how the factories and people's communes have founded schools and are running them. The Taiyuan Steel Company in Shansi Province illustrates how a complete system of education has been built up from kindergarten to college for the workers and members of their families in a factory. Since all educational facilities are provided on the spot, the workers of the Taiyuan Steel Company need no longer go outside their premises for schooling. Here the workers alternate their work with study, so that they become part-time workers and part-time students, a practice which has the merit of imparting knowledge to the workers and of raising the quality of the work at the same time.

With the rapid expansion of educational facilities in the factories and in the people's communes, a mass movement to set up schools is unfolding throughout the country. In only half a year's time, the exhibition shows, more than 100 million people have ceased to be illiterate. In the greater part of the country facilities for primary school education are now available to all school-age children. Enrolment at secondary schools and higher educational institutes has jumped from 7,524,000 to 15,790,000 in the past six months.

Thus, from the exhibition, one can see the wide scope of changes brought about by the implementation of the Party's policy of combining education with productive labour. The students and their teachers are educating, or re-educating,

themselves, as working people, are becoming worker-intellectuals, just as the factory workers doing part-time study at schools are becoming intellectual-workers.

The teachers have to learn before they can teach the students in the spirit of socialism and communism. The rectification campaign, which has been reported on in past issues of *Peking Review*, helped the teachers forward in this respect. In one hall of the exhibition part of the *dazibao* (opinions and criticisms written out in bold Chinese characters on large sheets of paper posted freely for everybody to see) written by secondary school students for the benefit of their teachers are on display. These *dazibao* show how new relationships based on democracy and equality between student and teacher are shaping up. In the past the students took everything taught them by their teachers for gospel. Now the students offer suggestions on teaching materials and help the teachers improve their style of work. The following *dazibao*, picked at random by your reporter, are characteristic:

“Dear Teacher Ho Yu-lan: You are a new teacher but we like the way you teach history and geography to us. Your fault is not being strict enough. The other day you asked a fellow classmate a question and someone prompted her. You should have criticized that. Sparing us is no good.”

Another *dazibao* says: “Dear Teacher Ho Yu-lan: We all like you as a history teacher but you seem to stick too close to the textbook and are not bold enough in interpretation. We are not getting much out of this. We hope you will change your method.”

These are but two examples of the 4 million or so *dazibao* put up by the students during the campaign in Peking's secondary schools. They give an inkling of the revolutionary changes that are taking place in education in China, which are part of the Communist Party's policy of making education serve the political interests of the working class and combining education with productive labour.

* * *

Nation Studies “On Paper Tigers”

People all over the country, many for the first time, are studying the collection of excerpts from Chairman Mao's articles, speeches and interviews on the theme “Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are

Paper Tigers" printed in *Renmin Ribao* and the theoretical journal *Hongqi* (English translation in *Peking Review*, Nos. 36 and 37). The theoretical journal *Hongqi* alone sold nearly 6 million copies. Foreign Languages Press, which publishes books and magazines for readers abroad, is bringing out the collection in pamphlet form in twelve languages. The English and Russian editions are already off the press.

In Peking, workers of the Changhsin-tien Locomotive Repair Works held a discussion on these writings. Several veteran workers who took part in the railway strike of 1923 spoke from personal experience about the struggle against the reactionary warlords of those days. They and their masters, the foreign imperialists, seemed so strong, they said, but in the end they turned out to be mere "paper tigers," just as Chairman Mao said they were. An old member of a people's commune in the suburbs of the capital recalled the guerrilla days in the war to resist Japanese aggression in the thirties and early forties. The people faced a formidable enemy armed to the teeth, but the end provided eloquent proof that "imperialism and the reactionaries are paper tigers. They are not to be feared," he concluded.

Teachers and students in the universities are eagerly studying Chairman Mao's writings too. Associate Professor Li Heng-teh of Tsinghua University, who had spent his graduate years in the United States, said at a meeting that Chairman Mao's writings are significant in that they show you how to analyse and consider problems. The United States likes to brandish its atomic bombs and rockets but now many products of the most advanced branches of science are being made in China, he said. U.S. imperialism is not only a paper tiger in politics and military affairs but also in science and culture, he concluded.

Workers in Shanghai who are striving to realize a target of 1.2 million tons of steel this year made an interesting comparison of steel output in China and the United States. They pointed out that the U.S. imperialists have always tried to intimidate us with their steel output. But just compare the rate of increase. This year China will be doubling last year's output. And where does the United States stand, they asked. Chairman Mao said "a single spark can start a prairie fire." Now it is no longer a single spark. The spark has become a glowing sun, one worker said with pride.

In the People's Liberation Army and among the Chinese People's Volunteers, the last of whom have recently returned from Korea, men and officers reviewed the many years of war with the enemy. One general recalled how strong the

Kuomintang reactionaries and how weak the forces of revolution seemed at the time, but in the end the people's forces triumphed. The reactionaries and the foreign imperialists behind them, he said, were just paper tigers which we slashed to pieces. And the People's Volunteers who had dealt telling blows to U.S. armed forces in Korea stressed the fact that Chairman Mao's brilliant analysis of the imperialists being paper tigers had guided them from victory to victory during the Korean war.

Taming the Desert

China has more than 1,060,000 square kilometres of desert lands. One half of the desert area is in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the rest is in other provinces and autonomous regions of northwest, north and northeast China. Taming the deserts, controlling the shifting sands and converting arid areas into fertile ones is no longer a dream of the remote future but a practical activity which is making progress.

Lanchow, in Kansu Province, was recently the scene of an on-the-spot conference of ten provinces and autonomous regions to develop a nationwide campaign to conquer the deserts. Specific programmes mapped out by the different provinces and autonomous regions envisage a victorious conclusion of the war against the desert in a period ranging from one to seven years.

Afforestation, the planting of shrubs and grasses and the digging of irrigation canals are among the chief measures now being carried out to combat the damaging effects of the aridity, winds, scarcity of vegetation and severe climatic changes of China's deserts.

Thousands of canals, large and small, have already been dug in the Gobi Desert and thousands of wells have been sunk to enhance the survival rate of saplings. The afforestation of 360,000 hectares of land where sandstorms traditionally rage was completed this spring. This is five times the afforested area of previous years. Two-thirds of a projected shelter belt extending over an area exceeding 1,500 kilometres has been completed. In northern Shensi, a sand shelter belt of 300 kilometres is nearly completed. In the Kansu corridor, since 1956, hundreds of tree nurseries have been set up and many afforestation teams have been organized for large-scale transformation of the desert lands. In the past few months aeroplanes have been employed to sow tree seeds in Sinkiang, Shensi and Kansu — the heartland of China's deserts.

The Lanchow conference decided that the sand control work will be done chiefly by the people's communes and farm co-ops with the help of state forestry units. Experimental and scientific institutions

to study sand control will be established to investigate the area, types and characteristics of deserts, the laws of sand shifting and the best distribution of plants.

In Sinkiang an extensive afforestation campaign is gathering momentum, sparked by the call of the autonomous region's Communist Party committee this spring urging each and every household and every farm co-op to plant trees. 6,600 hectares of land will be afforested by the end of this year, a sizeable addition to the 16,400 hectares afforested up to the end of 1957.

Sinkiang's drive to transform its deserts into fertile land includes the establishment of a one-million-hectare shelter belt in the southern part of the Dzungaria basin by the end of next year. This giant tree-planting project will help change the dry weather in northern Sinkiang, prevent the desert from moving further southwards, protect the cotton fields along the Manass River and other farmlands, safeguard the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway and aid the construction of the Karamai oilfield.

Textile Boom

China's textile industry has never been as prosperous as it is today. According to figures released by the Ministry of Textile Industry, the country expects to produce 6.66 million bales of cotton yarn this year, an increase of 43.15 per cent over last year. Cotton fabrics will increase by 26.86 per cent, woollens by 29.72 per cent and gunny sacks by 39.21 per cent. The cotton fabrics produced this year will come to 6,407,800,000 metres, enough to provide nearly ten metres of cloth for every one of the 650 million Chinese people.

But the biggest growth will be in the manufacture of silk fabrics, which is expected to reach 195.24 million metres, or 85.45 per cent more than last year.

This year's estimated output and rate of increase are based on the output of the first nine months of the year and an analysis of the prospects of the fourth quarter, and the abundant supply of cotton to the industry. China's total cotton output this year is estimated at 3.5 million tons, an increase of 100 per cent over last year, and nearly one million tons more than the estimated output of the United States as announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quality of cotton, silk and woollen fabrics has risen markedly along with the rapid increase in output. Shanghai, the textile centre of China, turned out more than a thousand new varieties to meet growing needs between January and August, and quite a number of the Shanghai products are rated by experts as superior to the best British brands.

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

II

In the editorial "The Turning-Point in World War II" that he wrote for the *Yenan Jiefang Ribao* (Liberation Daily) on October 12, 1942, Comrade Mao Tse-tung analysed the essential nature of the reactionary forces which are outwardly strong but inwardly weak, and reminded the revolutionary people not to be misled by superficial phenomena. He wrote:

"In the history of mankind all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably exert themselves to give a dying kick at the revolutionary forces, and some revolutionaries are apt to be deluded for a while by this display of strength cloaking actual exhaustion and fail to grasp the essential point that their enemy is nearing extinction while they themselves are approaching victory. The rise of the fascist forces and the war of aggression they waged for some years are precisely an example of such a dying kick, while in the war the dying kick took the form of the attack on Stalingrad. At this turning-point in history many people in the world anti-fascist front are misled by the ferocious appearance of fascism and fail to see its real substance."

The reactionaries are always boasting of their seemingly powerful military strength. Among the people themselves, there are a certain number who, in varying degrees, fear the military strength of the reactionaries. This is the viewpoint that "weapons decide everything." In his well-known treatise *On the Protracted War* written in May 1938, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a profound criticism of this viewpoint:

"... The so-called theory of 'weapons decide everything' ... is a mechanistic theory of war, a subjectivist and one-sided view. Our view is contrary to this; we see not only weapons but also the power of man. Weapons are an important factor in war but not the decisive one; it is man and not material that is decisive. The contest of forces is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also one of the power and morale of man. Military and economic power must be controlled by man."

In August 1946, Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave an interview to the American journalist Anna Louise Strong and expressed his famous viewpoint that all reactionaries are paper tigers. Following is the full text of the interview:

This concludes the collection of excerpts from Chairman Mao's articles, speeches and interviews on the theme "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." The first instalment was published in our previous issue. — *Ed.*

"Strong asks: Do you think there is hope for a political and peaceful settlement of the Chinese question in the near future?"

"Mao answers: That depends on the attitude of the Government of the United States. If the American people hold back the hands of the American reactionaries that are helping Chiang Kai-shek fight the civil war, there is hope for peace.

"Q. Suppose the United States gives Chiang Kai-shek no more aid than it has already done, how long can Chiang Kai-shek keep on fighting?"

"A. Over a year.

"Q. Can Chiang Kai-shek possibly last that long economically?"

"A. Yes, he can.

"Q. What if the United States makes it clear that it will give Chiang Kai-shek no more aid from now on?"

"A. At present, there is no sign as yet to indicate that the United States Government and Chiang Kai-shek have any desire to stop the war at an early date.

"Q. How long can the Communist Party keep going?"

"A. As far as our desires are concerned, we don't want to fight even for a day. But if the circumstances force us to fight, we are able to fight to the finish.

"Q. Suppose the American people ask why the Communist Party fights the war, what should I answer?"

"A. Because Chiang Kai-shek wants to massacre the Chinese people and the people have to defend themselves if they want to survive. This the Americans can understand.

"Q. What do you think of the possibility that the United States will go to war against the Soviet Union?"

"A. The propaganda about an anti-Soviet war consists of two aspects. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism is really preparing a war against the Soviet Union; the current talk about an anti-Soviet war and other anti-Soviet propaganda are the political preparation for an anti-Soviet war. On the other hand, this propaganda is a smokescreen put up by the U.S. reactionaries to cover up the many real contradictions U.S. imperialism is now facing. These are the contradictions between the U.S. reactionaries and the American people and the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries and colonial and semi-colonial countries. At present the U.S. slogan of waging an anti-Soviet war actually means the oppression of the American people and the

expansion of its aggressive forces in the capitalist world. As you know, Hitler and his partners, the Japanese warlords, used the anti-Soviet slogan for a long time as an excuse for enslaving the people in their own countries and carrying out aggression against other countries. Now the U.S. reactionaries are doing precisely the same thing.

"To start a war, the U.S. reactionaries must first launch an attack against the American people. They are already attacking the American people. They have been oppressing the American workers and democratic elements politically and economically, and are preparing to institute fascism in the United States. The American people should rise to resist the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries and I believe they will.

"Between the United States and the Soviet Union there stretches a vast territory, consisting of many capitalist countries and colonial and semi-colonial countries on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa; before the U.S. reactionaries have subjugated these countries, an attack against the Soviet Union is out of the question. In the Pacific, the U.S. now controls more than all of the former British spheres of influence. It controls Japan, Kuomintang-ruled China, half of Korea and the south Pacific; it has long dominated Central and South America; it also seeks to control the entire British Empire and Western Europe. Under various pretexts the United States is conducting large-scale military preparations and establishing military bases in many countries. All the naval bases they have established and are preparing to establish all over the world, the U.S. reactionaries say, are directed against the Soviet Union. True, these military bases are directed against the Soviet Union. But, at present, it is not the Soviet Union but those countries where military bases are established which suffer U.S. aggression first. I believe it won't be long before these countries come to realize who is really oppressing them, the Soviet Union or the United States. The U.S. reactionaries will one day find themselves opposed by the people throughout the world.

"Of course, I do not mean to say that the U.S. reactionaries do not intend to attack the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is the defender of world peace, the powerful factor in obstructing the establishment of world domination by the U.S. reactionaries. With the Soviet Union in existence, the ambitions of the U.S. and world reactionaries cannot be realized at all. That is why the U.S. reactionaries hate the Soviet Union intensely and are actually dreaming of wiping out this socialist country. But, today, not long after the end of World War II, all the high-pitched loose talk of the U.S. reactionaries about a U.S.-Soviet war and the foul atmosphere they create cannot but make one take a look at their real aims. It turns out that under the anti-Soviet slogan, they are frantically attacking the American workers and democratic elements and turning all the countries which are the objects of U.S. expansion abroad into U.S. appendages. I think the American people and the peoples of all countries menaced by U.S. aggression should unite to repel the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries and their lackeys in various countries. Only victory in this struggle can avert a third world war; it cannot be averted otherwise.

"Q. This is an excellent explanation. But suppose the United States uses the atom bomb? And suppose the

United States bombs the Soviet Union from its bases in Iceland, Okinawa and China?

"A. The atom bomb is a paper tiger with which the U.S. reactionaries try to terrify the people. It looks terrible, but in fact is not. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass destruction, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new weapons.

"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, they are frightening, but in reality their strength is not so great. From the long-term point of view, the really powerful strength lies not with the reactionaries, but with the people. Before the February 1917 Revolution in Russia, which side in Russia was really strong? Superficially, the tsar at the time was powerful; but he was swept away by one blast of the February Revolution. In the final analysis, the strength of Russia was on the side of the Soviets of workers, peasants and soldiers. The tsar was only a paper tiger. Wasn't Hitler once considered very powerful? But history proved him to be a paper tiger. So were Mussolini and Japanese imperialism. On the other hand, the Soviet Union and the democracy and freedom-loving people of all countries are more powerful than expected.

"Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters, the U.S. reactionaries, are also paper tigers. Speaking of U.S. imperialism, people seem to feel that it is exceedingly powerful, and the Chinese reactionaries are using the 'power' of the United States to frighten the Chinese people. But the U.S. reactionaries, like all reactionaries in history, will be proved to be not strong at all. In the United States, there are people of another kind who really have strength — they are the American people.

"Take the situation in China for instance. What we rely on is only millet plus rifle, but history will finally prove this millet-plus-rifle stronger than Chiang Kai-shek's aircraft plus tanks. Although many difficulties still confront the Chinese people, although the Chinese people will suffer hardships for a long time under the joint attacks of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese reactionaries, one day these reactionaries will fail and we shall win. The reason is none other than the fact that the reactionaries represent reaction, while we represent progress."

On December 25, 1947, Comrade Mao Tse-tung delivered the report "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. In this report, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"Having soberly appraised the international and domestic situations on the basis of the science of Marxism-Leninism, the Chinese Communist Party is convinced that all the attacks of the reactionaries at home and abroad not only must be, but also can be, defeated. When the sky seemed overcast, we pointed out that the darkness was only temporary, that the storm would quickly blow over and the light of day would soon shine forth. When Chiang Kai-shek's gang of bandits launched the nationwide counter-revolutionary war in July 1946, they thought that the People's Liberation Army could be defeated in three to six months. They calculated that with a regular army of two million, more than one million irregulars and over one million in the military establishments and armed units in the rear, they had a total armed strength of more than four million; that they had spent adequate time in com-

pleting their preparations for the offensive; that they had regained control of the big cities; that they held areas embracing a population of more than 300 million; that they had taken over all the equipment of the one million invading Japanese troops; and that they had obtained huge military and financial aid from the U.S. Government. Furthermore, they thought that the People's Liberation Army had been worn out in the eight years of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and was far inferior to the Kuomintang army in number and equipment; that the population of the Chinese liberated areas was only a little more than 100 million;* and that in most of those areas the reactionary feudal forces had not yet been cleaned up, the agrarian reform not yet universally and thoroughly carried out and the rear of the People's Liberation Army was thus not yet consolidated. On this basis Chiang Kai-shek's gang of bandits, ignoring the Chinese people's desire for peace, finally tore up the cease-fire agreement concluded between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in January 1946 and the resolutions adopted by the Political Consultative Conference of all parties, and launched an adventurist war. We said then that the enemy's superiority in military strength was but transient and was a factor that could produce only temporary effects, and the aid from U.S. imperialism was likewise a factor that could produce only temporary effects, while the anti-popular character of Chiang Kai-shek's war and the support or opposition of the people are factors which would have constant effects. In this respect, the People's Liberation Army enjoys superiority. By its patriotic, just and revolutionary nature, the war waged by the People's Liberation Army is bound to gain the support of the people throughout the country. Here lies the political foundation for victory over Chiang Kai-shek. Our experience in the eighteen months of war has fully confirmed this judgement."

.....

"Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary clique ventured to launch the nationwide anti-popular civil war in 1946 because they not only counted on their own military superiority but principally upon what they regarded as the most powerful, invincible force in the world—U.S. imperialism with the atom bomb in its hand. On the one hand, they thought that U.S. imperialism could meet their military and financial needs with a steady flow of supplies, and on the other, they fondly dreamed of an 'inevitable war between the United States and the Soviet Union' and 'the inevitable outbreak of a third world war.' Such reliance on U.S. imperialism is a common characteristic of the reactionary forces in every country of the world since the conclusion of World War II. It is a reflection of the serious blow dealt to world capitalism in World War II, of the weakness of the reactionary forces in all countries, their panic and their loss of confidence and of the great strength of the revolutionary forces of the world, which make the reactionaries of all countries feel that there is no way out except to rely on the aid of U.S. imperialism. But is post-war U.S. imperialism really as powerful as Chiang Kai-shek and the reactionaries of

*The population census at that time was inaccurate and generally put the population of the country at 450 million. After liberation, the accurate census showed that China had a population of 600 million.—Note of *Renmin Ribao* Ed.

other countries imagine? Can it really send them a steady flow of supplies? Not so. The economic power of U.S. imperialism, increased during World War II, faces unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. A further shrinking of the markets will lead to an economic crisis. The wartime boom the United States is enjoying is only a temporary phenomenon. Its strength is only superficial and transient. The crisis daily menaces U.S. imperialism like a volcano, U.S. imperialism is just sitting on the volcano. Pressed by this situation, the U.S. imperialists have drawn up their plan for enslaving the world and, running amuck like wild beasts into Europe, Asia and other areas and mustering the reactionary forces in all countries—the human dregs cast off by their people—have organized an imperialist, anti-democratic camp to oppose all the democratic forces headed by the Soviet Union and to prepare for war, in the hope that some day in the remote future they may launch a third world war and defeat the forces of democracy. This is a wild scheme. All the democratic forces of the world must and certainly can defeat it. The strength of the world anti-imperialist camp exceeds that of the imperialist camp. It is we who enjoy superiority, not the enemy."

In the article "Revolutionary Forces of the World Rally to Combat Imperialist Aggression," which he wrote for the journal *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy* in November 1948, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that "it would be a very big mistake to overestimate the strength of the enemy and to underestimate the strength of revolution."

"After the victory in World War II, U.S. imperialism, which has taken the place of fascist Germany, Italy and Japan, together with its stooges in various countries, is frantically preparing for a new world war and is menacing the whole world. This reflects the extreme decay of the capitalist world and its fear of impending doom. This enemy still has strength. Therefore, all the revolutionary forces within each country and the revolutionary forces of all countries must be united. An anti-imperialist united front headed by the Soviet Union must be formed and a correct policy pursued, otherwise victory cannot be achieved. The foundation of this enemy is weak. It is collapsing internally, is divorced from the people and is confronted with an inextricable economic crisis. Therefore, it can be defeated. It would be a very big mistake to overestimate the strength of the enemy and to underestimate the strength of revolution."

On January 18, 1948, in the directive "Concerning Several Important Questions in the Present Party Policy" which he wrote for the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to be issued within the Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung told us that as a whole and strategically we should slight the enemy, while at the same time we should be attentive to the art of struggle and in regard to each individual part and in each concrete struggle, we should take full account of the enemy.

"We are against overestimating the strength of the enemy. For example, the fear of U.S. imperialism, the fear of going to fight in the Kuomintang-controlled area, the fear of abolishing the comprador feudal system, distributing the land of the landlords and confiscating bureaucratic capital, the fear of protracted war, etc. All these are incorrect. Capitalism throughout the world and

the rule of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique in China are already rotten, without any future. We have reasons to slight them. We are certainly able and have the confidence to defeat all the enemies of the Chinese people at home and abroad. But in regard to each individual part and in each concrete struggle (whether military, political, economic or ideological), we must never slight the enemy. On the contrary, we should take full account of the enemy, concentrate all our efforts on the fight. Only in this way can victory be achieved. While we correctly point out that as a whole and strategically we should slight the enemy, we must never slight the enemy in regard to each individual part as well, and in each concrete struggle. If as a whole we overestimate the enemies' strength and consequently do not dare to overthrow them and do not dare to gain victory, we shall be committing the mistake of right opportunism. If in regard to each individual part and in each concrete struggle we are not careful, are not attentive to the art of struggle, do not concentrate all our efforts on the struggle and do not pay attention to winning over all the allies whom we should win over (middle peasants, independent industrialists and merchants, the middle bourgeoisie, students, teachers, professors and the intellectuals in general, the general run of public functionaries, the professionals and the enlightened gentry), we shall be committing the mistake of 'left' opportunism."

On November 18, 1957, in his speech at the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries held in Moscow, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"In 1946 when Chiang Kai-shek attacked us, many of our comrades and people throughout the country felt very much worried: Could the war be won? I myself was also worried about this. But of one thing we were confident. At that time an American journalist named Anna Louise Strong came to Yen-an. We discussed many questions in our talks, including Chiang

Kai-shek, Hitler, Japan, the United States, the atom bomb, etc. I said that all the reputedly powerful reactionaries were merely paper tigers. The reason was that they were divorced from the people. You see, wasn't Hitler a paper tiger? Wasn't Hitler overthrown? I also said that the tsar was a paper tiger, the Chinese emperor was a paper tiger, Japanese imperialism was a paper tiger. You see they were all down and out. U.S. imperialism has not yet fallen and it has the atom bomb. I believe it will also fall. It is also a paper tiger. Chiang Kai-shek was very powerful. He had more than four million regular troops. At that time we were in Yen-an. What was the population of Yen-an? Seven thousand. How many troops did we have? We had 900,000 guerrillas, all divided by Chiang Kai-shek into scores of bases. But we said Chiang Kai-shek was only a paper tiger and we would certainly defeat him. In order to struggle against the enemy, we have formed the concept over a long period, namely, that strategically we should slight all enemies, and tactically we should take full account of them. That is also to say, we must slight the enemy as a whole but take full account of him so far as each and every concrete question is concerned. If we do not slight the enemy as a whole, we shall be committing the mistake of opportunism. Marx and Engels were only two people. In their time they already said that capitalism throughout the world would be overthrown. But on concrete questions and on questions concerning each and every particular enemy, if we do not take full account of the enemy, we shall be committing the mistake of adventurism. In war, battles can only be fought one by one and the enemy can only be annihilated bit by bit. Factories can only be built one by one. The peasants can only plough the land plot by plot. The same is true of eating a meal. Strategically, we slight the eating of a meal: we can finish the meal. But when actually eating, we do it a mouthful at a time. It would be impossible for you to swallow the entire feast in a single mouthful. This is called one by one solution. And in military literature, it is called smashing the enemy one by one."

III

Speaking at the Moscow meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of socialist countries, on November 18, 1957, Comrade Mao Tse-tung analysed the international situation at that time and pointed out that the socialist forces have surpassed the imperialist forces and that the East wind has prevailed over the West wind. He said:

"I am of the opinion that the international situation has now reached a new turning-point. There are two winds in the world today: the East wind and the West wind. There is a Chinese saying: 'Either the East wind prevails over the West wind or the West wind prevails over the East wind.' I think the characteristic of the situation today is the East wind prevailing over the West wind. That is to say, the socialist forces are overwhelmingly superior to the imperialist forces."

Addressing Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union on the day before he made the above-mentioned speech, that is on November 17, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"The direction of the wind in the world has changed. In the struggle between the socialist camp and capitalist camp either the West wind prevails over the East wind or the East wind prevails over the West wind. The whole world now has a population of 2,700 million, of which the various socialist countries account for nearly 1,000 million, the independent, former colonial countries make up more than 700 million, and the countries now struggling for independence or for complete independence and capitalist countries with neutral tendencies have 600 million. The population of the imperialist camp is only about 400 million; moreover, they are divided internally. 'Earthquakes' may occur there. At present, it is not the West wind which is prevailing over the East wind but the East wind that is prevailing over the West wind."

On November 6, 1957, speaking at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"The imperialists pin their hope on war, in addition to staking their fate on the oppression of the peoples at home and in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. But what can they expect from war? In the past half century, we have experienced two world wars. After World War I, the Great October Socialist Revolution took place in Russia. And after World War II, more revolutions took place in eastern Europe and in the East. If the imperialist warriors are determined to start a third world war, there is no other result they can achieve but bringing about the complete destruction of the world capitalist system."

On February 27, 1957, Comrade Mao Tse-tung delivered his speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* at the 11th enlarged session of the Supreme State Conference. In Part 10 of his speech, under the sub-heading "Can Bad Things Be Turned Into Good Things?", he said:

"People in all countries of the world are now discussing whether or not a third world war will break out. In regard to this question, we must be psychologically prepared, and at the same time take an analytical view. We stand resolutely for peace and oppose war. But if the imperialists insist on unleashing another war, we should not be afraid of it. Our attitude on this question is the same as our attitude towards all disturbances: firstly, we are against it; secondly, we are not afraid of it. The First World War was followed by the birth of the Soviet Union with a population of 200 million. The Second World War was followed by the emergence of the socialist camp with a combined population of 900 million. If the imperialists should insist on launching a third world war, it is certain that several hundred million more will turn to socialism; then there will not be much room left in the world for the imperialists, while it is quite likely that the whole structure of imperialism will utterly collapse.

"Given specific conditions, the two aspects of a contradiction invariably turn into their respective opposites as a result of the struggle between them. Here, the conditions are important. Without specific conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite. Of all the classes in the world the proletariat is the most eager to change its position; next comes the semi-proletariat, for the former possesses nothing at all, while the latter is not much better off. The present situation in which the United States controls a majority in the United Nations and dominates many parts of the world is a transient one, which will eventually be changed. China's situation as a poor country denied her rights in international affairs will also be changed—a poor country will be changed into a rich country, a country denied her rights will be changed into a country enjoying her rights—a transformation of things into their opposites. Here, the decisive conditions are the socialist system and the concerted efforts of a united people."

On June 28, 1950, when U.S. imperialism openly launched the aggressive war against Korea and invaded China's territory of Taiwan by armed force, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made the following statement in his address to the Eighth Meeting of the Central People's Government Council:

"The Chinese people have long since affirmed that the affairs of the various countries throughout the world

should be run by the peoples of these countries, and that the affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia and not by the United States. U.S. aggression in Asia will only arouse widespread and resolute resistance by the peoples of Asia. Truman stated on January 5 this year that the United States would not interfere in Taiwan. Now he has proved his own statement to be false, and has torn to shreds all the international agreements regarding non-interference by the United States in the internal affairs of China. The United States has thus exposed its own imperialist face and this is beneficial to the people of China and of all of Asia. There is no reason at all for U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Korea, the Philippines, Viet-nam or other countries. The sympathy of the people throughout China, as well as of the broad mass of the people everywhere in the world, is on the side of the victims of aggression, and most decidedly not on the side of U.S. imperialism. The people will neither be bought by imperialism nor cowed by it. Imperialism is outwardly strong but feeble within, because it has no support among the people. People throughout China and the world! Unite and prepare fully to defeat any provocation by U.S. imperialism."

On February 14, 1955, at a reception given by the Soviet Embassy in Peking celebrating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"With the co-operation between our two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, I am convinced that the aggressive plans of imperialism will be smashed.

"We can all see that with the great co-operation between China and the Soviet Union, there are no aggressive plans of imperialism which cannot be smashed. They will certainly be smashed thoroughly. Should the imperialists start a war of aggression, we, together with the people of the whole world, will certainly wipe them off the face of the earth."

On September 8, 1958, at the Supreme State Conference, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"The present situation is favourable for the people the world over who are fighting for peace."

"The general trend is that the East wind prevails over the West wind."

"U.S. imperialism invaded China's territory of Taiwan and has occupied it for the past nine years. A short while ago it sent its armed forces to invade and occupy Lebanon. The United States has set up hundreds of military bases in many countries all over the world. The Chinese territory Taiwan, Lebanon, and all U.S. military bases on foreign territories are like nooses tied round the necks of the U.S. imperialists. The Americans themselves, and nobody else, made these nooses, and they themselves put them round their own necks and handed the ends of the ropes to the Chinese people, the peoples of the Arab countries and all the peoples of the world who love peace and oppose aggression. The longer the U.S. aggressors remain in these places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become."

"The U.S. imperialists have been creating tension in all parts of the world in attempts to achieve their aggressive ends and to enslave the peoples of various

countries. The U.S. imperialists calculate that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tense situations created by the United States have led to the opposite of what the Americans wish. They serve, in effect, to mobilize the people of the world to oppose the U.S. aggressors."

"If the U.S. monopoly capitalist group is bent on carrying out its policy of aggression and war, the day will certainly come when humanity will hang it by the neck. A similar fate awaits the accomplices of the United States."

On September 29, 1958, Comrade Mao Tse-tung returned to Peking after a tour of inspection in several Yangtse valley provinces. In an interview with a correspondent of Hsinhua News Agency he said:

China Celebrates the October Revolution

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

IT was with full-hearted enthusiasm that the Chinese people celebrated the forty-first anniversary of the Great October Revolution. There was no place throughout the nation that did not have its celebration activities. All over the country, in the coastal areas, in Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton, far inland in Urumchi and Lhasa, and in Amoy at the front, special anniversary meetings were organized with film shows, concerts, recitals, exhibitions and talks in factories, farms, workers' clubs, government and people's organizations. At all, the central theme was the October Revolution and the prospects it has opened up, the enormous successes the Soviet people have achieved since 1917, and the great, unbreakable friendship between China and the Soviet Union. In clubs and cultural palaces, at street corners and in shop windows, posters and photographs were exhibited showing the many-sided life of the Soviet people and their zest in building communism. Radio stations both national and local gave special programmes in honour of the occasion, recitals of Soviet poetry, songs and music, broadcasts of Soviet operas and film stories, and talks on Soviet social progress, economy, culture, art and literature.

On November 7, the Peking newspapers ran red banner headlines on their front pages, and carried editorials and special features celebrating the great day. The *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) splashed across its front page a red banner headline in both Chinese and Russian: "Long Live the Great October Socialist Revolution!" and devoted more than six pages to this great occasion. Its many special articles included one on the brilliant prospects of the Soviet national economy by I. Kuzmin, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union, and one on the Soviet sciences today by A. Nesmeyanov, President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Every year the Chinese people celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution with heartfelt joy. They look on every fresh success attained by the Soviet people in their march to communism as their own. In a joint message of greetings to N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the

"Imperialism will not last long because it has been consistently doing all sorts of evil things. It makes a point of grooming and backing up reactionaries against the people in various countries. It seizes and occupies large numbers of colonies, semi-colonies and military bases. It threatens peace with atomic warfare. In this way, imperialism has forced more than 90 per cent of the people of the world to rise against it or prepare to fight it. Imperialism is still alive and kicking, still blustering its way in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The imperialists are still oppressing the people of their own countries in the West. But such a situation has to be changed. It is the task of the people of the world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, especially by U.S. imperialism."

Soviet Union and Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and K. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, wrote: "The Soviet people, under the leadership of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are advancing with giant strides along the road of communist construction. The brilliant achievements of the Soviet people in their magnificent work of construction have opened up vistas of the happy tomorrow for the working people of other lands. The Chinese people warmly greet the fraternal Soviet people on the successes they have achieved by their labour, and rejoice over them as over their own successes."

Special Meeting in Peking

On the eve of the anniversary, a celebration meeting was held in Peking. In his address, Lin Po-chu, Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, paid tribute to the great Soviet people and congratulated them on their tremendous achievements since the October Revolution. "The past forty-one years," he said, "have been years in which capitalism and imperialism have sunk more and more rapidly to their doom, in which socialism has forged ahead with an increasingly irresistible momentum. . . . The youthful vitality of the socialist system and the decay and corruption of the imperialist system have never been so clearly visible as now. The day will come the sooner when the socialist camp will utterly defeat imperialism in peaceful construction."

Lin Po-chu pointed out that more and more people have come to understand that imperialism is the root of war and colonialism, that the days when the imperialists could ride roughshod over the people are now gone for ever. He condemned the U.S. plot of creating "two Chinas" to achieve the aim of permanently occupying China's territory of Taiwan and organizing aggression against China. But this plot, he asserted, is doomed to fail utterly.

On the evening of November 7, Ambassador Yudin gave a reception in celebration of the anniversary. Vice-Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders attended. Speaking at the gathering, Vice-Chairman Chu Teh said: "Today, the socialist camp is more solidly united and much more powerful than ever before. . . . The Chinese people not only have the confidence to complete the building of socialism and move ahead to communism, but also the determination to fulfil the task of uniting the whole of our great motherland. . . . The struggle of the Chinese people in defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity is a just one. . . . Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu must be returned to the embrace of the motherland, and the U.S. imperialists must get out of the Taiwan Straits area."

Vice-Chairman Chu Teh stressed: "The history of the past forty-odd years has enabled the people to see more and more clearly that the road of the October Revolution is the only road which enables mankind to shake off the fetters of class exploitation and national enslavement, and which will lead mankind to a bright, happy and free life."

In the midst of these celebrations, the State Planning Commission of China announced that the Soviet Govern-

ment had decided to provide China with technical assistance in building or expanding another 47 industrial enterprises. This is the first group of industrial enterprises which the Soviet Union will help China build during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962).

The Soviet Union has consistently given selfless help to the Chinese people in building their country. Besides material help, over the past few years, it has sent experts to aid China in building many thoroughly up-to-date enterprises. To express the heartfelt thanks of the Chinese people for this aid, Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a reception on the evening of November 5 for Soviet experts working in the academy. Greeting the great anniversary, Kuo Mo-jo said: "Like all our work of socialist construction, China's scientific development has greatly benefited by the help of the Soviet Union." The State Council also gave a banquet on November 7 for the Soviet experts who are helping China in her socialist construction, at which Vice-Premier Po I-po expressed his thanks to the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union and the Soviet experts in China for their great and selfless aid to China over the years.

Notes from the Field

What I Saw in the People's Communes

by LI HSIEN-NIEN

Vice-Premier of the State Council

WE left Peking on September 11, visited Hsushui, Paoting and Ankuo in Hopei Province, Hsinhsiang in Honan Province and arrived in Chengchow on the 17th. On the way we heard reports from local Communist Party committees and visited some people's communes. We observed, asked questions and talked things over. Cotton, sweet potatoes and autumn crops grew beautifully wherever we went. The masses of the people, men and women, young and old, are high-spirited and full of confidence following the establishment of people's communes. Their sincerity and enthusiasm show that they have boundless trust in, and ardent love for, the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Let me tell you something about what we saw and the problems we encountered.

Two Types of People's Communes

1. Practically all the peasant households in these areas have joined people's communes. Generally speaking, the people's communes are of two types: a single commune for a whole county, the commune and the county becoming one entity; or several communes in a county, with a federation of communes for the county as a whole. In the case of a single commune for a whole county the receipts, payments and accounts are handled in a unified way, with profits and losses shared in common. The receipts of the original agricultural producers' co-operatives and production brigades are turned over to the county and their expenditures are made with the approval of the county. The standard of the supply of necessities to the

commune members and the wage rates are practically the same throughout the county. This is the case with Hsushui and Hsiuwu Counties. In the case of several communes in a county, the individual communes take care of their own accounting and are individually responsible for their profits and losses while the county federation of communes may draw a certain portion from the accumulation funds of the communes to finance construction undertakings in the county. This is the case in Ankuo and Hsinhsiang Counties.

The single commune for a whole county involves, to a large extent, ownership by the whole people, and all the communes will follow this road in the future. I think that this type of commune may, at present, involve two problems the handling of which requires careful consideration. The first is how, with the adoption of unified accounting for the whole county, to avoid hindering the initiative of the original co-operatives and brigades in running their own economies. The second is how to deal properly with the differences in financial means and living standards among the various co-operatives and brigades while arranging wage rates. If high levels already achieved are brought down, the living standards of some would be lowered. If all are brought up to the same high level, the commune's accumulation would be affected. To my thinking, the county federation of communes at present may, to a certain extent, adjust the accumulation of the various communes and avoid the inconveniences which might possibly be faced by a single commune for a whole

county. The change from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people takes a bit of time and, in the present situation, it may be more appropriate to establish federations of communes on a wide scale. As the Resolution on the Establishment of People's Communes in the Rural Areas adopted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out: "There is no need immediately to transform collective ownership into ownership by the whole people. It is better at present to maintain collective ownership." A single commune for a whole county is certainly a creative experiment which may be continued in order to gather experience from it.

Distribution System

2. The introduction of a distribution system of half supply and half payment in wages in most of the people's communes is an inevitable result of the development of the people's communes. The portion in the form of supply is to meet the basic necessities of life of the members while the portion in the form of wages is to meet other expenses, including miscellaneous spending. The supply portion is distributed according to needs (equally distributed among the members) on the basis of the current conditions of production. The portion in wages is distributed according to the work done. In some of the communes we visited, the supply portion covers seven items: food, clothing, medical care, maternity care, education, housing, marriage and funeral expenses. In others, according to their financial conditions it covers five or six items, or just meals or food grain. The proportion of supply and wages is, to take the Chiliying People's Commune in Hsinhsiang County as an example, roughly half and half. In other communes the proportion of supply is larger than that of wages or vice versa. Because the people's communes have been established only recently, and because economic conditions vary from place to place, it is impossible to unify either the items of supply or the wage rates. In any case, for the peasants to have free meals and draw regular income in the form of monthly wages is a great event without parallel in history.

At the Peitaiho Conference [the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which was held last August. — *Tr.*] some comrades suggested the introduction of free meals. As I see it now, it is not difficult to apply it on an extensive scale. It can be applied to whatever product is plentiful. The portion for distribution according to needs and for supply in given quantities will be gradually increased, and the portion of payment according to the work done will be gradually reduced. In this way, the transition to communism will be realized step by step. The peasants are all the more satisfied with regular monthly wages on top of free meals.

The first time wages were distributed in some people's communes impressive ceremonies were held, attended by men and women, young and old. On receiving their wages, some of the peasants were moved to tears. To have free meals while drawing regular monthly wages is an event of world significance. Since Marx advanced the lofty ideal of communism there have been those who have opposed it on the ground that the implementation of the policy "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" would produce idlers. The facts have shown that this is not true. The introduction of the

distribution system of part supply plus basic wages and bonuses has freed the people from their worries about food and clothing. What is now uppermost in their minds is how to work still better so that they may be worthy of the new society and show their gratitude to the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. People have not become idlers; on the contrary they have become still more industrious and work with still greater fervour and vigour. It appears that the gradual carrying out of the communist economic system and the enhancement of the communist consciousness and morality of the people promote one another. In this connection, everybody asks these questions: Now that the distribution system of half supply and half payment in wages has been introduced among the peasants, what should be done about the salaries of government cadres in the rural areas? And with the introduction of such a system in the rural areas, what should be done in the cities? And what about the wages of workers and employees and government cadres? It appears that the force of compelling circumstances makes it necessary to give urgent consideration to these questions.

A Momentous Change

3. The establishment of the people's communes is another new momentous change of historic significance in our society. It will inevitably bring about a series of profound changes in production, distribution, exchange and consumption. Judging from what we saw in Hopei and Honan, these changes are mainly the following:

First, some of the last remnants of the private ownership of means of production have been wiped out and the productive forces have been further emancipated. Some well-to-do middle peasants said: "Now it's uprooted." Small merchants and pedlars have disappeared in many areas. Not a single one can be seen in the whole county of Hsushui. Many communes are big ones embracing more than ten thousand people or households. With their large population, wide scope of activity and great strength, they are able to use and deploy their manpower, material and financial resources still more rationally. Things that could not be done by small agricultural co-operatives in the past can now be done swiftly. Freed from household drudgery, women have become a new source of labour power in the communes. Although the communes have been established only recently, people see their advantages and also the beautiful prospects of communism. The masses have become more confident and are working with still greater fervour and energy.

Second, the portion of the products which is directly distributed has increased and the proportion of products for commercial exchange has decreased. Many products which, in the past, were circulated between handicraft co-operatives and agricultural co-operatives, between agricultural co-operatives and between peasants through commercial channels are now being turned out and used by the communes themselves and directly distributed within them. That is to say, the goods which were produced for sale in the past are being produced to meet the requirements of the producers; certain goods which had to be procured on the market are now being produced to satisfy the producers' own needs. The present conditions are like this: the communes themselves make ball-bearings from scrap iron and steel and distribute them directly to the

various production brigades to be fitted on their carts without going through the process of buying and selling. Certain changes have also taken place in the portion of products for commercial exchange. Many commodities which were bought and sold in small quantities by single households are now being bought and sold collectively by the communes and production brigades. The community dining-rooms now buy cooking oil and salt in large containers. The scene of single households queuing for bottles of cooking oil and small packets of salt no longer exists. To organize along military lines, to work with militancy and to lead a collective life brings about changes in the kinds of commodities required. Some kinds of articles like small-sized pots and pans suitable only for private use can find few buyers or none at all. On the contrary, there has been a great increase in the sale of articles suitable for collective use.

Third, the distribution system has changed and the communist factors have increased. Many people's communes, as said above, have changed their method of distribution to the system of part-supply and basic wages plus bonuses. Formerly the distribution method was to rate the work of the members, enumerate their workdays, pay them in summer and autumn in accordance with the estimates of the year's harvest and then determine the exact income of each member at the end of the year. Moreover, the wages are now to be paid to the members themselves instead of entirely to the head of the family, thus breaking down the old patriarchal system. This is a good thing. Human relations are changing; the ideology and state of mind of the people are changing too.

Fourth, the collective welfare establishments of the people's communes have witnessed extensive development. The communes we visited have generally set up their community dining-rooms, tailoring groups, creches, kindergartens, rest homes for the aged, health centres and maternity homes and other organizations. Many things formerly undertaken by the state, such as hospitals and schools, have now been set up by the people's communes themselves. In many people's communes, food and clothing, child care and medical treatment for the members, are all managed by the communes in a unified way, replacing

household work with social services. The women are particularly interested in the community dining-rooms, creches and kindergartens, and say that these organizations "have come to stay, and no one can break them up and get rid of them."

Reorganization of the Socialist Economy

4. The widespread establishment of people's communes signifies a great reorganization of the socialist economy. It is changing the old relations between production, distribution, exchange and consumption and setting up new relations. The changes, as they are reflected in financial work, are that the industrial and commercial tax system based on commodity circulation is practically no longer suitable for use. The changes, as they are reflected in the work of the banks, are that the rule of seasonal investment and seasonal recall of cash in the rural areas has changed, the volume of transactions in cash payment has shrunk and the scope of the clearance of accounts has increased. The changes, as reflected in commerce and in work connected with food grain, are that purchase and supply are now more concentrated and are carried out in a better planned and organized way, and that the methods of management and the variety of commodities dealt with have also changed. Planned marketing of food grain in the rural areas is practically ended. A common problem is that now that the township and the people's commune have become one entity and the people's commune is both an economic and a political organization, the financial work of the state in the township must be merged with that of the people's commune. The banks in the rural areas will further become the clearing centres for various economic activities of the people's communes. Commercial work will increasingly become an inseparable part of the economic life of the people's commune. In these circumstances, how to adjust financial and trade work in the rural areas in respect to the machinery to be set up and the management, and how to deal with the related questions of organization and work relations also claim urgent consideration and solution.

(Excerpts from an article published in Hongqi, No. 10.)

Nearing 10.7 Million

New High in Steel Output

by **CHU CHI-LIN**

CHINA produced 7.2 million tons of steel in the first ten months of this year. Output literally leaped month by month. In October, the key month in the battle for steel, 1.88 million tons of steel and 8.72 million tons of iron were produced, exceeding the September figures by 91.7 per cent and 457 per cent respectively. With two more months to go, the target of 10.7 million tons of steel is already in sight. Even if production continues at the present rate, this year's stepped up plan will be fulfilled.

More and more new equipment is going into production. That's why steel production is soaring continuously.

On October 31, one of the world's biggest open hearth furnaces went into operation in Anshan, China's greatest steel centre. This furnace, designed and built by Chinese engineers and workers and equipped entirely with modern equipment made in China, uses the three-tapping trough method initiated by workers in Taiyuan, Shansi Province, and has a daily capacity of from 1,300 to 1,500 tons. It is the fourth new giant modern open hearth furnace to go into production in Anshan this year. Another open hearth furnace of similar size is nearing completion. By October 10, more than a thousand Bessemer converters of

varying sizes had been built throughout the country. They are rapidly increasing steel production.

The soaring daily output of steel can be seen from the following figures. In the week from October 15 to 21, steel production reached a new average high of 62,000 tons per day. This was pushed up to 160,000 tons on October 30 and to 230,000 tons the next day.

As output rises continuously, the battle for steel is entering a new phase: improving quality and gradually modernizing the native-style furnaces. In the past period, numerous different types of native-style furnaces shot up all over the country. Now is the time to sum up experience, select the most successful types for popularization and choose sites where iron ore and coal resources abound for the establishment of groups of furnaces. On these sites, small iron mines, coal pits, steel mills and roads will be built and they will gradually be developed into small iron and steel bases employing both native and modern methods.

Mass Movement

The continuous leap in steel production is the result of relying on the initiative of the masses of the people not only in developing native-style iron and steel smelting but also in the operation of the modern integrated iron and steel works. In other words, the steel industry is leaping on two legs — one “native” and the other “foreign,” and the strength of both is their mass character.

Miracle after miracle has been worked as a result of the initiative of the masses. In Luchai County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, 130,000 people turned brick and lime kilns, old castles, blockhouses and obsolete houses into native-style iron-smelting furnaces and in a single day on October 18 produced 207,243 tons of iron — 7,000 tons more than the annual target for the entire autonomous region.

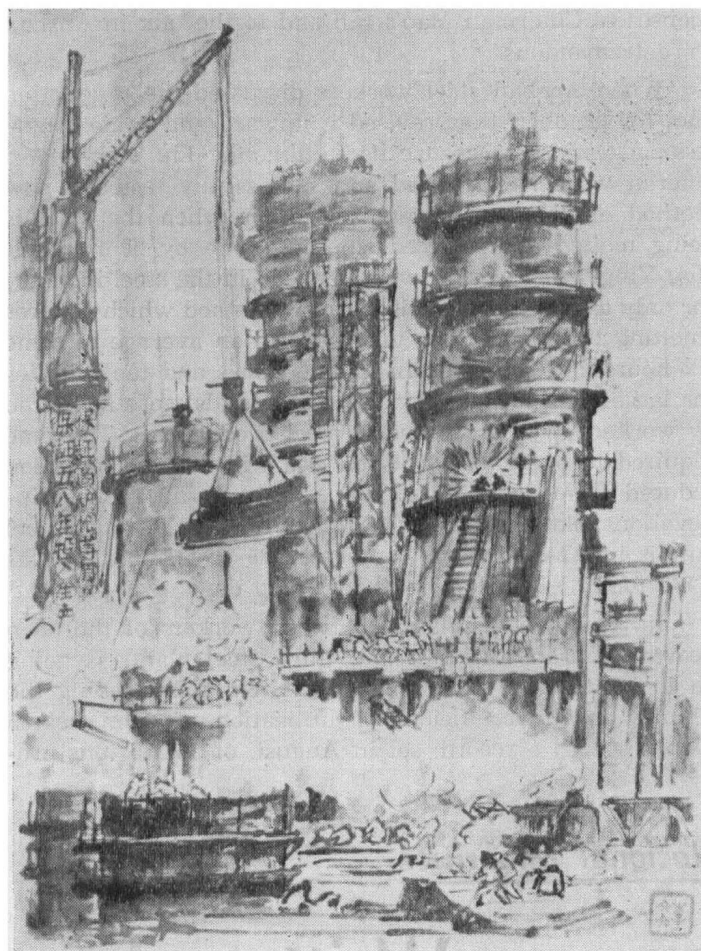
Between October 29 and 31, average daily output of iron in Honan Province was around one million tons. On October 30, iron and steel output reached the astounding levels of 1.33 million tons and 103,000 tons respectively. What this means may be seen from the following comparison:

Daily Iron Output

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Honan Province | 1,333,000 tons (October 30, 1958) |
| U.S.A. | 200,000 tons (average for 1957) |
| West Germany | 53,000 tons* (average for 1957) |
| Britain | 40,000 tons (average for 1957) |
| Japan | 17,000 tons (average for 1957) |

Comparing one day's output with the daily averages of a whole year may seem unfair. But this at least brings out the tremendous capacity of a single province in China for iron production. And it is no accident that daily iron output has been maintained in Honan at a very high level. The mass movement for iron and steel production there has already advanced to a new and higher stage. The big leaps in iron ore and coal mining and in transport ensure an adequate supply and reserve of raw materials for iron and steel production. Through debates and discussions, the masses of iron and steel makers — numbering

* including iron alloy



A giant blast furnace in construction

Sketch in Chinese ink by Li Chieh-wen

6.7 million out of a total of 48 million people in the province — summed up their experiences and introduced a scientific system of management. The furnaces are organized in small clusters and large groups of furnaces have become factories. Small iron and steel bases are being established.

How every section of the population takes part in iron and steel making is illustrated by the example of Peking. Nowadays native-style steel-smelting furnaces — mostly small reverberatory furnaces made of bricks — can be seen in the backyards of government offices, along the alleys and on open grounds. On one fine Sunday, October 26, 700,000 turned out to make steel, ministers, office workers, students, soldiers, housewives and commune members in the suburbs. Actors and actresses acted as puddlers and put on goggles as soon as they cleaned their faces of paint after the shows. Ho Chang-kung, Vice-Minister of Geology, personally took part in the all-out effort for steel and, together with other cadres of the ministry, made 13.3 tons that day. Steel-making is on everybody's lips and has become everybody's business.

On September 29, Chairman Mao Tse-tung called for large-scale mass movements in industrial production when interviewed by a Hsinhua correspondent upon his return to the capital from visits to the Yangtse provinces. Four days earlier, on September 25, Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, visited Anshan, and in a talk with the workers there urged them to emancipate their minds from all blind faiths and introduce bold measures to boost steel production. The re-

sponses to Chairman Mao's call and to the talk in Anshan were tremendous.

When Anshan steel workers discussed the production plan for October, they revised it upward and made countless suggestions to ensure its fulfilment. Liu Tieh-ling, a veteran worker, suggested and successfully tested a new method of blowing in compressed air when the steel is being melted and reduced smelting time by 20 minutes. Hou Ying-wu, a worker who has been in the steel industry for only a short time, devised a new method which reduces smelting time from over ten hours to an average of some six hours and set a record of five hours and ten minutes for large open hearth furnaces. Proposals were advanced by workers in every phase of steel production. The time required to overhaul a 100-ton crane in Anshan has been reduced from 30 hours to nine. As a result of bold innovations like those described above, average daily steel output in Anshan from September 25 to October 15 was 1,460 tons higher than in the first 20 days of September.

In Shanghai, emulation between workers of the open hearth shops of the first and third steel plants is going on in white heat. The third plant had been leading the country in the coefficient of utilization of open hearth furnaces with a record, set in August, of 14.225 tons pro-

duced per square metre of furnace floor in 24 hours. In October, workers of the first plant, under the slogan "learn from, catch up with and surpass the third plant," raised their coefficient from 8.463 tons in September to 15.748 tons, but workers of the third plant increased theirs further to 17.046 tons and retained their title. Steel production in Shanghai as a whole kept rising and on November 1, it produced 9,077 tons.

Thus the battle for steel continues and the workers are chalking up one record after another. All this is the result of overcoming difficulties and toppling conservative ideas. First, there was the question of transporting the iron made in all parts of the country to the major steel works for steel smelting. This was solved by mobilizing the people to engage in transport in a manner described as "ants moving a mountain." Then, there is the question of making steel from low-grade iron produced by native-style methods. Successes have been scored in Tientsin and elsewhere and the quality of iron is being steadily improved. In these struggles, the might and wisdom of the masses of the people is demonstrated time and again, a huge army of iron and steel workers is being formed and in making steel the people themselves are steeled.

National Minorities

Written Languages for All

by CHANG SEN

IN these days of the technical and cultural revolutions, the work of creating written languages for those national minorities in China which still have none has been stepped up. Socialism requires cultured, literate citizens. Literacy is as essential for the peasant as for the scientist. Owing to the lack of an adequate script, some national minority peasants have had to record their work-points with rice stalks. Some keep accounts by punching holes in wooden boards. Now industry is developing fast in the national minority areas. Without a written language, the difficulties of learning new scientific, industrial and farm skills are enormously increased.

Liberation brought a new day to some 50 national minorities in China. Preparatory measures were immediately taken to provide written languages for the 30, numbering over 13 million people, who had no written languages of their own.

Working in close contact with the peoples concerned, Chinese scientists and scholars have already produced written languages for four minorities and improved written languages for another eight. All the nationalities that still have no written languages will have their appropriate scripts within a few years.

Part of Nationalities Policy

The work being done to solve these problems sheds an illuminating light on the nationalities policy of the Chinese Communist Party in its practical application.

Minority languages in China, spoken by peoples numbering from a few thousand to several million, belong to the Sino-Tibetan, Altaic, Austro-Asiatic and Indo-European families. The Sino-Tibetan languages are used mainly by peoples in the southern and southwestern parts of the country, while the Altaic languages are found in northwest and northeast China and Inner Mongolia. Languages belonging to the Austro-Asiatic family are found in the border regions of the southwestern province of Yunnan. Tajik, spoken in Sinkiang is China's only language belonging to the Indo-European family.

Of some 50 languages of these four families existing in China, about 20 had written forms in 1949. Several written forms were used chiefly for religious purpose or only by a small number of persons.

They use three systems of writing. Some use the spelling system with Latin, Arabic, Tibetan or other alphabets. Others use a syllabary, in which each syllable is represented by a character. Ideographic system is the third way of writing by Chinese minorities.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that several nationalities have as yet no standard national language and their different dialects have different written forms. The Tais, for instance, write their language in five different ways, while the Chingpo, Lisu and Yi people each have three written forms for their language. In many cases this diversity is not due to any essential

differences in the dialects but it hampers the unification and growth of the national culture.

Reactionary rulers in the past attempted to deprive the minority peoples of their national consciousness and culture by putting limitations on the use of their languages.

New China, on the contrary, gives every help to the minority people to develop their national culture. As to the use of languages, Article 3 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China states specifically that all nationalities shall have freedom to use and foster the growth of their spoken and written languages.

Steps were taken as early as 1950 to help the national minorities devise or perfect their written languages. In 1956, seven teams comprising 700 people from 20 nationalities began a comprehensive study of the various minority languages. Sixteen scripts have been devised for four peoples—the Chuangs, Puyis, Hanis and Lis—who had no written language before, and seven others—the Miaos, Yis, Nahsis, Lisus, Chingpos, Lahus and Kawas—who had written languages of only limited use. Two sets of alphabets were devised to help the Tais arrive at a unified script to replace their five competing scripts. The Chuang script has been formally adopted. The rest are still in trial use. Today nearly 90 per cent of China's 35 million minorities have their own written languages.

In devising these different scripts a basic principle has been to respect traditional practices and consolidate unity within the various nationalities. It is therefore considered preferable to devise one written language for a people who live in a compact community and have a fairly homogeneous language. If two or more nationalities have a basically common language it is also found preferable, if they agree, to adopt one common script. In the case of a nationality with several different spoken languages or dialects, the principle is to encourage them to shift to one language or dialect and use the others as a reservoir of words and terms to supplement it. Unless there are overriding considerations, it is not recommended that a single nationality should have more than one written language as this obviously hinders its internal contacts and cultural growth. There is, of course, no need to make a change artificially in the case of national minorities who have long used the Han spoken and written language. In some cases where a people has partially used or become familiar with the written language of another they may

decide to adopt it as their own instead of devising a new one for themselves.

Role of Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

The Chinese (Han) ideographs, Latin and other alphabets and syllabaries have been in use in China. To facilitate cultural exchanges and mutual study of languages it is clear what great advantages can be gained by getting a common basis for all written languages in China or as many as possible. As 94 per cent of the Chinese population are Hans, their language and culture have already formed unbreakable ties with all the other nationalities of China. It is, therefore, natural that the national minorities should wish to link their new scripts with the Han language.

The recent adoption of the new Chinese phonetic alphabet provides just the common basis that was needed. The Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language started work in this direction in 1952. Years of intensive study has produced the present scheme based on the Latin alphabet. It was approved by the National People's Congress last February. For the time being it is used mainly to indicate pronunciation alongside the characters and to popularize the "common speech" or standard Chinese pronunciation. The newly devised written languages of the national minorities also use the Latin alphabet as a base. Furthermore, wherever possible this alphabet will become the basis for devising or perfecting the written languages of the remaining minorities with the pronunciation and usage of individual letters closely following that in the Chinese phonetic alphabet.

This will make it immeasurably easier for the various peoples to learn their own and each other's languages and enrich their vocabularies with words from other languages. Standard typewriters and printing presses with standard fonts of types can then be used, a consideration of special significance in communities where many nationalities live together.

The example of the Chuangs is enough to show the importance of this measure. The Chuangs, China's largest national minority, number 7 million people. They are now using their own written language which has been devised since liberation. Before that their schools used textbooks with Han characters and teachers taught in the Chuang language. As a result a Chuang child took two years more than a Han child to reach the same primary school graduation standard.

Now this difficulty has been eliminated by the adoption last year of the new Chuang script based on the Latin alphabet. By the middle of July, 300,000 Chuangs were able to read simply written books and one-third of them could read and write as well as a graduate from a primary school.

Beginning in September 1957, the Miao and Puyi written languages were put into experimental use in certain selected areas in Kweichow. After studying two hours a day for three or four months, most of the students enrolled in literacy classes were able to record farm co-op work-points and write simple letters. Some of the more advanced could write down traditional ballads and stories.

The provision of written languages for the rest of the national minority peoples who need them will prepare the way for the final assault on illiteracy in China and the flowering of culture that is a socialist country's birth-right.

**GAK YUJ'BDI5 MIN2CU2 CUJ'BG02
DO4GIET FAN'BI**

**DAJ5 MINCU BEI4NUEJ4 CUNGUE
DA DUANGIE FAN'BI**

above: "Hail the Unity of the Fraternal Nationalities of the Chinese People!" written in Chuang

below: The same slogan written in Puyi

Soviet Film Week

A Soviet film week has opened in Peking and other cities to celebrate the forty-first anniversary of the October Revolution. The programme includes four Mosfilm productions: *The Communist*; *The Ulianov Family*, a story of Lenin's youth; *1918*; *Stories of Lenin*; *And Quiet Flows the Don* (Gorki Film Studios); and two documentaries: *Light of October* and *The Great Change*.

It is an excellent selection. These films, all of which have been dubbed into Chinese, form an extraordinary record of the history of the Soviet Union that is the very stuff of life. Speaking of *The Communist*, a veteran member of the Soviet Communist Party of 55 years standing, in a letter to *Soviet Screen*, wrote about the scenes showing Lenin: "I had the happiness of working with Vladimir Ilych . . . things really were like that in those tense and difficult days." This was how the October Revolution was won, this was how the Soviet people built the world's first socialist state.

The Communist is a story of the first years after the revolution when the new state, inheriting a ruined economy, was beset by famine and locked in a mortal struggle against the interventionists and counter-revolution. It was at this time, as always, that the Communist Party sent its members to the most difficult fronts. It was the climax of the struggle. Tired and half-starved, these men and women roused their nation to beat back the enemy and perform miracles in building a new world. The film describes the events of that time through the lives of people, simple people, linked with the building of Shatur power station, the first to be built by the new Soviet state.

Vasily Gubanov, a young Communist, after being wounded at the front, is sent by the Party to the power station site. As a former fighting man he is a bit put out when he finds he is in charge of stores, and is being blamed for the oversights of his predecessor on the job. Later, he sees his mistake and makes up for it by the zeal and quick wit with which he gets things needed for the new plant. The search for nails, for instance, takes him to all the warehouses in Moscow and even to the Kremlin where, with Lenin's help, he finally gets them. But the difficulties seem endless. Lack of food next threatens to bring work to a standstill. Vasily goes out in search of a train that has left Moscow, but for

some reason or other, has not arrived at Shatur. When he finds it stranded for lack of fuel, he forgets his fatigue and hunger and sets about solving this problem too. If Vasily has won many friends, he has also earned the bitter hatred of the enemies of the people. As the train finally gets on its way to Shatur he is killed in an attack by a gang of White Guards and kulaks. But his example has already spurred thousands of others to carry on the task.

The Communist was enthusiastically received in the Soviet Union. Raizman, the regisseur, has done full justice to a finely constructed scenario by Yevgeny Gabrilovich. E. Urbansky, in his first film lead, creates an intensely human Vasily both in the heroic scenes and in the scenes of his love that makes the second theme of the film.

The Ulianov Family is the first ever made about the youth of Lenin. Like the play by I. Popov on which it is based it tells the story of the year following the death of Lenin's father when his mother was left to look after the three children: Sasha, the eldest, Anna and Vladimir (Lenin). In March 1887, the terrible news came that Sasha and Anna, students in St. Petersburg, were arrested for taking part in a demonstration. Later when Sasha is sentenced to death for an attempt on the life of the tsar, the mother is asked to persuade her son to betray his comrades and save his life, but she flatly refused to do so. The film shows the quality of the Ulianov family — the sincerity, moral purity and hard-working atmosphere of the home, the high ideals and readiness to sacrifice for those ideals that inspired and built Lenin's own great character. His brother's death teaches Lenin that assassination and isolated acts of desperate heroism cannot create a revolutionary movement, that if victory is to be won it must be based on the activity of the broad masses of the people.

The portrayal of Lenin is, of course, crucial for the film. Here he is played by V. Korovin, a young newcomer to the screen, as a high-spirited youngster who loves to play and to work. At the same time, one senses that growing inner strength of character, staunchness, frankness and clarity of judgement that made the boy the father of the man. The regisseur, V. Nevzerov, is one of the younger generation of Soviet film workers.

Stories of Lenin is a series of separate episodes in which the regisseur, S. Yutkevich, has tried and superbly succeeded in bringing out that key characteristic of Lenin—his indissoluble link with the people and the love of the people for their leader. Gerassimov's production of *And Quiet Flows the Don*,

(Part I), based on Sholokhov's great novel, and regisseur Roshal's *1918*, based on the second part of Alexei Tolstoi's novel *Ordeal*, hardly need an introduction. The people and critics all over the world have acclaimed them.

Light of October and *The Great Change* are documentaries dealing with the epic of the October Revolution itself. Both are from the Central Documentary Studios. The first is a joint effort of nearly two score cameramen of the various socialist countries, including China. It is a record of the reality of the people who are building socialism together. Taking as its prologue the words of Lenin describing the U.S.S.R. as a beacon of the international socialist movement, it is an impressive reminder that today 950 million people are advancing along the socialist path in the light of that beacon. This documentary takes us back to the historic beginnings of that movement when the guns of the *Aurora* signalled the start of the October Revolution.

The Great Change is a montage of documentary film material made by Russian, English, French and German cameramen between 1913 and 1917, up to the eve of October. It has some unforgettable shots of Lenin and the members of the Communist Party in the pre-October days, pictures of the First World War, the February Revolution, the great May Day Parade in Moscow in 1917 and the armed uprisings that led to the overthrow of the old regime and the founding of the first socialist country in the world.

Soviet films in China have a solid reputation. For the Chinese people building socialism, this selection is an inspiration. They see the Soviet people as the pioneers who paved the path for those that follow. The sacrifices they made were for all humanity. For Chinese film workers, these films are a loadstone of experience. There is an intense interest among them in studying how their Soviet colleagues have successfully drawn on the revolutionary past to produce films that are great art, of immense educational value, rich in incident and human interest and artistic integrity.

—LIU CHUNG-YU

ART

Iraqi Art in Peking

The current exhibition of Iraqi paintings and handicrafts in Peking's Palace Museum presents a picture of a nation awakened. There is an immense vitality in its colour; artists explore a variety of

forms with eager inquisitiveness and much invention, and, what is here of essential and primary importance, give visual artistic expression to the aspirations of the Iraqi people—to put a thorough end to the domination of feudalism and colonialism, consolidate their national independence, freedom and peace, to assert the ideals of progressive mankind. This is why, though the artistic language in some cases may not be so clear to the general viewer, as a whole this is an exhibition that powerfully enlists the sympathy of the Chinese people. Such aspirations are profoundly shared by them.

In some paintings these revolutionary and progressive ideals are realistically stated; in others they are manifested in symbols that today carry universal meanings—broken chains, doves, the avenging sword of the oppressed, the creative hands of the labouring people. The events of July 14, the date of the victory of the Iraqi revolution, are the subject of ten of the hundred-odd paintings on show.

Feudal and colonial oppression in old Iraq was exceptionally brutal. Suheil El Jazza'ire depicts a typical, overfed landlord sheik smoking and lolling in a pavilion with wine and fruit within easy reach while his peasants toil under the scorching sun. *Theatre of the Old Regime* by Akram Shukri still more fully indicates the licentiousness and reactionary nature of the feudal monarchy, its hangers-on and supporters, and the sufferings of the people. Hamed Yausef gives his vivid version of the truth that all reactionaries are paper tigers who will fall as soon as the people are awakened. Calling his painting *Downfall of the Idol*, he turns the actual scene of destruction of ex-King

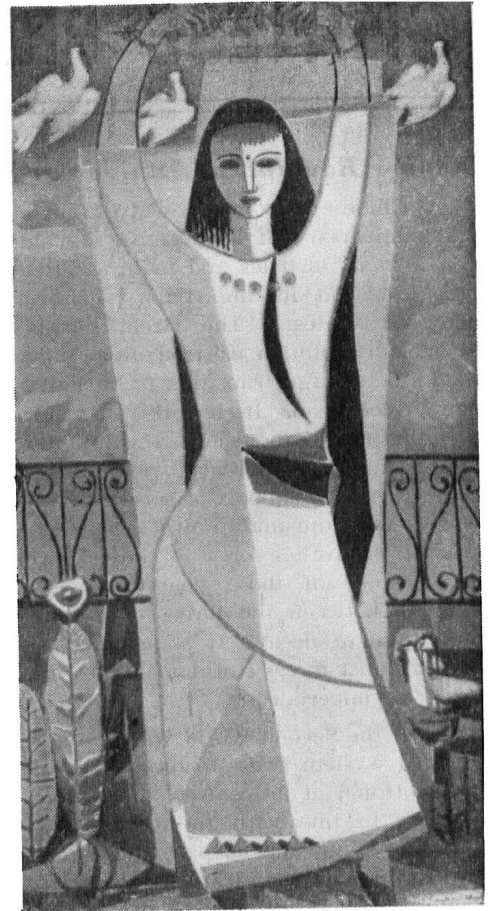
Faisal's monument in Bagdad into an event with wider meanings. A surging crowd is tearing down the equestrian statue of a general. The religious hypocrisy, oppression and war that he stood for is hinted at in the cross, bombs and gallows above him.

There is a great humanity in Mehdi El Bayati's painting of *The Prisoner's Return*. The parallel setting of its five figures—the prisoner entering the embrace of his mother, while his father, wife and child stand by—has a simplicity and solemnity that loads it with meaning. His *Traitor's End*, while more dramatic, depends more on an outside knowledge of its meaning: the discovery and death of the traitor Nuri Said attempting to escape disguised as a woman.

Sidig Ahmed's gouache paintings: *Thus We Were* and *Thus We Have Become* show in direct, forceful and realistic terms the sharp contrast between the life of the working people before and after the revolution: the soul destroying toil in the past, and their virile, determined, purposeful mien today.

The Iraqi artists also reflect the high expectations of the people now they have won their national independence and are marching to the future. They see that future of peace, and happiness, freedom and prosperity in bright colours. *Invitation to Happiness* by Nuri Arawi and *Wall of Peace* by Khalid Hamdi express such ideas in symbols of happiness and peace. *New Song*, *The Return* and *Beginning*, oil paintings by Salman Dewood, show with a lyrical touch how the Iraqi men and women welcome the new day.

A sketch by Hamid Attar is like a short lyrical poem: a baby is lying fast asleep, with a dove and an olive-branch



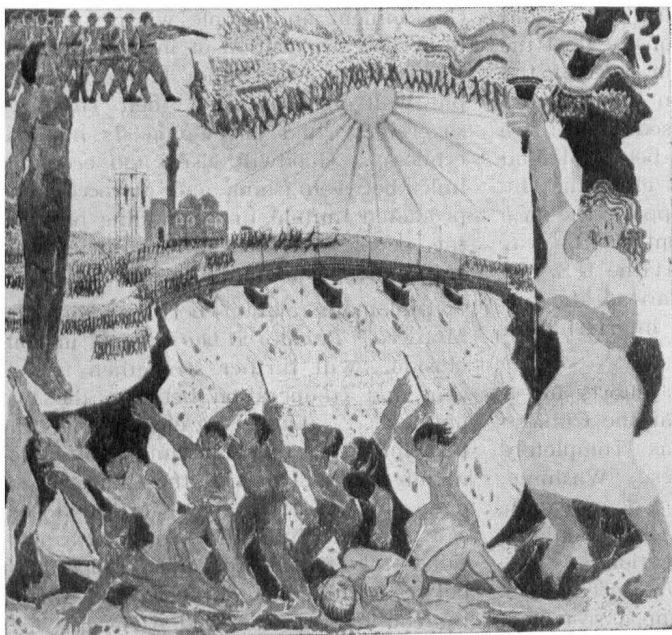
Invitation to Happiness

Oil painting by Nuri Arawi

beside her; while above is an alarm clock with its hands at five-thirty. Our Iraq friends explained: "The revolution broke out at five-thirty in the morning of July 14 when the children were still in bed." In *Harmony*, a water-colour by Abdul Sattar, a little girl sitting on a lawn with a drowsy kitten, amid green bushes and white doves, becomes an invocation to peace, tranquillity and beauty, the utter antithesis of war and tyranny.

The paintings are supported by an attractive display of photographs of Iraq and Iraqi handicrafts: silver and copper goblets of beautiful inlaid work, clay pottery, carved wooden drinking cups, plates and spoons, fabrics in sensitively matched colours, rugs, embroidered caps and clothes. These crafts of the people all have a distinctively national flavour that has been jealously preserved from the dead hand of colonialism.

Peking's people, who turned out in their hundreds of thousands to demonstrate their support for Iraq when the American and British imperialists threatened the new republic at its birth, have taken this exhibition to their heart. It has brought Iraq still nearer to them. It has made a good start in strengthening the cultural ties between the two countries.



**The Fight at the Bridge
(The Bagdad Demonstration of 1948)**

Oil painting. Design for a mural by Tarik Madhloom

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

October Revolution Anniversary

The Chinese press celebrated the forty-first anniversary of the October Revolution in many articles and features. *Renmin Ribao* in its anniversary editorial (Nov. 7) writes: "The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in for mankind a new era of transition from capitalism to socialism. In the 41 years since then, the new-born socialist revolutionary forces and the national revolutionary forces with the support of socialism have waged an acute and protracted struggle against the rotten forces of imperialism. The history of those years is one of struggle between the forces of the new and those of decay. It shows that the new socialist forces can defeat the rotten forces of imperialism."

"After the Second World War, a mighty socialist system was formed with the Soviet Union at its centre," the editorial adds. "In line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the countries of the socialist camp have established a new type of fraternal relations. Closely united in a big socialist family with the Soviet Union at their head, they support and inspire each other and are marching forward shoulder to shoulder."

Following the victory of the October Revolution, imperialism, under the impact of the two forces of the socialist movement and the national revolutionary movement, has been heading steadily to its decline and doom. The editorial points out that political, economic, and revolutionary crises have become increasingly acute in the capitalist world in the years following the Second World War. The Old World is disintegrating and the life span of imperialism near its end.

"This year," the editorial says, "the great Soviet people have tremendous achievements to their credit in building communism. The magnificent Soviet Seven-Year Plan now being worked out will be a decisive step in surpassing the United States by peaceful competition." "This year," the editorial continues, "the mighty Soviet Union played an outstanding role in preserving peace and halting imperialist aggression. It has stood firmly against U.S.-British imperialist aggression in Lebanon and Jordan and for the independence of the new-born Iraqi Republic. It has resolutely supported the Chinese people's just struggle in defence of their territory and severely condemned the U.S. imperialists' military provocations and threats of war in the Taiwan Straits area."

"In the past 41 years," the editorial concludes, "the outcome of the struggle between the growing forces of socialism and the decadent forces of imperialism fully confirms the brilliant thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that 'imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.' Further developments will certainly confirm this thesis in an even more convincing manner. Socialism and the national revolutionary movement, represent the rising New World; and imperialism and colonialism represent the declining Old World. The New World must of necessity replace the Old World. This is the direction mapped out by the October Revolution. No force can stop this development. The people of the socialist countries and working people throughout the world will forge ahead on the road illumined by the October Revolution."

Dulles' English Echo

"Britain's Foreign Secretary dances to Dulles' music," writes Observer in *Renmin Ribao* (November 3), commenting on Selwyn Lloyd's speech on Far Eastern affairs in the House of Commons on Oct. 30. "Lloyd tries to help Dulles sell the 'two Chinas' plot. Like Dulles, he does his best to play up the so-called theme of not using force."

Pointing out that the question of whether there is fighting or peace between the Chinese people and the Chiang Kai-shek clique is China's internal matter in which no foreign country has any right to meddle, Observer notes, "The United States has occupied China's territory of Taiwan and deployed huge armed forces in the Taiwan Straits area in order to pose a military threat and carry out armed provocations against the Chinese people. This is a case of the most naked use of force in international relations. But Lloyd passed over these facts in silence and did his best to defend the U.S. aggressors. It is clear that he did not really want to oppose the 'use of force' at all. On the contrary, he was doing his utmost to support the U.S. use of force to seize China's Taiwan and follow the United States in interfering in China's internal affairs."

"Lloyd praised the U.S. efforts for a 'cease-fire' but charged that the Chinese Government's attitude was 'completely inflexible,'" Observer notes. "Washington is attempting to draw a demarcation line between Taiwan and the mainland as a step towards the creation of 'two Chinas' and permanent U.S. occupation of Taiwan. Its demand for a so-called

'cease-fire' is a vicious scheme to interfere in China's internal affairs and to carry out aggression against China. Lloyd and his like are openly backing and conniving at the U.S. policy of aggression and provocations against China. This brands them as accomplices of the United States." Lloyd said that Britain will "use its influence" but, Observer points out: that influence is being used "to drag more nations into the business and create a so-called 'international climate and opinion' in order to impose the 'two Chinas' plot on China."

Despite Britain's diplomatic relations with China, its Foreign Secretary carries on blatantly hostile activities against the Chinese people and openly exalts the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Observer points out, "This is an extremely unfriendly act and the Chinese people cannot but express their indignation."

Sino-Moroccan Relations

"The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Morocco," says an editorial in *Renmin Ribao* (November 2) "is a happy event for the peoples of the two countries and a new landmark in the friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Arab peoples. Peaceful and cordial relations and co-operation between China and Morocco date back more than seven hundred years." The paper recalls that trade and cultural contacts developed continuously between the two countries for many centuries. This friendly intercourse was disrupted only by the imperialist invasion of Asia and Africa in the last hundred years.

The Chinese people have always had the deepest sympathy for Morocco's struggle for freedom and independence, the paper notes. They rejoiced over the victory won by the Moroccan people after their long struggle. The Chinese Government and people warmly greeted Morocco's declaration of independence in 1956 and wished the Moroccan people well in preserving their country's sovereignty and developing its national economy. Goodwill visits and economic links between China and Morocco have promoted mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and serve their common interests.

"Diplomatic relations between China and Morocco," *Renmin Ribao* affirms in conclusion, "will further strengthen friendship and co-operation between the two nations. . . . Observing unswervingly the principles of the Bandung conference in international affairs, the Chinese people wish to work together with the Moroccan people to fulfil their common aspirations for friendship and co-operation between China and Morocco and among the countries of Asia and Africa."

CHINA AND THE WORLD

U.S.S.R. Helps Build Another 47 Enterprises

As announced by the State Planning Commission in Peking on November 6, the Soviet Government has decided to give technical assistance to China in the construction and expansion of another 47 industrial enterprises, under the terms of an agreement signed between representatives of the two countries in Moscow last August. Surveying and designing work for these enterprises is already proceeding.

These 47 units constitute the first group of plants which the Soviet Union is helping China build in the Second Five-Year Plan. They are of two categories: those urgently needed for the rapid development of the Chinese national economy, and those based on the latest technology. Among them are important metallurgical enterprises, giant turbine works, turbo-generator works, precision instrument works, power plants, coal mines, an oil refinery, chemical works, timber works and a special metal products plant.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and to the help of the Soviet Union, China built up a powerful industrial foundation during her First Five-Year Plan. Her capacity for industrial expansion has gone up in all fields: designing, construction and the manufacture of equipment. It should be noted that, as a result, the form of Soviet aid to China today is quite different from that during the First Five-Year Plan. For some projects involving the latest technological achievements, the Soviet Union still provides complete designs or technological specifications and all or most of the equipment. But for the rest of the projects, the majority, surveys and designs are carried out by Chinese personnel, while key equipment is supplied by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government will send experts to China to help install equipment and to start the trial production and initial operation. It will also accept Chinese technicians and workers for training and technological study in the U.S.S.R.

Sino-Soviet Scientific Co- operation

Sino-Soviet co-operation in scientific and technical research has been very ex-

tensive this year. The Soviet Union has given particularly valuable assistance to China in establishing a comprehensive system of scientific research.

Co-operation between the two countries this year covers a wide range in the natural sciences, technology, philosophy and the social sciences. The scientific co-operation agreement signed early this year between the two countries contains more than 100 major items. Problems to be jointly tackled pertain to natural resources, metallurgy, the comprehensive use of coal and petroleum, the electric power industry, precision and heavy machinery equipment, new techniques in chemistry, radio electronics, atomic energy, water conservancy and soil improvement, agricultural techniques, and medicine.

The field of co-operation in philosophy and the social sciences covers, among other subjects, the history of philosophy, modern philosophy, economics, linguistics and philology, literature and the international working-class movement.

China has received valuable technical materials and equipment from the Soviet Union. In building the country's first experimental atomic reactor and cyclotron, Chinese workers and nuclear physicists received most up-to-date data from the Soviet Union and technical help from front-rank Soviet nuclear scientists.

As a mark of their friendship for the Chinese people, it was in China that Soviet nuclear physicists first announced the discovery of a new and very promising method of harnessing thermonuclear energy, the Ogra device. Lectures on it were delivered by Soviet scientists who came to Peking specially for the purpose.

Soviet designs and technical help also contributed greatly to the successful construction of China's first universal digital electronic computer by the Institute of Computation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Joint investigations in the Heilungkiang (Amur) River valley are one of the important projects of scientific co-operation between the two countries. Beginning in late April this year, more than 170 Chinese and Soviet scientists conducted extensive scientific investigations along the Heilungkiang and its major tributaries, in the Great and Lesser Khingan Mountains, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and other areas.

As a result, important data on flood-prevention, electric power stations, navigation, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and geology have been obtained. According to preliminary data provided by the joint investigation teams, the first-stage hydroelectric power stations to be built on the Heilungkiang River will have a capacity of over 2 million kilowatts. Chinese and Soviet geologists also located iron, lead,

molybdenum, fluorite, gold, tin, copper and other mineral reserves on the Chinese side of the area.

Soviet technical help also contributed to the successful manufacture of many important new products including rolled steels, machinery, equipment, instruments and tools.

Chinese and Soviet experts have made reciprocal visits, conducted investigations together and attended joint scientific conferences. Many Soviet experts have come to China to give on-the-spot help in China's scientific and construction work according to the Sino-Soviet scientific co-operation agreement. The designs for the bridges spanning the Yellow River and the Tuo River have been worked out with the assistance of Soviet bridge engineers.

In addition to all this, direct contacts have been established between Chinese and Soviet scientific institutes. These greatly facilitate the speedy exchange of scientific and technical information and experiences between the two fraternal countries.

A Chinese Economic Mission to Yemen

A Chinese economic mission left Peking for Yemen on October 27. Its over 30 members include highway, textile and leather specialists.

Last May, when the Chinese Minister to Yemen, Chen Chia-kang, presented his credentials, Yemen, under the terms of the Sino-Yemeni Agreement on Scientific, Technical and Cultural Co-operation, asked China to help build a highway from Hodeida to Sana, and set up textile, leather, tinned fish and glass factories and a school for handicrafts. The Chinese economic mission will discuss the practical details of building these projects with the Yemeni Government.

China and Yemen also have a Treaty of Friendship and a Treaty of Commerce signed when Crown Prince Seif al-Islam Mohammed al-Badr of the Kingdom of Yemen visited China in January, and held talks with Premier Chou En-lai. These agreements have played a big role in promoting friendly relations between the two countries.

Chinese Acrobats in Latin America

The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe has made a stir in both Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. Over 70,000 people saw its shows at the Buenos Aires' Opera Theatre. Hundreds of thousands more heard the music of its orchestra over the Argentine radio.

Members of the Troupe have sent back to China glowing reports of the hospitality they have received on their tour and the warm friendship which the Argentine

people have shown for China. At a performance given by the Troupe to Argentine cultural circles, President Frondizi sent his personal representative to convey his greetings to the Chinese people and his gratitude for the gifts which the Troupe had brought to him. Chou Erh-fu, head of the Troupe and other members of the Troupe lunched and had a friendly talk with Dr. Zonny, Vice-President of the House of Deputies, and other deputies.

At a Columbus Day celebration at El Rodea near the capital, an ovation greeted the arrival of the Troupe. Chou Erh-fu was invited to unfurl the Argentine national flag and award prizes to the winners of games. A folk-song singer greeted the Chinese artists and the friendship between the two countries with a song composed on the spot.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Troupe gave eight performances to 100,000 people between October 24 and November 1. It was the topic of the day in cafes, at bus stations, in offices and restaurants. Madame Sarah Kubitschek, wife of the President, and her two daughters saw the performance and presented flowers to the Chinese artists. Other prominent personalities who attended the shows were the Chief of the Brazilian Armed Forces, Secretary of the President, several ministers, the Governor of Pernambuco, and the Mayor of Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian press has carried many articles about the Troupe and news photos. Commenting on the performances, *Ultima Hora* said that they had brought China nearer to Brazil. The *Voice of Worker* said that once more the Chinese people through their artists had stretched out their hands to the Brazilian people for cultural exchange. This success was a first step to closer relations between China and Brazil.

Chinese Film in Iraq

Tung Tsun-jui, the first Chinese film to be shown in Bagdad is drawing capacity crowds. Long queues lined up to get tickets for its premiere on October 27, and many were still without tickets when the "house sold out" sign went up.

The story of *Tung Tsun-jui*, one of the young heroes of the Chinese War of Liberation, quickly won the hearts of the audience. Applause greeted many episodes during the performance.

The Chinese Ambassador to Iraq, Chen Chih-fang, and other embassy officials attended the first showing. Thousands of people waited outside the cinema, both before and after the performance to show their friendship with cheers and shouts of "Long Live Mao Tse-tung!" "Long Live Kassim!" and "Long Live Iraqi-Chinese Friendship!" Many had learnt to say "Liberate Taiwan!" in Chinese and this slogan was quickly taken up by others.

Foreign Trade Notes

Sino-Soviet Trade on the Increase

The total volume of China's trade with the Soviet Union in 1958 is expected to be 18 per cent higher than last year. Imports will increase about 12 per cent, and exports around 23 per cent. With the big leap forward in China's socialist construction and the upsurge of the national economy in the Soviet Union, a further increase is expected next year. To strengthen economic co-operation further on a planned basis, China is preparing to hold trade talks and sign a long-term trade agreement with the Soviet Union. A government trade delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Che-jen arrived in Moscow on November 1.

Since the signing of the first Sino-Soviet trade agreement in 1950, trade between the two countries has grown considerably. The volume of trade in 1957 is about four times as high as in 1950. Trade with the Soviet Union constitutes about 50 per cent of China's foreign trade.

Complete sets of equipment for plants and enterprises, machinery, raw materials, scientific apparatus and other means of production constitute about 90 per cent of China's annual imports from the Soviet Union. During the First Five-Year Plan, in addition to complete sets of equipment for scores of big enterprises that the Soviet Union helped China build, it supplied China with 3,000 metal-cutting lathes, over 2 million tons of ferrous metals, over 10,000 agricultural machines, 100 million yuan worth of scientific apparatus and large amounts of other equipment needed by China's construction. With the Soviet aid rendered in previous years, this has played an important role in helping China frustrate the U.S. plot to sabotage her economy by means of embargo and laid a preliminary foundation for the industrialization of the country.

In the first ten months of this year, when China began her Second Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union again supplied her with complete sets of up-to-date industrial equipment for more than twenty big metallurgical, machine-building, power and coal enterprises. By the end of this year, it is expected that more than thirty major Chinese enterprises will begin full operations with the assistance of the Soviet Union. In addition to whole sets of equipment, the Soviet Union is supplying China this year with over four times as many machine-tools, seven times as much power-generating equipment and over three times as much building machinery as in 1957. Soviet workers have fulfilled

many Chinese orders for equipment ahead of schedule, in keeping with the accelerated pace of construction work in China.

The Soviet Union is doing her best to fulfil the extra orders placed by China in the current big leap forward. For example, it has already shipped to China more than 9,300 motor-cars and locomotives this year, but in view of the greatly increased volume of traffic during China's rapid industrial advance, it has decided to provide China with additional supplies of 8,000 lorries, 2,000 trailers, over 500,000 tons of petroleum and locomotives and rails.

Meanwhile, China has supplied the Soviet Union to the best of her ability with various kinds of goods which the latter needs. With the rapid expansion of her economy, China can offer more and more varieties of goods. These now include such minerals and metals as tin, mercury, wolfram, molybdenum, and sulphur; soya beans, rice, edible fats and oil, silk, tea, bristles, wool, skins and hides, leather articles, frozen pork, beef, mutton and fowl, fruits, egg products, tinned food, hemp, tobacco, chemical raw materials, light industrial goods, handicrafts, etc. In this way, China is contributing to the rising living standards of the people of the Soviet Union as well as to the Soviet national construction.

In April this year China and the Soviet Union signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. The treaty provides favourable conditions for the further development of economic and trade relations between the two fraternal countries.

• Business at the Canton Fair

Approximately £22.3 million worth of business was transacted at the current 1958 Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Canton during the half month since its opening on October 15.

More than 5,000 import and export transactions were concluded by China's various trading companies with businessmen from 42 countries and regions. Export orders for Chinese native products, aquatic products, cotton knitwear, consumers' goods, silk, tea, grains and vegetable oils, foodstuffs and animal products all registered a marked increase as compared with previous fairs. The orders for new export items also increased.

Businessmen from Britain, Canada, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Denmark and other

countries offered commodities for sale. A dozen large import transactions were concluded, covering metals, scientific apparatus and other commodities.

The number of foreign concerns participating in the fair is greater than in any previous year. More than 1,600 businessmen from over 40 countries and regions had arrived at the fair by the end of October. Others are still on their way to Canton. The fair will be open till November 30.

● "Aladdin" Generator—Popular Export Item

"Aladdin" is the trade name of a new and novel Chinese product—semi-

conductor thermo-electrical generator. It consists of an oil lamp equipped with a semi-conductor thermo-electrical device which generates sufficient power to operate D.C. radio receivers. It also produces a light equivalent to that of a 20-watt lamp. Its dual function makes its use for radios far more economical than batteries. It is a very valuable device in areas which have no electricity.

Since its introduction to the world markets, it has met with exceedingly favourable responses. It has been sold to more than 20 countries and regions including Bahrain, Brazil, Cambodia, the Congo, Chile, Ceylon, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Laos,

Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United Arab Republic, and the Union of South Africa. Because it is moderately priced foreign firms have found it highly marketable and profitable. During the past few months many orders have been pouring in and the producers are hard pressed to keep up with the constantly increasing demand.

The export of "Aladdin" is handled by the China National Instruments Import Corporation, Tientsin Branch, 14 Chang Teh Road, Tientsin. Two types are now available, a hanging type and a table type, both of which have the same quality, construction and price.

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

▲ **LIU HU-LAN** A new Peking Opera based on the true story of a young girl revolutionary, Liu Hu-lan of Shansi, who was killed by the KMT warlord Yen Hsi-shan's men because she refused to submit to their orders. "A Great Life! A Glorious Death!" is the epitaph Chairman Mao Tse-tung wrote for Liu Hu-lan. Produced by the Chinese Opera School.

Nov. 11, 7:30 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** The well-known opera based on the love story of the famous courtesan Yu Tang Chun of the Ming dynasty. Produced by the Chinese Opera School.

Nov. 12, 7:30 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **CHAO YANG KOU VILLAGE** A new opera describing the change in the outlook of intellectuals as a result of their working together with the peasants in the countryside. Produced by the Chinese Opera School.

Nov. 13. *Xi Si Workers' Club*

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

Nov. 11-17, 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. 11-16, 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 incidentally uncover an enemy plot. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

Nov. 11-17, 7:30 p.m.

Peking Workers' Club

FILMS

— THE SOVIET FILM WEEK —

Celebrating the 41st Anniversary of the Great October Revolution

▲ **THE COMMUNIST** A film about the spirit that animates a true Communist Party mem-

ber. 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. 11 & 12, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

Nov. 13-17, *Jiao Dao Kou, Da Hua, Ertong*

Nov. 14-17, *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **LIGHT OF OCTOBER** A full-length documentary in colour, a record of the heroic history of the Soviet people during the last 40 years.

Nov. 11 & 12, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

Nov. 13-17, *Jiao Dao Kou, Da Hua, Ertong*

Nov. 14-17, *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **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. 13-17, *Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **THE ULIANOV FAMILY** A Soviet feature film about the youth of Lenin. Dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 13-17, *Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

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

Nov. 14 & 15, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

▲ **THE POET** The romance of a young revolutionary poet in the early days of the Soviet Union. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 14 & 15, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

SONG RECITAL

Sergei Sapozhnikov, People's Artist of the R.S.F.S.R., will sing songs by Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff, Mozart, Schumann, Gounod,

Verdi, Massenet and contemporary Soviet composers.

Nov. 15, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin 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 Tienchiaio.

▲ **PAINTINGS BY IRAQI ARTISTS** Over one hundred modern paintings, a record of the Iraqi people's struggle for freedom and independence; most were painted after the July 14 Revolution. Also handicrafts and photographs. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 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. Open daily 9:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union* on Shual 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*

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

FLOWER SHOW

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

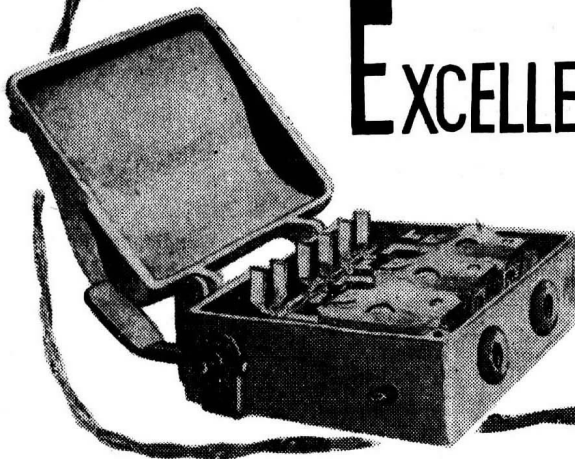
SPORTS

▲ **FORTHCOMING SPORTS EVENTS** The Soviet Uzbek Cotton Growers' Football Team will shortly visit this city and play several matches against our teams. Watch for it!

▲ **NATIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE, SECOND ROUND** Games will be played from Nov. 16 to 25 at Peking Gymnasium, Shi Cha Hai Gymnasium, Beihai Stadium and Dong Chang An Jai Stadium.

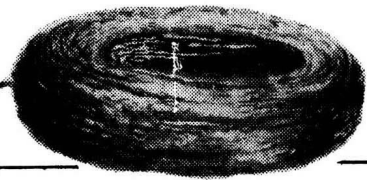
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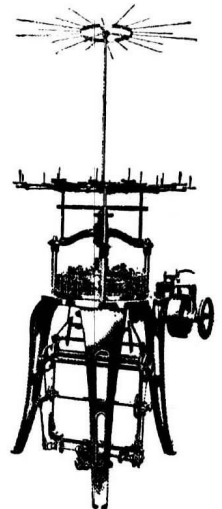
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