

PEKING

November 18, 1958

38

REVIEW

The Communist Working Spirit

Analysis of the new outlook which inspires the big leap forward of China's national economy (p. 6).

Family Life — The New Way

How the collective way enriches family life and emancipates the women (p. 9).

Scorn Imperialism and All Reactionaries

Renmin Ribao editorial on the nationwide study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings on "Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers" (p. 11).

Mass Movement in Industry—Why?

China Tops Britain in Coal Output

*Round the Week, Cinema, Theatre
and Other Features*

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Just Off the Press

COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG ON
"IMPERIALISM AND ALL REACTIONARIES
ARE PAPER TIGERS"

A collection to date of excerpts from the articles, speeches and interviews of Mao Tse-tung on the subject. Divided into three parts and covering a period of twenty years, they show that imperialism and all reactionaries have no future; that there is every reason for revolutionaries to view them with contempt, though in each concrete struggle they should pay full attention to them; and that the most striking feature of the current international situation is that the East wind prevails over the West wind.

Although most of the material has been published previously it reads like a fresh, integrated political essay, helping the reader to gain a correct view of the revolutionary forces vis-a-vis the reactionaries. 32 pp.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 18, 1958 Vol. I No. 38

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Mass Movement in Industry—Why?

THE current nationwide campaign to boost steel and coal production shows more clearly than anything else the actual workings of the mass line in developing China's industry. The basic policy to accelerate New China's industrial advance, as we have had explained in earlier issues, is to effect the simultaneous development of national and local industries, of large, medium-sized and small industrial enterprises, and to bring about the close integration of native and foreign methods of running industry. The stress on medium-sized and small enterprises and on making the fullest possible use of native techniques serves to enlarge the scope of China's industrial growth and accentuates the mass character of the current campaign.

The Chinese Communist Party has time and again stressed the point that the expansion of industry is a gigantic task for the Chinese people as a whole. Chairman Mao Tse-tung attaches tremendous importance to initiating mass movements as the most effective means of pushing forward China's industrialization. Recent achievements on the industrial front prove that this is sound policy.

Moreover, developing industry by means of mass movements has far-reaching political significance as well.

The movement to expand China's industry by the efforts of the entire nation has further aroused our country's farm population of more than 500 million. Throughout the land, the peasants have made outstanding contributions to industrialization. As a result, the beginning of the close integration of industry and agriculture, of workers and peasants, is being effected in the countryside. This is creating the necessary conditions for the eventual abolition of the differences between town and countryside, between workers and peasants — a prerequisite of communist society. When factories and mills dot the countryside and agriculture becomes highly mechanized, the differences between urban and rural areas, between workers and peasants, will inevitably disappear. What's more, the policy of developing industry by the entire people has involved school teachers and students, office workers, government functionaries, sales personnel and urban residents in one way or another. These people, for the most part, are brain workers. Their direct participation in manual labour serves a very useful purpose in effecting the close integration of mental and manual work and helps to bring about the eventual disappearance of differences between brain work and manual labour, another prerequisite of communist society.

In addition, mass participation in developing industry rapidly dispels all unwarranted awe of modern science and technology which have long been considered as the exclusive domain of a small number of "specialists," supposedly much too difficult for ordinary people to comprehend.

Developing industry by means of mass movements also broadens and deepens democratic life. When the ordinary people, the factory workers and staff members, by means of mass meetings, group discussions, and wall papers, directly participate in drawing up plans and supervising their execution, democratic management in the fullest sense of the term is greatly enhanced.

ROUND THE WEEK

More from Less

With most of this year's bumper harvest safely stacked in the granaries, China's peasants are turning their attention to an ambitious scheme—to make the good earth work greater wonders in the coming year. Their policy for 1959 can be boiled down to just six words: **fewer "mu," higher yield, greater harvest.**

This revolutionary idea in agriculture—of putting less land under cultivation but gathering richer crops—is a summation by the Communist Party of the unique experiences successfully garnered by the Chinese peasants this year. It was one of the main topics discussed at the three separate regional agricultural conferences held recently at Nanking, Canton and Huhehot, the latter the seat of the autonomous regional government of Inner Mongolia.

The three conferences were attended by 13 provinces, 4 autonomous regions and one municipality, with a total population of nearly 400 million. The peasants in these areas, on an average, more than doubled grain and cotton output this year and, in the southern and southwestern provinces, more than doubled sugar cane output as well. They did well with other industrial crops, too. Next year, while the sharp increase in grain output will be maintained, a bigger effort will be made to raise the production of oil-bearing crops, hemp, silk, tea, etc. to new heights and further develop a diversified economy in the rural areas, such as expanding the production of subsidiary occupations and fisheries, developing the timber industry, and other sidelines.

As far as grain production is concerned, each of the three conferences decided in its own way that part of the cultivated land—the land which has been proved poor and has suffered from severe loss of water and soil—should be left fallow next year. A certain percentage of the land, ranging from 10 per cent to 30 per cent—and up to 50 per cent in the case of Fukien Province—will be concentrated on for especially high yields. Thus, all the provinces and autonomous regions taking part in these conferences have planned increased output next year on fewer *mu* of land.

To ensure that this "big leap" in agriculture will be carried forward in 1959, the conferences made it clear that the "Charter of Agriculture"—better irriga-

tion, fertilizer, deep ploughing, etc. (see *Peking Review*, No. 35, October 28, p.4), should be strictly observed. A gigantic campaign for more water conservancy works, double last year's, will be launched in the rural areas.

Another important topic discussed at the conferences was improvement of the welfare services in the people's communes. Conspicuous among these was the question of community dining-rooms.

Quality in the Dining-Rooms

The question of running the community dining-rooms to the satisfaction of the commune members is so important that *Renmin Ribao* devoted a leading article to the subject on October 25 and another one on November 10. The community dining-rooms in the countryside, which now can be counted in the millions, are important for several reasons. They directly affect the well-being of 500 million peasants. The free meals form, in effect, part of the income earned by the commune members. The canteens can help promote the collective spirit among the peasants who have broken away from the centuries-old habit of eating at home.

So the question of running the dining-rooms efficiently and satisfactorily is not merely an economic one; it is a question of political significance. They are a symbol of trust—the peasants feel they can depend on the Communist Party and the people's commune to which they belong to do the best for them in the way of food.

Special measures have been taken to make these dining-rooms a real success. The Communist Party organization in every people's commune is giving more vigorous leadership in this respect, many by putting a senior comrade in charge.

In many parts of the country, the community dining-rooms, to make sure that members have a regular supply of fresh vegetables, cultivate their own kitchen gardens. They also raise pigs, poultry and cattle, breed fish and set up their own mills to make bean curd, sauce, vinegar, pickled vegetables and so forth. *Renmin Ribao* even suggested that the people's communes which have adequate facilities should also make wine as a means of improving the meals still further.

Facilities are provided for those who want to bring their own favourite side

dishes to the dining-rooms, to take their food home to eat, or to have it sent to their homes. The peasants welcome these arrangements which make allowances for personal preferences and tastes in the collective.

Special diet dining-rooms are being set up to prepare special meals for older members, children, expectant mothers and patients. In areas where Hui live with the Han and other people, steps have been taken to open dining-rooms observing the Muslim dietary laws.

In a word, a big effort is being made to provide commune members not only with good staples but also with good dishes to go with them. Here Shensi Province exemplified the effort of all such community dining-rooms: the dining-rooms in the province not only guaranteed that the food in the winter will be better than in the summer, they also draw up menus according to the tastes and requests of the people.

Emphasis on Proper Rest

Hopei Province, in north China, provides a typical example of the current emphasis on the need for the peasants to take proper rest. At a recent meeting of government and Communist Party cadres, "good food, good sleep, good rest and good upbringing of children" were listed as essentials for maintaining a high level of productivity. The importance of eight hours of sleep a day is sharply stressed. The Communist Party Committee of Shansi Province and other areas have taken similar measures.

To those unfamiliar with the China of the "big leap," it may sound strange that a special decision should have been made to urge upon people the need of taking proper rest. The fact is that for quite some time people have been carried away by their enthusiasm and have voluntarily put in many extra hours of work.

For months on end, and especially during the last two months when the whole nation plunged into the battle for steel and every available pair of hands turned to the fields to bring in the abundant autumn harvest, Chinese peasants had been working selflessly and virtually unceasingly. The enormous amount of earth and stone work—58,000 million cubic metres all told—moved for the irrigation works earlier in the year, the record wheat harvest in the summer and the unprecedented autumn food and cotton crops are monuments to their unexampled energy. To preserve and develop this high spirit of the peasants, various measures have been taken to

enable commune members to take proper rest between jobs.

Conditions exist for ensuring this today. The most crucial stage of the autumn harvest and sowing season is practically over. The battle for steel is pressing ahead and the goal of 10.7 million tons this year is within sight. As things stand it is entirely possible, and necessary, to provide for adequate rest. This is necessary for the long haul of the "big leap."

Medical Synthesis

The first group of doctors has graduated from the Academy of Chinese Traditional Medicine. All had previously received Western medical training and have now been taught traditional Chinese medicine. They are described in the Chinese press as "the-synthesis-of-China-and-the-West doctors." They represent the beginning of a new trend in Chinese medical thinking and practice.

All the graduates of this first class had been doctors for years, or lecturers from medical schools run along Western lines. They took a two-and-half-year course under traditional Chinese doctors, studying all the subjects required for Chinese doctors. Then under the guidance of experienced doctors of the Chinese classical style they practised in Peking, Nanking, Soochow and other cities. Before they graduated each one of them wrote a thesis, either summing up the medical practice and experience of their teachers or exploring problems of the medical world.

There is a rich field to explore in the world of Chinese medicine which has a long history. In the past, Western medicine has been contemptuous of traditional Chinese medicine and has tended to dismiss it as unscientific. The fact, however, is that for generations traditional Chinese medicine has cared for the health of one-fourth of humanity and has accumulated a rich storehouse of practical medical experience, medical techniques and cures for specific diseases. The turning of a group of Western-trained doctors to scientific study of the vast but inadequately tapped knowledge of traditional Chinese medicine opens new vistas for medical science.

Big Out of Small

Chilien Machine Works in Harbin, northeast China, is a small enterprise. It has no big buildings of any sort, no travelling cranes for heavy machine-tools, no steel casting equipment, no formally-trained engineers. But for the "big leap" which made the workers and the manage-

ment think and act boldly, Chilen would have rested content with making small machines.

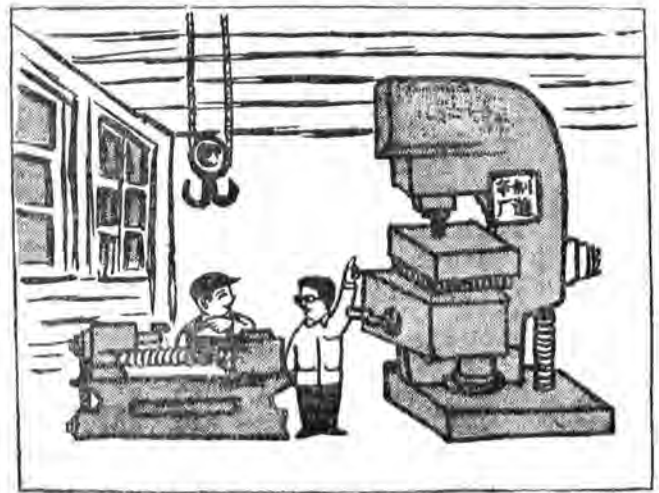
However, the "big leap" came to Chilen too. The country needs an almost insatiable amount of heavy equipment to feed the fast expanding iron and steel, coal, fuel and transport industries. The existing heavy machine plants were not producing enough, or fast enough, to meet demands. So the smaller ones were encouraged to try their hands at making some of this urgently needed equipment.

With limited resources and equipment, Chilen produced more than a hundred types of heavy machines, including a rotary drier weighing as much as fifty tons, a 4.2-metre washing tower, and vacuum filters. There are in China today hundreds of Chiliens that are making heavy machinery out of small and limited equipment, quite beyond their designed capacities.

All these small machine works and factories did the trick by relying on the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the workers, not by expanding or installing new equipment. They devise simple machine-tools in sections, assemble or dismantle the machine parts, as the case may be, to work on them. They make various sorts of multiple machine-tools to their own designs. Thus tackling the job part by part, proceeding from the simple to the complicated, they work the machine to shape. Quite a bit of the metallurgical and power equipment is made in this way.

These small machine works, such as Chilen in Harbin, are developing on an extensive scale in the smaller cities and towns, and even in the rural areas in China where the people's communes have also turned to making big machines by setting up such small workshops. The advantages are obvious. They fill an urgent need. They are easy to operate, even by new workers who can work on different parts at a time to gain experience. Their simplicity of design allows even remote mining areas to make their own equipment without having to wait for the major industrial works to fill their orders.

All this is in keeping with the main trend in China's industrial development—the integration of local and simple methods with the modern ones and the simultaneous development of large



Tall oaks from little acorns grow. By Lan Hsiao-sheng

enterprises together with medium and smaller ones.

C.P.V.s on Peaceful Jobs

When the tempo of activities in honour of their return began to slow down a bit, the Delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers took a day out to do some manual labour. The entire delegation, headed by General Yang Yung, the Commander, and General Wang Ping, the Political Commissar, went to the construction site near Tien An Men in the heart of Peking and lent a hand to the workers on the site.

The construction site facing Tien An Men tower is by far Peking's biggest. Hundreds of old-style houses have been pulled down here. The whole place is like an ocean of lights after nightfall and there is a continuous stream of lorries carrying rubble and wood away. On this site some of the capital's newest and greatest buildings will go up to give Peking a new look next year.

It was to this construction site that the C.P.V.s of all ranks came to work on November 7. The two generals were the first to pitch into the job of carrying away earth and rubble in carts and baskets hanging from shoulder poles. The powerful hands that had dealt telling blows to the U.S. aggressors in Korea and forged stronger bonds of friendship with the Korean people now turned to peaceful construction.

In a grand reception at Peking Hotel on November 10 to reciprocate the hospitality and honour showered on them, General Yang Yung told the gathering how impressed the Volunteers were by the magnitude and speed of construction going on in the motherland. He said that as all the People's Volunteers are now home, they will devote themselves to the great construction jobs and live up to the expectations of the people.

The Communist Working Spirit

by WANG LI

“MANY THINGS,” Comrade Mao Tse-tung said, “appear quite strange: there is either nothing, or very little, or else there is plenty. In the last nine years, China’s grain production increased very slowly and we were always worried about whether we would have enough grain. But this year the increase is several hundred thousand million *jin*. Grain output has doubled, and it may well be doubled again next year. Then we will have a really huge amount of grain. The same is true of steel. Several million tons were made in the last nine years. But this year there will possibly be an increase of several million tons in a matter of a few months.” These simple words describe a most extraordinary miracle.

How is this miracle being brought about? Comrade Mao Tse-tung attributes it to the tremendous drive of the masses, the communist working spirit.

Last winter, over a hundred million peasants in our country worked hard day after day building water conservancy projects. Bringing their own tools and food, thinking nothing about the pay, working beyond the boundaries of their own co-operatives, townships, counties or even provinces, people conscientiously gave mutual support to each other, and worked in co-ordination on a large scale involving not only “close relatives” but “distant relatives.” Why? This is the communist working spirit.

On the iron and steel front this year, over 50 million people in China are working hard day in and day out with great enthusiasm: mining ore, moving materials from one place to another, building furnaces, smelting iron and making steel. They too bring their own food, don’t bother to think about being paid for the job and don’t limit themselves to the eight-hour day. What is this selfless spirit of labour? This too is the communist working spirit.

Marxism-Leninism holds that communist labour is voluntary labour, without set quotas, done without expectation of remuneration. This is the kind of labour in our country that provides the basis on which these 100 per cent increases in grain, iron and steel have become possible.

Voluntary labour has now become a large-scale mass movement in our country. The vast masses of the people contribute their wisdom and strength with joyful hearts when they realize that the Communist Party is working for them and with them wholeheartedly, without any private end in view, when they understand the great significance of each task put forward by the Communist Party in speeding socialist construction and in preparing conditions to quicken the transition to communism. They regard the fulfilment of these tasks as their greatest joy.

When floods are brought under human control, when grain and cotton pile up mountain-high, when molten iron pours out like a river, when the fruits of collective labour become evident in increased public welfare, even the most talented poet cannot find words enough to describe the high and happy sentiments of the people.

When men’s labour is animated by the voluntary communist spirit, no one is able to set a quota for his work. The amount of work of which communists are capable can never be measured. One may ask, who could calculate the amount of work done by Marx, Engels and Lenin, the great teachers of the revolution? Until they breathed their last, it was impossible to set up quotas for their work, except for the rest demanded by nature. Lu Hsun, as a communist, in accordance with his famous words “let each unit of heat produce one unit of light,” kept working until his heart ceased to beat; no one could ever set a quota for him. Innumerable revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the great ideal of communism stopped work only when the enemy took their lives.

TODAY, the communist spirit is growing vigorously throughout the country and labour without quotas is becoming the general practice in our society. The Shanghai workers put it well, “In the past, although overtime was paid for in cash, one still had to be urged again and again and might still refuse to come. Now everybody flocks to do extra work voluntarily to fulfil the revolutionary task. Everyone wants to be in the van, no one wants to lag behind, and no one can hold them back.” When the masses of workers and peasants, inspired by communist consciousness, are on a job, you cannot expect to persuade them to leave it before it is finished any more than you could expect to persuade soldiers fighting tooth and nail against an enemy to leave the front.

Communist labour does not look for remuneration, nor does it bargain about the amount of pay. It is also impossible to work out the amount of remuneration for such labour. A true communist spirit is precisely the sort of spirit that is praised by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his article “In Memory of Norman Bethune”—a spirit that is utterly devoid of selfishness and always seeks the interests of others. He who has this spirit is truly worthy of the name of a noble-minded man who has left vulgar tastes behind. Bargaining for fame and position means merely to work for personal wealth and status—this is the vulgar taste.

Encouragement of the communist working spirit will gradually teach people to look on labour as essential to the enjoyment of life and not as just a means of making a living.

The enemies of communism, whose brains are sodden with selfishness and the idea of gain at others' expense, are naturally utterly unable to comprehend a spirit of labour that does not look for rewards. They slander communist labour as "slave labour." This is simply standing things on their heads. It is in the capitalist countries that the workers are compelled to work, the slaves of hunger; it is only in our socialist countries that the workers have freed themselves from slavery.

THE hardworking spirit displayed by the Chinese people in the big leap forward must not, of course, be seen only in its aspect of being "hard." Certainly it is a hard battle to work as they do sometimes, day or night, in wind or rain, irrespective of working and living conditions. But, our slogan of "battling hard for three years" has another part: "to bring about a change." "To bring about a change" is the sweet fruit. This gradual change takes place in the course of the continuing hard battle itself; and naturally it is the people who enjoy these constantly garnered fruits. In this sense, it is precisely such hard work, without calculation of reward, that gives the people the greatest and the most precious reward. Their reward is the growth of our country's industrial and agricultural production at the highest speed ever known in the world, and the fact that the noblest and greatest ideal of mankind—the communist ideal—will gradually be realized in our land.

Our great motherland is carrying forward socialist construction with boundless vitality. Socialist society is the first phase of communism. The transition from socialist society to the higher stage of communist society must proceed in strict accordance with objective laws and the scientific communist principles that reflect them. It is necessary to work in accordance with the directives given by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. First of all, within a certain period of time, we must gradually change the existing state of things in our country where we have collective ownership as well as ownership by the whole people, into a single system of ownership by the whole people. Then, in the course of some years, the "three great conditions" will be gradually, and, at length, completely brought into being. They are: a great abundance of social products; a great raising of the communist consciousness and communist moral character of the whole people; popularization and elevation of education among the whole people.

Moreover, the three big differences that are inherited from the old society must be gradually and at last completely eliminated. They are the difference between city and countryside, between the workers and the peasants, and between manual and mental labour. At the same time, the remnants of unequal, bourgeois rights which reflect these differences will gradually disappear and the function of the state will be only to deal with aggression from external enemies; it will have no other, internal, function. By that time our country will enter the communist society of "from each according to his ability, to

each according to his needs." To reach this goal, the work of the whole people must be rationally organized, and production must be continually developed.

It is just for that reason that Marxism-Leninism puts the same phrase, "from each according to his ability," in the first part of the inscription on both the socialist and the communist banners. The difference comes in the second phrase: That for socialism is "to each according to his work"; that for communism is "to each according to his needs." It is right that people should note the difference in the second phrase, i.e., between "to each according to his work" and "to each according to his needs." But it is wrong that people should often neglect the fact that the first phrase is identical: "from each according to his ability."

Since ours is still a socialist society at the present time, the principle "to each according to his work" still holds the major position. But this does not mean that in a socialist society the principle of "from each according to his ability" is not to be carried out, and that the communist working spirit is not to be advocated. Only by insistently applying the principle of "from each according to his ability," and uninterruptedly organizing large-scale work by the whole people, and thus advancing the productive forces of society and the productivity of labour at maximum speed, will it be possible gradually to create the necessary conditions for communism, and expand the elements of communism. On the other hand, if major attention is not paid to the principle of "from each according to his ability" and to the organization of the work by the whole people and if we do not establish the three conditions and eliminate the three differences in practice, but attempt, immediately and completely, to discard the system of distribution "to each according to his work," and replace it right away by the system of "to each according to his needs," if we attempt precipitately to eliminate commodity exchange and completely wipe out the remnants of bourgeois rights, we shall be trying to do what cannot be done and, far from speeding up, we shall in fact be preventing the social productive forces from developing at maximum speed.

ALL systems of exploitation and all survivals of the private ownership of the means of production are abolished in a socialist society; by that token, the bourgeois rights which serve capitalist private ownership and the bourgeois rulers are deprived of their roots and proletarian rights are fundamentally established. Proletarian rights mean that labour is paramount. Everything is measured by the criterion of labour and each producer, after various kinds of deductions are made (required by society—*Ed.*), gets back from society exactly the share he gives to it. Therefore, there is equality of rights as compared with all old societies. But this kind of equality of rights, "to each according to his work," as practised in the distribution of consumer goods, is still a manifestation of bourgeois right. Marx said of it: "Thus with an equal performance of labour, and hence an equal share in the social consumption fund, one will in fact receive more than another, one will be richer than another, and so on. To avoid all these defects, right, instead of being equal, would have to be unequal." That is to say,

in a communist society, because the distribution of consumer goods is measured not by man's labour but by his needs, the right of man to receive consumer goods should not and cannot be equal. Thus the survivals of bourgeois right are abolished completely.

Distribution in society is always determined by production. How soon the distribution principle of "to each according to his work" can be gradually replaced by the principle of "to each according to his needs" is determined basically by the degree of abundance of products in society. When we say that social products are abundant, we refer to the country as a whole; we do not refer to a particular province or area, still less to a particular people's commune or factory. Only when there is the greatest abundance of social products can conditions exist for implementation of the principle "to each according to his needs."

It must also be understood that even when we have reached communist society in which the principle "to each according to his needs" has been realized entirely, the growth of social production can never keep pace with man's needs. Therefore the degree to which man's needs are satisfied is also subject to control in accordance with the quantity of social products available. That is to say, needs have no limit, so their satisfaction can only be relative, not absolute. Today, the application of the principle "from each according to his ability," and bringing the communist working spirit into play is the decisive factor in preparing conditions for the transition to communism.

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung has always taught us to concern ourselves with the life of the masses. He holds that attention must be paid to improving the life of the masses on the basis of the growth of production.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung shows the greatest concern for the interests of the masses of the people in the midst of their hard struggles. He always reminds people to pay attention to the following: Work should be combined with rest; hard struggles should be combined with recuperation and relaxation, and production should proceed rhythmically. People should have enough to eat and eat better, sleep enough and sleep better. When a bumper harvest is reaped one should not forget to call a meeting to celebrate it. This is precisely an occasion for people to eat more meat and drink wine.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung always reminds people that only when the long-term interests of the masses are linked with their immediate interests, can there be an integrated mass viewpoint. Recently he reminded us: "During the three years of hard battles, accumulation should not be excessive. We must make the peasants feel that the harder they work, the happier they are and the greater their energy." That is to say, with such a bumper harvest it is entirely possible and necessary to improve the livelihood of the peasants.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught that the ultimate aim of all revolutionary work is to develop production. All policies and measures which benefit the development of the productive forces of society are correct and meaningful. All those which are disadvantageous to

the development of the productive forces of society are incorrect and meaningless. That is to say, all of our policies and measures must stem from the principle of developing production. We must firmly grasp this principle, become constantly more conscientious in executing the policies that are correct, and overcome aimlessness. Under the banner of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, we must organize our industrial and agricultural labour power in a still better way and bring the communist working spirit into full play in order to speed completion of the building of socialism, and rapidly prepare conditions for the transition to communism.

(Abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi,"
November 16, 1958.)

Just Off the Press

Education Must Be Combined with Productive Labour

by Lu Ting-yi

Summarizing the achievements of New China's educational work in the past nine years, giving a clear analysis of the struggle between the two roads—socialism or capitalism—in the educational field, and expounding the necessity of socialist education being combined with productive labour. With explanatory notes. 34 pp.

A Study of Land Rent in Pre-liberation China

by Chen Po-ta

Basing himself on actual facts and statistical data, the author examines the principal forms of land rent, its characteristic features, the price of land and other related problems of pre-liberation China. An important reference booklet for a better understanding of the class relationships in the rural areas of old China and its farming economy, as well as of the background of the present-day agricultural development and peasant question. 102 pp.

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Family Life — The New Way

by YANG KAN-LING

Millions of Chinese women are being freed from household drudgery for active participation in public life. Family life, the relationship between husband and wife and between parents and children, are developing on a more solid and more human foundation.

WITH the rapid transformation of China's economic life, family life in People's China has also undergone a profound change during the past year. The most striking feature of this change is the further emancipation of women in every aspect of public life on the basis of complete equality with men.

As a result of the big leap forward of the national economy, millions of women who were formerly burdened with household drudgery have been freed and absorbed into the swelling ranks of zealous and conscientious builders of socialism. This state of affairs has had a profound impact on the outlook of women and their status in society.

To free women from their household chores and enable them to join with the men in building a new socialist order on an equal footing, household work in the vast rural areas of China is now being done in a collective way. Community dining-rooms, nurseries, tailoring teams, laundries and other services have spread far and wide throughout the country. These community centres cook, wash, make clothes, care for the children and perform other services, and free women for productive work.

Reorganization of Household Work

The reorganization of household work in a collective way is necessitated by the rapid transformation of economic life in the country. Prior to the establishment of agricultural producers' co-ops, individual farming prevailed. Each peasant household tilled its land and lived its life individually. Each family worked and lived as a separate unit. When agricultural co-ops were set up, the "go-it-alone" method of farming gave way to collective farming, which profoundly affected the way of life of the peasants. The rise of people's communes throughout the nation along with their extensive network of community dining-rooms, nurseries, tailoring and shoe-making teams, further changed the picture. Farm work is now organized and planned by the people's communes or by the production teams as a whole. In these circumstances, the individual way of life did not fit with the collective way of farming, with the pressing needs of the ever-expanding industrial and agricultural production. This contradiction had to be solved to assure the big leap forward of the national economy.

The collective way of doing farm work calls for a corresponding transformation of the individual way of life into the collective way of life. Therefore, the reorganization of household work in a collective way comes into the picture.

Apart from that, the gradual introduction of the supply system — the free distribution of food and other daily

necessities of life — in the people's communes has steadily reduced the role of the individual family as a unit of economic life. Family budgeting is gradually losing much of its former character. At the same time, creches, nurseries and public schools are playing an increasingly useful part in looking after and educating the children. As a consequence, the family's role as the child-caring centre is diminishing too. All this helps to relieve women of their centuries-old back-breaking burden of household chores and gives them the time and opportunity to develop their talents in the service of socialism. It also leads to a marked change in family life.

The running of household work in a collective way is an event of far-reaching political as well as economic significance.

Political Aspect

Politically speaking, the importance of freeing women from household drudgery and drawing them into active participation in public life cannot be over-emphasized. Engels pointed out "that the first premise for the emancipation of women is the reintroduction of the entire female sex into public industry and that this again demands that the quality possessed by the individual family of being the economic unit of society be abolished." He further predicted that "with the passage of the means of production into common property, the individual family ceases to be the economic unit of society. Private housekeeping is transformed into a social industry. The care and education of the children becomes a social matter."

Lenin also stressed the importance of the setting up of community service centres for the emancipation of women. "The real emancipation of women, real communism," he wrote, "will begin only where and when — its (petty domestic economy) wholesale transformation into large-scale socialist economy begins."

It is utterly impossible to envisage the successful building of communism as long as women, who constitute about half of the population, remain chained to household drudgery and live in the small world of their homes, which are usually cursed with family scenes, petty fussing and squabbles.

In the old society, women were generally regarded as men's dependents no matter how hard they worked at home. The profession of housewife did not pay. Apart from political and social discrimination against women, the economic dependence of women was the source of men's superiority complex and their undisputed authority as the head of the family. Under such circumstances, notwithstanding all talk to the contrary, inequality between men and women existed in fact so long as women had to depend on men for their support. It is no wonder that in family affairs the male breadwinner had the last word. In feudal-patriarchal society, what the head of the family said counted. His word was law. The main reason was that he held the family purse-strings.

Liberation brought political and social discrimination against women to an end. But the problem of the economic dependence of women took a long time to solve, with the result that women were usually at a disadvantage in public life. This unfortunate state of affairs changes rapidly when women stand on their own feet economically and become equal partners with the men in supporting the family. In this way the status of women is raised. This is particularly true now that many people's communes have adopted the wage system and pay wages directly to the commune members, and not through the head of each family. Thus women acquire an increasing sense of their economic independence and the old practice of the male head of the family bossing around the home is on the way out.

Equality Between Men and Women

As a result, family life is now based increasingly on complete equality between man and wife, on genuine love and unity of ideas and purpose. Time was when economic considerations and social standing were important factors in love-making and marriage. In short, family life, the relationship between man and wife, between parents and children, are being placed on a higher plane and on a more solid and more human foundation.

Once women are relieved of their household drudgery and become builders of socialism, they acquire a broader vision and outlook. By taking an active part in public life, they become more politically minded and public-spirited, with a greater sense of responsibility and self-respect. Instead of remaining individual members of this or that family, they come to feel and understand that they are also members of a bigger family — the socialist society, in which every member is independent, free and equal and the principle of all for one and one for all prevails.

Under these circumstances, women advance more rapidly in every aspect of life — politically, culturally, economically and socially. Take Tungkwang County in Hopei Province for example. Since the reorganization of household work in a collective way, a large number of talented women have come to the fore. During the last few months, 500 women factory superintendents have been placed in charge of many important industrial establishments. In addition, 32,000 women are engaged in local industries in this county. Large groups of skilled women carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, handicrafts workers,

medical workers, school teachers, technical and administrative personnel, have emerged from among the former housewives.

The cultural level of women in this county has also been raised. The number of women in literacy classes, evening schools and technical schools has risen from 18,000 to 32,000 in a couple of months. In the past, most of those attending such schools were young women and girls. Now, middle-aged and even elderly women are going to school. To date, more than 40,000 adult women in the county who were formerly illiterate have learned to read, write and do figures tolerably well.

In recent months there has been an awful lot of loose talk about family life in this country. Many distortions, slanders, half-truths and deliberate falsehoods have appeared in the capitalist press on this subject. In spite of their variations, the central theme of the propaganda chorus directed against the people's commune movement is that family life in the countryside is being "regimented" or "destroyed."

To clear up misconceptions about family life, it is necessary to bear in mind that the family plays different roles at different stages of development of human history and in different social classes.

Family Life — Old and New

In the period of feudal society in China, for example, both the exploiting and the exploited classes led their lives in family units. But their family lives were poles apart. The family of the exploiting class was a unit pursuing the enjoyment of life, while the family of the exploited class was a unit of work and production. The capitalist system played havoc with the family of feudal society. The family of the capitalist class remained a family of exploiters living a parasitic life, but the capitalist class was no longer content with seeking enjoyment within the framework of the family. They set up socialized theatres, clubs, and restaurants as well as gambling houses, brothels, etc. to make their life more comfortable and pleasurable. On the other hand, the capitalist system made it impossible for the family to continue to serve as a unit of work and production. It destroyed the combination of cottage industry with agriculture. It pauperized many peasants and small proprietors with the result that they could no longer live their family lives as they used to do. Ruined peasants were forced to leave their homes and families. Mothers were forced to abandon their babes to orphanages. Countless babies died. Large numbers of families were literally broken up.

If someone says that we are going to "destroy" the traditional family, it must be made clear that this "destruction" differs basically in nature from the destruction of the family by the capitalist system. What we want to destroy is the capitalist way of life based on class exploitation and the family relations built on this same system of class exploitation and on undisputed patriarchal authority.

As far as the exploiting class is concerned, we have indeed destroyed a lot. We have put an end to the monopoly of social welfare services by the exploiting class. We also



No worries now about baby!

By Kao Feng

want to get rid of the type of families which live a parasitic life on the basis of class exploitation and in which there exists glaring inequality between men and women. The working people have nothing to lose from this.

Capitalism destroys the families of the working people while socialism enables them to have a real family of their own. But people are not going back to the family

life typical of individual production, class exploitation and the servitude of women and children to the male head of the family. They are going to build a new family life—a richer and fuller life based on complete equality of all members of the family and close co-operation between men and women, free from the centuries-old burdens of household drudgery so that more time and opportunities may be available for cultural and recreational activities.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Scorn Imperialism and All Reactionaries

The following is the translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily) on November 12, 1958.—Ed.

PUBLICATION of the important document "Comrade Mao Tse-tung on Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers" is an event of great political significance. It immediately attracted everyone's attention in the factories, in the countryside, in government offices and armed forces, in schools, the press and among the people in general throughout the nation. In every part of the country its publication set off a fresh wave of enthusiastic study of its contents. Quite a number of questions are included in the discussions which are now going on everywhere. Among the major issues discussed are the following: a realization that the forces of the new are bound to defeat the forces of decay; the relation between the victory of the Chinese revolution and the strategic concepts of Comrade Mao Tse-tung; the growth and decline respectively of the forces of revolution and counter-revolution in the Chinese revolutionary struggle; the question of the Chinese people's fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan; the significance of speeding up China's socialist economic construction; the relative strength of the socialist and imperialist camps and their future development; the growth of the national independence movements, and so on. Study of this document has helped the Chinese people to increase their political understanding greatly and to become more militant in spirit; it has given fuller play to their revolutionary attitude of contempt for imperialism and all reactionaries.

The present struggle of the peoples of all lands against imperialism—mainly the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression—is surging forward like a tidal wave. Despite the fact that U.S. imperialism's policies of "positions of strength" and "brink of war" have gone bankrupt and its aggressive activities have suffered repeated failures in face of the firm resistance of all the peoples, it still bares its fangs, moves its fleets from place to place and brandishes its atomic weapons in its attempts to blackmail and threaten the peoples of the world. In such circumstances, it is extremely important that the people of the world should not be confused by the outward show of the imperialist reactionaries but should clearly understand that they are essentially only paper tigers. Only when it is clearly realized that the blustering and sabre-rattling of the U.S. imperialists every-

where is merely a manifestation of the fact that they are outwardly strong but brittle within, can we greatly enhance our confidence and courage in the struggle, work out our strategic plans correctly and lead the people to advance triumphantly. The conclusion that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers" is our sharpest ideological weapon in defeating imperialism and all the reactionaries.

Ours is an age that is filled with revolutionary struggles and revolutionary victories, an age in which the revolutionary forces of the new continuously defeat the reactionary forces of decay. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up the entirely new era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. Although only a short forty-one years have elapsed since then, world-shaking changes have already come over the face of the earth. Socialism is no longer confined to a single country, it has grown into a powerful socialist camp embracing a population close to 1,000 million people. Anti-imperialist national revolutionary movements are in full course in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The forces of socialism and the forces of national revolution are converging to become an irresistible historical current that is violently shaking the last bastions of imperialist reactionary rule. On the imperialist side things are going in an entirely opposite direction. The imperialist camp as a whole is powerless to free itself from economic crises; the situation of the U.S. imperialists is especially grave. The reactionary forces in some countries which the U.S. supporters have failed to cope with daily deepening political and revolutionary crises and have taken to the road of fascism and military dictatorship. This does not show the strength of the imperialists and these reactionaries; on the contrary, it is an indication of their daily weakening, a sign that they are on their way to final defeat and ruin.

Imperialism and all the reactionaries will soon collapse. It is the imperialist reactionaries that should fear the revolutionary forces, and not the other way round. But, even now there are many people who still overestimate the strength of the imperialist reactionaries, and underestimate the revolutionary strength of the people. They only see the apparent strength of the imperialist reactionaries, not the fact that they are essentially weak. They only see that the development of the people's strength in certain places for the moment appears to be slow, but

fail to see that the people are awakening and rallying together and will eventually overthrow all their oppressors and emerge triumphant. They only see that certain areas under the rule of the reactionary forces are temporarily quiet on the surface, but fail to see that the flames of the people's revolution are smouldering there beneath the surface, that they will eventually burst forth all of a sudden and utterly consume the forces of decay. All these ideas are badly in error. They only serve to puff up our enemies and lower our own morale; they are of no advantage to the revolutionary cause of the people.

THERE are those who still think that the West is advanced while the East is backward. This is sheer superstition! It is actually the reverse that is true. The West has long since become backward. It is the East that is advanced. Lenin affirmed long ago that Asia was going ahead of Europe. Now, the socialist camp is incomparably the more powerful; Asia, Africa and Latin America are shining bright while the Western imperialist world is withering away. The imperialist West is like the setting sun in the evening while the socialist and nationalist East is like the rising sun in the morning. One may well ask: What in the world can give the Western imperialist countries the right to be called advanced? Can the criminal social system they maintain, a system of exploitation and oppression of man by man, be called advanced? Can they be called advanced while they invade other countries and plunder their peoples and suppress the national independence movements in other lands? Can they be called advanced while their science and technology are made to serve the purposes of war and the interests of a few, and fail completely to benefit the people? Can they be called advanced while their cultures have sunk into an impasse, are divorced from the people, overlaid by decadence and despondency, and so degenerated that chimpanzees are lauded as "great artists"? They are backward and vulgar. All the revolutionary people have every reason to scorn them.

There are still people who think that the strength of the West is not to be despised. This is also superstition! The Western imperialists have come up against the resistance of the peoples throughout the world and also the opposition of the peoples of their own countries. They are divided and at odds at home; and they have no hope of getting support from the people. Their so-called strength is built on sand. It is nothing more than certain amounts of iron and steel plus a few atomic bombs. These are used by the U.S. imperialists to threaten other peoples. But Marxist-Leninists have always considered that the final victory or defeat in a war is not decided by the weapons used but by the men who use the weapons. Not only this, nuclear weapons are now not only in the hands of the United States. The Soviet Union has had them too for a long time. And in certain fields of military science and technology, for instance in inter-continental ballistic missiles, the United States has lagged far behind the Soviet Union. As to iron and steel, nobody is going to be scared by that. It is not only that iron and steel are not the only factors in determining the balance of forces but that the superiority in iron and steel output which the United States and the imperialist camp possess vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, will soon disappear. The so-called theory of "weapons decide

everything" and "iron and steel decide everything" is utterly untenable.

There are some people who still think it best not to nettle the U.S. imperialists, because that will put them into even more of a frenzy and so wouldn't be in the interests of world peace. But the question is who, after all, is nettling whom? The United States meddles in the internal affairs of other countries, encroaches upon their sovereignty, invades their territories and forcibly establishes military bases on their soil. Aren't these acts of the United States "nettling" others? All the peoples of the world who are suffering from U.S. aggression and oppression are rising to halt it, oppose it and expel it. If this is called "nettling," well, what's wrong with such nettling? Could peace be secured if the peoples refrained from halting U.S. imperialism, opposing it and expelling it? Of course not! On the contrary, to act differently would simply mean to pamper aggression which in the upshot will only make the imperialist reactionaries even more violent than they are. After all, reactionaries are reactionaries and imperialism is imperialism. Even if you don't nettle them, they will nettle you just the same. U.S. imperialism is engaged in expansion and aggression all over the world and this is not because anybody has nettled it. Genuine peace will be secured only by waging a resolute struggle against each and every aggressive act of U.S. imperialism, by chopping off its octopus arms. It just won't do to be scared of nettling imperialism.

VIEWED from the over-all situation in the struggle, the way their relative strength is developing and the essence of the matter, imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. The revolutionary people have every reason to scorn them. But, in the actual struggles they wage against imperialism and in regard to concrete questions, the revolutionary people should take full account of the enemy and mobilize every effort in the fight to ensure victory. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has told us: "In order to struggle against the enemy, we have formed the concept over a long period, namely, that strategically we should scorn all enemies, and tactically we should take full account of them. That is also to say, we must scorn the enemy as a whole but take full account of him so far as each and every concrete question is concerned." Moreover, the closer imperialist reactionaries approach their doom, the more convulsive will be their deathbed kicks. The revolutionary people and the forces of peace must be vigilant and ready at any time to send the imperialist reactionaries to the graves they themselves have dug whenever they run amuck.

The great strategic concept of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers," and his brilliant thesis on the certain triumph of the revolutionary forces and the inevitable defeat of the reactionary forces, have been borne out by the great victory of the Chinese revolution and also by the series of major victories won by the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism. It is an invincible Marxist-Leninist ideological weapon. All of us Chinese will continue to study it more thoroughly; we will arm ourselves the better with this brilliant concept of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, so as to make even greater contributions and win even greater victories in the struggle to carry forward China's revolution, to defend world peace and put an end to imperialism.

China Tops Britain in Coal Output

by CHU CHI-LIN

More than 20 million people have joined the battle for coal. Their slogan is: "Wherever one thousand tons of iron is produced, ten thousand tons of coal shall be mined."

WE reported, only three months ago, that China's coal production this year would be on a par with Britain's (*Peking Review*, No. 25, August 19, 1958). In the past two months, however, China has shot ahead of Britain in coal production. **From January to the end of October this year, China produced 221 million tons of coal, and overfulfilled the annual state plan by 11 million tons two months ahead of schedule. In October alone, more than 70 million tons of coal were produced in the country — about half the total output of the previous nine months. It is now certain that total coal output this year will reach at least 300 million tons.** Last year, Britain produced 227 million tons of coal. In the first nine months of this year, however, according to the London *Financial Times* (October 8, 1958) she produced only 164 million tons, 6 million tons less than the same period last year. **This means that by the end of this year China will be running far ahead of Britain in coal production.**

This achievement is another eloquent proof of the potency of the mass movement in industrial development. In the past two months, the battle for steel reached a new high (see *Peking Review*, No. 37, November 11, 1958) and sparked all other branches of industry. Because the leap forward in iron and steel put heavy pressure on coal, a mass movement unprecedented in scale developed rapidly in the mining areas and effected what amounts to a revolution in China's coal industry.

With Communist Party secretaries in the localities personally assuming leadership, over 20 million people joined the struggle for coal with the battle cry: "Wherever one thousand tons of iron is produced, ten thousand tons of coal shall be mined." The number of small local coal pits jumped from 20,000 to 100,000 and coal output per day from local collieries soared from 290,000 tons in September to 1.65 million tons in October. Of the 70 million tons of coal produced in October, local collieries accounted for 51 million tons. In Honan, Hunan, Hupeh, Shansi, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kansu and Chekiang Provinces and

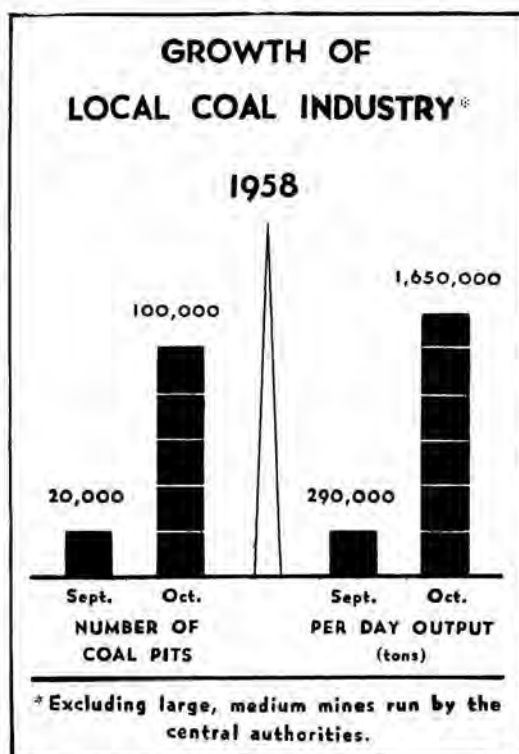
the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, a total of 77 counties hit the 10,000-ton mark in daily coal output on more than 90 occasions during the month of October. Ten of these counties reached or surpassed the 1 million-ton mark. On November 5, Chungyang County in Hupeh Province hit an all time high by turning out 3.57 million tons of coal in a single day.

As geological prospecting, designing, construction and production of small local coal pits can all be done in one sweep, anybody can take part in coal mining and get quick results. Since the work is done under the unified leadership of the Communist Party organizations and in accordance with an over-all plan, the coal resources are rationally and effectively exploited. In the course of this mass mining movement, many effective new methods have been devised by the people, such as sinking groups of small pits in rows where outcropping occurs, blasting away entire hill tops to loosen the coal seams, lifting coal by native-style pulleys with ball-bearings added, etc.

Relying on the masses to develop small collieries by native methods is of particular importance in south China. It meets rising local demands and relieves the strain on transport caused by moving coal from north to south China. More important, it disproves the belief prevalent in the past that south China lacks coal resources. In fact, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangsi, Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan which were thought to be deficient in coal in the past are now each producing more than one million tons a month. This makes it possible to establish new coal

bases in the southern provinces and change the irrational distribution of China's coal industry in a short time.

A mass movement is also developing in the modern collieries where leading personnel take part in manual labour and the rank and file workers participate in the management of the enterprises. Regulations that have become outdated and hamper the initiative of the workers have been revised or abolished. Mass airing of views and debates on questions of production and welfare have become standard procedure and administrative personnel, technicians and workers work in close cooperation. Production in these mines continues to rise. In October, the average daily output of the state-owned modern collieries reached 600,000 tons which is double the January level. In Fuhsin, Tsaochuang, Hokang, Shuangya, Chiaotso, Yilo,



Fengfeng and Tzupo Collieries, where workers made the largest number of technical innovations, output in October was from two to four times the January level.

The mass movements in local as well as state-owned modern collieries are developing further. The tendency is to combine native-style and modern methods in raising the efficiency of the local collieries. It is expected that more than a thousand existing small coal pits will be improved

by technical reforms in the course of this winter and the coming spring. Other small coal pits will be improved technically too. Since technical innovations are also being effected in the state-owned modern collieries, the method of hydraulic mining is being introduced on an increasing scale and more modern mines are being built, it is clear that China's coal production next year will rise to still higher levels.

Toppling Old Idols

How a Hospital Serves the People

by LIN CHIA-FANG

BRIGHT SKY, Tsao Yu's latest popular play, is set in a Peking hospital. The hospital staff consists of doctors and nurses thoroughly trained along Western lines and is equipped with the most up-to-date facilities. It has all the technical resources to serve a wide public and can cure a lot of the patients who visit its consulting rooms.

But it is dominated by imperialist interests and its doctors are bogged down with selfish bourgeois ideas of personal success. The hospital, big as it is, seems interested only in catering to the rich. Many of the doctors, instead of serving all of the patients, vie with one another in concentrating on rare cases as guinea-pigs. It is done in the name of research, but personal gain and advancement is at the root of it all.

Liberation came, and with it a new set of values. The Communist Party organization at the hospital worked hard to get the doctors, nurses, and the entire administrative staff to see the importance of changing the old ways and making service to the people the first objective. But not until the rottenness of the old system and selfish interests had been exposed did the hospital begin to change, and even then only slowly.

People who have seen this play by China's famous playwright, or who have read it, associated it with a real hospital in Peking — Xiehe in the eastern part of the city — which is better known abroad as the Peking Union Medical College. There is indeed much in the playwright's creation to remind people of Xiehe Hospital of the old days.

For Xiehe was similarly dominated by foreign imperialist interests. Only people rolling in money could afford its best services and rooms. Most of the patients were treated by internes and junior resident physicians, who were as snobbish as they were inexperienced, and the patients had to endure their cavalier treatment. There were stories about doctors fighting over the rare and freak cases, not for the lofty purpose of saving lives, but for a chance of doing a bit of extraordinary research to gain fame and wealth.

After Peking came under the rule of the people, Xiehe witnessed many changes. Slowly but steadily a hospital in the service of the people emerged. In many aspects of its work and research, however, it remained essentially

what it had always been — a stronghold of bourgeois ideas and practices. Blind faith in the professors, in the department heads, in the medical authorities whose word was gospel and a rigid classification of staff authority, rank, and responsibilities had changed little since liberation. Xiehe was clearly out of tune with the bigger Chinese scene. To press ahead, to serve the masses to the best of its ability like other public institutions in Peking, Xiehe had to bury its past. The climax came a month or so ago. The technical revolution that spread to Xiehe led to the destruction of blind faith, old idols, and rigid classifications.

The Great Change

Xiehe's Nervous System Department is a good illustration of the great change that has come over the hospital as a whole. In September the Nervous System Department checked on the progress of its "big leap" plan in honour of National Day (October 1). The eleven technical reforms which the department proposed to complete during the month were making little headway. Most of the staff felt they were left out in the cold. What was wrong? The eleven items of research had been decided on mainly in accordance with the narrow interests and preferences of the experts of the department without adequate regard for the pressing needs of the country. Moreover, the experts reserved to themselves the responsibility of executing the plan and then worked on it only nominally. As things were going, the "big leap" plan wasn't taking off.

Xiehe had a deep-seated tradition: the staff was graded in a most complicated manner and any overstepping of the bounds was looked upon with great disfavour. The words of a senior doctor were held in awe. The higher his position, the further removed he would be from the patients. Doctors with the rank of lecturer or professor would bury themselves in so-called "profound theoretical work," guided chiefly by personal inclination. In most cases and for most of the time the patients were left in the hands of graduates fresh from the medical colleges, who had no say in the research work of the department. When the "higher-ups" did make their rare visits to out-patients or the wards, they often mechanically applied prognoses taken from textbooks or substituted subjective conclusions for real diagnosis.

With the experts and professors of the department obsessed by personal interests and advancement and the masses still under the sway of shibboleths, it was impossible for Xiehe's Nervous System Department to base its "big leap" plan on an assault on its two major enemies — neurasthenia and cerebral vascular diseases. In the eyes of the experts and professors, it didn't pay to spend too much time and energy in a field where success was uncertain and where the reward was slow in coming. In the past the department took a non-committal attitude towards patients suffering from these ailments, or simply turned them away.

So one evening late in September the Communist Party organization called a meeting of the whole department to debate the question of what constituted the main stumbling block to the department's "forward leap." An extensive debate ensued. As a result, blind faith in authorities and the outmoded, rigid classification and grading of the staff were finally thrown overboard. Dramatic changes of a most fundamental character were introduced.

Early in October the senior doctors of the department began to see outpatients and undertook duties in the wards too. What was once purely theoretical study and research was now linked up with the real world of patients and the hospital wards. The doctors also took courses in traditional Chinese medicine, studied cautery and acupuncture, etc. Once confined to carrying out limited duties, the nurses were encouraged and taught to take over part of the work of the doctors, such as giving patients injections, infusions, punctures, and other routine treatment. The doctors, in their turn, helped the nurses in their work too. For example, during meal times doctors can even be seen feeding patients for the nurses, when the occasion demands.

In this way, previous sharp distinctions between senior and junior doctors, between doctors and nurses, or between Western and traditional Chinese medicine, began to vanish. Better co-operation and a higher quality of

work all around ensued. And much more was accomplished.

Neurasthenia and cerebral vascular diseases, once feared and shunned by the doctors, now became the target of the whole department. A great number of patients suffering from cerebral vascular diseases were admitted to the wards. Effective treatment, compounded of Western and traditional Chinese medicine, was given to more than a hundred patients suffering from neurasthenia. Over half of the patients, in barely a fortnight's time, were on the road to recovery. Not only is there full co-operation between the senior and junior doctors and between doctors and nurses, there is also greater co-operation between one department and another. In fact, the whole hospital has lately worked as one man to save the lives of several serious cases which before the great change would have been given up as fatal or hopeless.

"Politics in Command"

The leap was made when the focus of attention was centred fully on the patients, when classifications and ranks ceased to be dividing lines and all members of the staff began to work as a single team. The collective soon reaped its most gratifying reward. The patients, to whom the staff had dedicated itself, expressed their appreciation in the form of a flow of letters commending the change and the services of the hospital.

The changes affected in the hospital stemmed from the growth of political understanding which enabled the fullest utilization of the technical and medical resources at its disposal. Such improvement in work and public service, motivated by deeper political understanding, is what is meant by the popular saying "politics in command." And the transition from the individualist to the collective way of work, from seeking personal gain to serving the public good, from going it alone to democratic team work, is known in China today as cultivating the communist spirit.

Document

CHINESE NOTE TO U.N. COMMAND COUNTRIES

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic sent a note on November 10 to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking. The full text follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Office of the British Charge d'Affaires in China and requests it to communicate the following to the British Government and, through it, to the Governments of the other countries on the United Nations Command side.

The Chinese Government, in its own name and entrusted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, replies as follows to Note No. 64 delivered to the Chinese Government on July 2, 1958 by the British Government on behalf of the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side:

The Chinese People's Volunteers have already withdrawn completely from Korea. This initiative taken

by the Korean and Chinese side has broken the stalemate on the Korean question and provided a favourable condition for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Should the United Nations Command side take corresponding measures to withdraw their forces from Korea, too, the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question would undoubtedly improve greatly. The Korean and Chinese Governments cannot but point out with regret, however, that the United Nations Command side has up to now not only failed to take any corresponding measure but has, in continuous violation of the Armistice Agreement, unlawfully introduced new-type weapons into Korea and established guided missile bases in the southern part of Korea. These facts once again provide living proof as to who wants peace and who is carrying out aggression, as to who is working for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and who is obstructing it. One cannot help asking: If the United Nations Command side

believes their stand to be in conformity with the interests of the Korean people, why don't they withdraw from south Korea and let the Korean people settle their own questions by themselves free from all interference of outside force?

Regarding the question of elections raised in the Note of the United Nations Command side, the Korean Government already set forth its views clearly in its statement of February 5, 1958, namely, that within a definite period after the withdrawal of all foreign forces from north and south Korea, all-Korean free elections should be held and that these elections can be conducted under the supervision of a neutral nations organization. Should the Governments of the countries participating in the United Nations forces actually desire to see a "unified, independent and democratic Korea" brought about by peaceful means, it will not be difficult to attain a reasonable solution to specific questions concerning the elections through further consultation between the countries concerned following the complete withdrawal from Korea of the forces of the United States and other countries participating in the United Nations forces. From the two Notes of the United Nations Command side, however, it is very difficult for one to believe that they have such a desire. The United Nations Command side has repeatedly insisted on the settlement of the Korean question on the unilateral terms of

the United Nations. But it is known to all that, under the domination of the United States, the United Nations has been reduced to a belligerent in the Korean war and lost all competence and moral authority to deal fairly and reasonably with the Korean question. Having failed by means of war to impose on the Korean people the unilateral terms of the United Nations for the settlement of the Korean question, the United Nations Command now still persists in these terms—what other interpretation can there be than that it is bent on obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and maintaining and aggravating the tension in Korea and the Far East?

The Korean and Chinese Governments are of the opinion that the continued presence in the southern part of Korea of the forces of the United States and other countries taking part in the United Nations forces is at present the main obstacle to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. So long as they do not withdraw from Korea, they will not escape the opposition and condemnation of the Korean people longing for peaceful unification and that of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. The Korean and Chinese Governments hope that the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side would reconsider their rigid stand and take positive measures in conformity with the national aspirations of the Korean people and the desire of the people of the world for peace.

SIDELIGHTS

Cook Became Party Group Leader. In a recent issue of *Renmin Ribao*, Ho Teh-chuan relates the following incident of Yen-an days when he was leader of a Communist Party group which included Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun (Vice-Premier) and Ke Ching-shih (Mayor of Shanghai):

In March 1944 I temporarily took over as cook to Chairman Mao. I was a Communist Party member and had been working in a woodworking factory. Our Party group met and, on Chairman Mao's proposal, I was elected leader. With so many of the Party's leading comrades about I was sure I wasn't up to the job. I tried to object but to no avail.

"The Party's organization principle lays it down that the minority obeys the majority," Chairman Mao pointed out. "Since everybody here has agreed that you should be our group leader, you should have a go. We'll all try to help if you come up against any difficulties." And so I did the best I could.

One day Chairman Mao said to me, "Group leader, I haven't come round to report to you. . . ."

"Since you are Chairman, perhaps there is no need to. . . ." I replied awkwardly.

"No. We are all Party members, and there is no distinction of high and low

inside the Party. As head of our group, you are my leader." Chairman Mao's face left no doubt of his seriousness. But I still felt embarrassed. Presently, he added, "If in the future I should forget to report to you, you must criticize me."

Months later, Chairman Mao's cook returned from hospital. Before I left I had a talk with Chairman Mao.

"Hsiao Ho (Hsiao, meaning "little" in Chinese, is an affectionate term), you have been doing very well in the last two months. You've worked very hard," he said to me.

"I'm afraid there must be still quite a lot of defects in my work. . . ."

"We've been together for over two months. Have you anything you want to say to me? Put face aside. Tell me if you have any criticism to make."

I paused. Then sheepishly I let the words out. "No, nothing. Except I don't want to leave you."

"Hsiao Ho, we must take a whole view of things. We'll soon launch a counter-offensive. Japan will be finished pretty soon. You are a good soldier and can do a good job at the woodworking factory, the army needs you, so does the factory. If you carry on as my cook we'll not be making the best use of our people. . . ."

And so I returned to my factory job.

China's Biggest Blast Furnace. China's largest blast furnace has been installed in the steel city of Anshan, northeast China. The construction of giant blast furnaces usually takes about 8 months,

but Anshan's No. 10 blast furnace, as it is known, was completed only 4 months and 26 days after the first spadeful of earth was dug at its foundation.

Soong Ching Ling Makes Steel. Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has joined the ranks of the nation's steel makers. In the garden of her residence in Shanghai a small furnace was built and the first heat of steel, the joint effort of herself and her staff, was produced in the first week of November.

Peking's New Airport Building. The new airport building in Peking, the biggest and most modern in China, occupies over 10,000 square metres, complete with dining halls serving Chinese and Western food, hairdressing saloons, a cinema projection room, a branch of the People's Bank, a tourist office, post office, etc. It has an automatic conveyor system to carry luggage from the ground floor and first floor.



"Granddad, the days of the oil lamp are gone."

CINEMA

A New Type of Film

The films produced in 1958 which are now coming to the screens have brought a new trend in film subject-matter and a new type of film.

This is the year of the great leap forward and in the course of it, powering the advance of socialist construction in every sphere of life there are emerging men and women who are inspired by the spirit of communism. Almost all the new films reflect this phenomenon from one angle or the other.

The new type of film dealing with this theme is a happy blend of the documentary and feature. *Huang Pao-mei* and *Battle for Steel* which have just been released are typical. Both are based on the lives of real people: workers in a textile mill and a steel plant; themes, subject-matter and action are lifted straight from life in China today. The scenario of *Huang Pao-mei* is the collective product not only of studio personnel but of the workers and cadres in the enterprise concerned who themselves take to the screen to act themselves. The "mass line" in films, as in other fields, has paid off handsomely.

Workers before have helped to write and make films. They did this in *Gate No. Six*, the film about the Tientsin dockers; but in *Huang Pao-mei* (Tian Ma Film Studio, Shanghai) they actually play themselves as well. The action centres around the achievements of Huang Pao-mei, the Shanghai woman textile worker who is a national model worker. It is a warm and very human portrayal of an ordinary worker who gives an example of real communist spirit and becomes a leader in her trade. A few typical episodes showing Huang Pao-mei at work gradually and forcefully reveal her character as a worker who is eager to learn from her mates, patient and painstaking in helping others, and bold in trying out new methods of increasing output.

The participation of Huang Pao-mei herself, members of her team, other mill hands and leaders of the Communist Party branch and administration in making this film is a major factor in its success. The naturalness of their acting gives it a feeling of real life that is the envy of experienced actors and actresses. Huang Pao-mei plays herself on the screen and her acting is extremely good, especially in the episode dealing with the emulation drive in the mill. When another team runs into difficulties and comes to Huang Pao-mei for advice and help, some members of her team

begin to grumble; if she helps their "rivals," they complain, they may themselves lose out in the emulations. Huang Pao-mei is in a quandary. Should she help the other team so that they can go ahead together or should she turn them down and look after her own team only? But the new spirit of communist selflessness and concern for the collective interest makes her pitch in to help the other team. This is the spirit that makes Huang Pao-mei's character glow in this film, as in actual life.

This documentary-feature has blazed a new trail for Chinese films. It has a vitality and freshness which many an ordinary film with professional actors lacks. It has ushered the working people into the film world, proving that they can master and use this art to express themselves just as they have done in literature, theatre and music and the other arts.

Battle for Steel (Hai Yan Film Studio, Shanghai) is another documentary-feature that reflects the high enthusiasm with which the Chinese workers are going about their job. This time the scene is laid in a Shanghai steel plant where the workers are determined to put on a burst of speed to help reach the national 1958 target of 10.7 million tons of steel. The central character is the veteran worker Wu Li-pen, a man who looks upon the factory as truly his own, who takes an interest in everybody and every section in it, and is ready at any time to go all out to help his comrades no matter what the difficulties are. His whole life at the moment is geared to the determination to increase output. This is an object lesson in the communist spirit of "one for all and all for one" that characterizes China today and that has brought about a radical change in relationships among the workers in her factories.

A Thousand Strides Forward a Day (August First Film Studio, Peking) is a trilogy of three short features: "A Poster in Large Characters," "On a Train" and "There's a Great Leap Forward Everywhere." The first is a twenty-minute comedy that is a sheer delight. Mother, son and daughter in a peasant family are all doing their best to boost production in their collective farm. The daughter, a real live-wire, has made a proposal which will improve a farm tool and lighten work. Her brother, however, argues against her using it. He thinks that she has made her innovation not so much because she wants to increase efficiency, but because it will save her trouble. For him more work means more effort. They have a heated discussion. The mother at first tries to "mediate," appealing to them to be more tolerant of each other's opinions. But

when she finds out the real cause of the quarrel, she sides with her daughter and is determined to write her son a *dazibao* (opinions and criticisms written in large characters on sheets of paper posted on a wall for all to read), analysing and criticizing his narrow views. The trouble is that she can't write yet, so she asks him to help her. He has to put the best face he can on it as he writes the *dazibao* criticizing himself. This makes for a delicious bit of comedy. "On a Train" concerns some lost money needed to buy a farm pump and mutual help among passengers on a train; the final feature "There's a Great Leap Forward Everywhere" takes this theme of mutual aid out into a more complicated situation involving the building of a new enamelware furnace, a warehouseman who is also an amateur actor, and a professional actor who takes over the role played by the warehouseman at a crucial moment during a stage performance so that the latter can attend to some urgent business.

—C. S.

THEATRE

Red Compound

Lao Sheh's new play *Red Compound* seems well on the way to becoming a hit with Peking residents—and they are the people who matter in this case, because the play is about and for them especially. Its performances by the Peking People's Art Theatre are doing well. In one of several block bookings, the residents of Weijia Lane and other streets in the east city took the whole theatre for a special matinee.

An old Peking compound was a tenement on one floor—a village tucked down in the middle of the city. They usually have a series of one-storeyed houses built around a square courtyard, with perhaps a few smaller courtyards opening off. There's usually not a great deal of privacy as the houses are mostly small and crowded and a lot of "living" is done in the courtyard itself. Workers, handicraftsmen, clerks of limited means, rent the rooms, sharing perhaps the same tap and other facilities but seldom having much to do with one another. When the men go off to work during the day, the housewives and maids are left in charge. The many great social movements over the past few years, such as the land reform, the Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea Campaign and the socialist transformation of industry and commerce, have brought about immense changes in the country and remoulded the ideology of the people, but they did not directly

affect many of these housewives. The health and sanitation campaign brought many out to take a more active part in socialist life, but many still remained aloof from happenings outside. The task of educating these housewives in the socialist spirit and drawing them into the building of socialism, therefore, became a matter of urgency.

The action of Lao Sheh's play is laid in such a typical Peking "compound." People of various walks of life live together here, and the play describes the changes that have come over them, particularly as a result of the recent rectification campaign. It is somewhat loosely knit as a play. Rather, it is a string of separate interesting episodes, with a clearly defined connecting theme and held together further by the unity of place and time.

The set puts you down immediately in the compound and you find yourself a not so unexpectedly in the midst of a brawl over a trifling matter. Mrs. Wang is having a row with Mrs. Hsu because someone has thrown some crumpled paper in front of her door. Though the two of them live under the same roof, they have not been on speaking terms for quite some time; and because of them their husbands have also fallen out with each other. Most of the people in the compound would be heartily glad to see them bury the hatchet, but there are some who "like a good row," and one of them is Mrs. Tang who seizes on every opportunity to incite Mrs. Hsu against her neighbour.

Mrs. Tang is also a snob. She thinks she is a cut above everyone else in the compound simply because her husband plays the fiddle for some famous Peking opera actor. She has no children and she spends her money freely to make a show. Like Mrs. Hsu, she is lazy and cares only for her own personal enjoyment.

Granny Fang, the owner of the compound, shares some of the traits of these two "ladies." Like them, she keeps away from meetings; and in fact, tries to avoid all contact with the new things of the new society. Her head is full of out-dated feudal ideas, and she seems to be still living in pre-liberation days.

Then there is Mrs. Peng, wife of a pedicab driver. She is a bit of a progressive. Much worried by thoughts of this backward compound, she is anxious to do what she can to change it and the people in it, but she just doesn't know how to set about it.

When Grandad Keng moves in, things start to change. He is a Communist; when he sees the petty feuds and discord among the lodgers, he takes a hand to help them mend this unhappy state of affairs.

With the coming of the rectification campaign, all Peking is caught up in the movement to make criticisms of what is wrong, and constructive proposals to get things done better, to build a new socialist Peking. This campaign penetrates into the furthest courtyards of the compounds. Criticisms and proposals are made openly either at meetings or by means of big posters written in large characters and stuck up on the compound walls. It takes a bit of an effort to get everyone into the spirit of the thing—that the aim is constructive, comradely criticism for the good of all, but under Grandad Keng's guidance the campaign yields wonderful results. At one of the meetings Mrs. Peng criticizes Mrs. Tang and Mrs. Hsu for their un-neighbourly attitude. But the expected explosion doesn't materialize. Soon the Hsu-Wang feud is settled, and their husbands become friends again. The compound is growing into a big happy family.

Lao Sheh has a nice sense of theatre. The episode of the meeting, the build-up of tension as the two quarrelsome women are criticized and the dramatic release as all ends happily, is very effective.

The new sanitation campaign begins. The lodgers get together to discuss what they should do to make theirs a model compound. Everybody takes on a job: some clean the windows, some move furniture out into the courtyard so as to give the rooms a thorough clean-up. . . . Granny Fang complains and grumbles but, finally, she too joins in.

One social movement follows another. Mrs. Hsu, who used to be lazy, now goes with the others to the countryside to help the peasants. Before long, all these housewives who used to idle away their time in gossip and quarrels are doing useful jobs and are all the happier for it. They set up a community canteen and a nursery, and even a workshop to make pumps. Granny Fang, the last die-hard, throws in her lot with the rest for the common good. When a people's commune is finally set up, the compound becomes a genuinely "red compound."

Lao Sheh is thoroughly well acquainted with the lives of the ordinary people in Peking. In this play he gives a vivid description of how these people used to live in the past, how they have come to change their outlook after the liberation and particularly during the rectification campaign. But he achieves much more than dramatization of a social case history. The characterizations are true to life and shrewdly delineated. The Peking People's Art Theatre actors, who already have Lao Sheh's *Dragon Beard Ditch* and *Tea House* on their repertoire, now know this milieu pretty well and have given a lively performance that does full justice to the spirit of the play. The setting and the production as a whole is straightforwardly realistic.

The theatre had a get-together discussion with the residents of Weijia Lane immediately after the special matinee given for them. And as one of them said: "It wasn't as if I were seeing a stage performance; things that actually happened in my own compound seemed to live again before my eyes. Every little bit is true to real life. . . . I was really happy to see our daily lives acted there on the stage. Especially during the last scene when they are celebrating the setting up of the people's commune, I couldn't help thinking of the happy future that lies ahead of us."

That, perhaps, sums up the consensus of opinion about this play as well as anything. It shows in heartening, optimistic terms the advance of the "man in the street" to a new, socialist society. Socialism has penetrated in the old back courtyards of the cities. The "nobodies" of the old society are now people with a communist spirit—bold in thinking and in doing. The Granny Fangs have to admit they have never dared to dream that "petticoats" who used to while away their time at trifles could make pumps for socialist construction. This brings home in concrete, human terms the success of the rectification campaign and what this victory on the ideological front means in terms of changing the people's outlook and their way of life.

— Wu Pin



Grandad Keng talks about the rectification campaign

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Blocks Korean Unification

Commenting on the Chinese note to the U.N. Command countries demanding the withdrawal of their troops from south Korea (see p. 15), *Renmin Ribao's* commentator writes on November 11 that the demand of the Korean and Chinese Governments is in full conformity with the interests of the people of north and south Korea and of the peace-loving peoples of all lands. The U.N.C. countries led by the U.S. which still have their invading troops in Korea continue to insist, however, on their absurd proposal of holding "free elections" before the withdrawal of troops. This, he says, "is deliberately putting the cart before the horse. The continued presence of these aggressive troops in Korea is a threat to the peace and security of Korea and a violation of its independence and sovereign rights. Under such circumstances, it is certainly not possible for the Korean people to express their will freely. Furthermore, these countries have continued to persist in calling for elections under U.N. supervision. It is common knowledge that the United Nations is one of the belligerents in the Korean war, so it has forfeited its competence to handle the Korean question in a fair and reasonable way. This insistence on unfeasible proposals only shows that they have no intention of withdrawing their troops from Korea, nor any desire to solve the Korean question by peaceful means."

Since the Korean armistice, the commentator recalls, the U.S. ruling circles under the cloak of the United Nations have, by various means, undermined the armistice agreement and created tension in Korea and the Far East. Twelve days after the signing of the armistice, the United States concluded its aggressive "joint defence pact" with the Syngman Rhee clique. In May 1956, it forced the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams to withdraw from south Korea. In June 1957, it unilaterally scrapped the armistice agreement provision prohibiting the introduction of reinforcing arms and shipped atomic and rocket weapons into south Korea; it reorganized the American troops in south Korea into pentomic divisions, and established a guided missiles base near Chunchon at Kangwonto, in south Korea. Between the date the armistice took effect and June 26 this year, the U.S.-controlled troops have violated that agreement by committing provocative activities in or across the

demilitarized zone on 792 occasions. "It is clear," the commentator adds, "that the aim of the U.S. aggressors is to turn south Korea into a U.S. military base and colony, which is an important component of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plans in the Far East."

U.S. - British Humbug on Nuclear Tests

"Unreasonable and hypocritical" is *Renmin Ribao's* commentator's description of the latest U.S.-British declarations that nuclear tests made by the Soviet Union after October 31 give them the right to scrap their own undertakings to halt tests for a one-year period.

Writing on November 9, the commentator recalls that during the period when the U.S.S.R. unilaterally suspended nuclear weapon tests from March to September this year, both the U.S. and Britain unscrupulously carried out a series of large-scale tests. They tried to take advantage of the Soviet peace initiative to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union was then obliged to resume testing to protect its own security as well as that of other countries. Nevertheless, on October 30, the Soviet Union

again announced its readiness to stop testing immediately provided the U.S. and Britain would conclude an agreement to stop nuclear weapon tests for all time. But this the two governments have refused to do.

The commentator cites the now well-known fact that Washington and London talk glibly about a one-year suspension of tests precisely because they need just about that much time to prepare a further series of tests. While agreeing to hold talks on discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests in Geneva, they continued to insist on this completely untenable proposal for a one-year suspension of testing. This, says the commentator, "is a deliberate attempt to prevent the talks from reaching an agreement."

"The world will not be fooled by these U.S. and British tricks and no one will be intimidated by their threat to resume tests," the commentator concludes. "It is entirely proper for the Soviet Union to continue its tests while the U.S. and Britain refuse to conclude an agreement for permanent suspension." "There is only one criterion by which it can be judged who is for and who is against the worldwide desire for ending nuclear weapon tests—and that is to ask who has consistently advocated universal, permanent and unconditional stopping of nuclear weapon tests and who has obstinately rejected such a permanent suspension of tests?"

THE PASSING SHOW

Music Hath Charms

Thousands of young people last month ran amuck in West Berlin, Hamburg and Essen. In West Berlin they broke up the Sportpalast, started a riot and caused 120,000 marks worth of damage. Tear gas and police clubs curbed the rioters in Hamburg. In Essen, fire hoses had to be used to calm down 6,000 youths who smashed the Gruga Hall and began to attack police in the streets.

What was all this in honour of?

It was a musical occasion in West Germany—performances of a U.S.-imported Rock 'n Roll band.

Paper Tiger Blues

The American foreign affairs specialist and former State Department official, George F. Kennan, declared in a recent speech at Brandeis University, Mass. that "the United States is the most hated nation in the world. I cannot think of an instance in which any great country has drawn upon itself, or has at least become the target of so much obloquy, so much ill-will, so much disapproval and criticism, in some cases, so much outright hatred, as has this one."



"Old Glory" - new shame

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Soviet Help in Fisheries

Sino-Soviet co-operation in fisheries has helped to put China's fishing industry in the lead among the world's fishing nations. This year her output of aquatic products is expected to reach 8,200,000 tons.

Announcing this in a recent article, Hsu Teh-heng, Minister of Aquatic Products, recalled that a China-U.S.S.R.-Korea-Viet-nam Fisheries Research Commission for the Western Pacific was set up as a result of a Soviet proposal in 1956. Since then it had carried out a closely co-ordinated plan of research work in sea fishing and oceanography, fresh water fishing and limnology, all aimed to improve exploitation of fishery resources and ensure a continuous increase in output. This co-operation had greatly improved China's research work in aquatic products.

Soviet assistance to China in this field has been many-sided. It has been undertaken in accordance with arrangements mapped out by the four-nation commission, the agreement for scientific and technical co-operation between China and the Soviet Union and other agreements.

Last December nine Soviet experts and two vessels equipped for oceanographic research helped to survey and open up new fishing grounds in the East China and Yellow Seas and also search for other new aquatic products suitable for trawler fishing. These joint Chinese-Soviet scientific efforts had resulted in the discovery of grounds where small yellow croakers spend the winter, while the relationship discovered between changing marine conditions and the wintering habits of *Sciaenidae* (kingfish and drumfish belong to this family) has provided important data for marine fishing, ichthyology and oceanography.

Soviet specialists and scientists also helped in research work along the coastal areas and in inland waters. Fishing in the basin of the Heilungkiang greatly benefited from their work.

The Soviet Union also provided extensive facilities to Chinese fishery delegations and visiting groups. A Chinese

scientific group which visited the U.S.S.R. in the spring of 1957 was enabled to master the techniques of artificial incubation and rearing of salmon in a very short time. Help was also given in training many other Chinese specialists in aquatic products and through the provision of the most up-to-date scientific equipment and literature in this line.

The Minister noted that practically all of China's fishermen are now in people's communes. This has given new strength to the industry. Its equipment and efficiency is being rapidly improved thanks both to Soviet help and the widespread introduction of new ideas put forward by enthusiastic commune members.

China Protests Persecution of Chinese in Thailand

Recently, under the pretext that the overseas Chinese in Thailand are engaged in "Communist subversive activities," the Thailand authorities have been arresting overseas Chinese on a large scale in Bangkok and other places, searching their stores and schools and closing down their newspaper offices. These grave acts of persecutions have aroused justified indignation and disquiet among the overseas Chinese in Thailand.

Protesting against this in a statement issued on November 3, the spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of the People's Republic of China pointed out that it was by no means accidental. It derives from the fact that the Thailand authorities, under the pressure of the United States, have gone a step further in following U.S. policy. In order to counter-balance the series of setbacks it has suffered in the Near and Middle East and especially in the Taiwan Straits area, the United States is strengthening its control over the SEATO countries, forcing them to follow closer behind the U.S., and sowing discord in relations between them and China.

Noting that the false charge made against the overseas Chinese is only a pretext used by the U.S. to carry out its aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia, the statement said, "Everybody knows that China has consistently upheld the spirit of the Bandung Conference, advocated friendship and co-operation between Asian and African countries and directed overseas Chinese to abide by the laws of the country in which they live, refrain from taking part in local political disputes and engage in constructive work beneficial to the local economy. In accordance with these principles and views China has hitherto lived together with Thailand in peace. But the Thailand

authorities have ignored China's friendly attitude and the wishes of the peoples of the two countries, violated fundamental, internationally accepted human rights, persecuted innocent overseas Chinese and infringed upon the legitimate rights of the overseas Chinese. This is an unfriendly act towards China." The statement concluded by demanding that the Thailand authorities stop immediately their persecution of the overseas Chinese, release those arrested and allow the closed newspaper offices of the overseas Chinese to reopen.

Chairman Mao's Works in Latin America

A Spanish translation of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's articles — "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire" and "On the Rectification of Incorrect Ideas in the Party" — has recently been published in Santiago. Spanish translations of Liu Shao-chi's *On Internationalism and Nationalism* and Chen Po-ta's *Stalin and the Chinese Revolution* have also been published in the Chilean capital.

There is a growing interest in Latin America in the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. His *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature* has been published in Uruguay. The first volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is now being translated into Spanish in Argentina and will be off the press next spring.

Chinese Taught in U.A.R.

In the United Arab Republic there is growing interest in the study of Chinese. Nour Tarraf, Chairman of the Egyptian Region Executive Council, and Ahmed El-Bakhouri, U.A.R. Minister of Religious Foundations, had their first Chinese lesson recently at the Arab-Chinese Friendship Society, says a November 5 Cairo report. The Chinese language class, which is sponsored by the Society, was also attended by its staff.

Chinese is also being taught in the Foreign Languages Institute in Cairo. The number of students enrolled in this course since it started on a regular basis at the end of September has steadily increased. Students who enrolled for the Chinese language evening class started two years ago are helping to promote friendly relations between the two peoples.

A Chinese scientists delegation arrived in Cairo on November 8 for a one-month visit under the 1958 executive plan of the Sino-U.A.R. cultural agreement.

Among delegation members are Chinese specialists in medicine, water conservancy, cotton planting and archaeology. Concurrently, a delegation of jurists of the U.A.R. Egyptian Region, headed by Prosecutor-General Hafez Sabek, is visiting China.

Asian-African Literature Popular

Publication of Chinese translations of more than 30 literary works from the Asian and African countries, both contemporary and classical, has been announced by the Chinese People's Literature Publishing House in Peking.

Street Without Sun, the novel by the Japanese proletarian writer, Sunao Tokunaga and other works including the novel *Dark Life* by the Thai writer Kecal Dayun, and the Turkish novelist Orhan Kemal's *Struggle for Bread*, are now on sale. A collection of verses by progressive Indian and Pakistani poets, translations of *Home of the Guerrillas* by the Indonesian writer Pramoedya Ananta Toer and the Burmese novel *Nga Ba* by Maung Ping will soon appear.

Forthcoming publications also include outstanding works from the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Azerbaijan, Turkmen and Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republics of the Soviet Union.

Ten of the great classics of the Asian and African countries including *Sakuntala* by Kalidasa and the *Rose Garden* by M. Saadi have recently been published in new editions.

Film on China in San Francisco

A documentary film on China attracted an exceptionally large crowd of moviegoers at its premiere in San Francisco on November 2, says a report from that city.

The film, entitled *Forbidden Travels*, was shot in the People's Republic of China by U.S. newsmen, Robert Cohen of the United Press, and Leary Moyer and Edward Hochman of the National Broadcasting Company, during their visit to China last year. Approval for its release to the public was obtained only recently from the U.S. State Department.

The film shows some of China's industrial and economic achievements. *The San Francisco News* theatre critic, reviewing the film, wrote that the achievements depicted in the film were amazing taking into account the fact that the People's Republic of China has been in existence only nine years.

• Sino-Argentine Trade

Sino-Argentine trade will undoubtedly benefit from the talks which Senor J. M. Rivera, member of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina, had in Peking at the end of last month with officials of Bank of China concerning improved facilities for payments between the two banks. Senor Rivera visited China after attending the New Delhi Conference of the International Monetary Fund.

There was very little trade between pre-liberation China and Argentina. The 1952 Moscow International Economic Conference marked a turning point. Possibilities were opened for direct trade between the peoples of the two countries. Sino-Argentine trade and business contacts began to develop.

Argentina was the first Latin American country to establish direct trade relations with New China. In 1953, Chinese import-export firms and Argentine exporters signed a contract for the purchase of wheat and quebracho extract. In October 1954, a group of 17 representatives of Argentine industrial and business circles visited China. They toured Shanghai, Hangchow and other cities, and had talks with Chinese economic circles. Before they left, they issued a joint statement with the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, expressing the sincere wish of both parties to expand trade. In June 1955, at Argentina's invitation, representatives of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade attended the Second Annual Meeting of its Argentine counterpart in Buenos Aires and made valuable contacts with representatives of the Argentine financial, industrial and commercial worlds. In June 1957, a group of officials of the People's Bank of China, after visiting Uruguay, visited Argentina and held talks with officials of the Argentine Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Director and General Manager of the Central Bank there. The possibilities of bigger trade between the two countries were explored. The Chinese group also visited a number of factories and some business was done. These mutual visits had important results not only in cementing friendship between the peoples of the two countries but also in paving the way for the further development of Sino-Argentine trade.

China is interested in such Argentine exports as wool, wool tops, quebracho extract, borax, other mineral products and rare metals. Many Chinese exports,

such as coal, chemicals, newsprint, cement, steel products, pig iron, cotton yarn, cotton, tea and handicrafts are welcomed by Argentina. Trade prospects between the two countries are good.

• Sausage Casing Exports

China's exports of sausage casings have been expanding very rapidly. In the past few years exports of hog casings quadrupled and exports of sheep casings more than doubled. They are sold to more than 20 countries and regions. The reasons are that there is a rich variety of Chinese casings, available in various calibres, fresh, pliable but strong, and, not least, moderately priced.

The world consumption of casings is very great since sausages are a common food in most of the European, American and Australasian countries and in some of the Asian countries. Many countries in the world produce casings but few are in a position to export in large quantities.

China is one of the few countries with a great exporting capacity of casings. China's casings have established their reputation in the world market in the course of more than half a century of sales. Since the liberation, the rearing of hogs, cattle, sheep and goats, which provide the source of the casings China exports, has developed rapidly. China has long held first place in the world in the number of hogs reared. The number of cattle and sheep raised in this country will soon put China among the leading producers in the world in this field too. The rearing of livestock in large numbers ensures an unflinching supply of casings and makes it possible for the exporters to improve the quality of their exports.

The processing of Chinese casings is very careful and strict; every single casing is carefully examined and processed. After washing and careful sorting, the casings are immediately rubbed with salt and packed into barrels. This streamlined way of treating the casings ensures their freshness. Only the most suitable wood and white cloth are used in packing the casings which are filled with salt water to keep them well preserved for long-distance transport.

As a result of the rapid advances in China's agricultural science, many improvements have been introduced in the rearing of livestock. There has also been a remarkable decrease in animal diseases. The slaughter of hogs, cattle and sheep is subject to strict supervision.

All the animals are examined by veterinarians. All Chinese casings are produced from healthy animals. In the past few years a number of up-to-date slaughter houses have been built in the seaports and big cities in the interior. The Chinese Commodity Examination Office has its own men stationed in all establishments producing casings to ensure that they are made in accordance with government regulations. Experienced casings dealers in many Western European countries affirm that the quality of casings China now exports is far superior to those exported before the liberation.

The casings China exports are also rich in variety. In addition to such traditional exports as salted hog casings, sheep and goat casings, she also exports various dried hog and sheep casings, beef rounds, salted hog fat ends, dried or salted cow gullets, cow caeca and dried hog bladder. One new product this year is bleached hog casings, snow-white in colour with an original flavour of the meat. It has been welcomed in Britain, Belgium and other European countries.

Chinese casing products are also varied; they include catgut made of sheep casings of the best quality. These

catguts, plain or treated with different chemical solutions, are of varying sizes, highly elastic, smooth and even, and rank with the world's best. Bow strings, rackets, baskets, and handbags made of casings in China are noted for their craftsmanship. And, it should be added, Chinese stuffed sausages, spiced sausages and special Cantonese sausages appeal to gourmets everywhere.

The export of Chinese casings is handled by the Tientsin Branch of the China National Animal By-Products Export Corporation at 66, Yentai Road, Tientsin.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

LOCAL OPERA

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

▲ **SNOW IN MIDSUMMER** The tragedy by the famous Yuan dynasty playwright, Kuan Han-ching. Because she resists an unwelcome suitor, a young widow is unjustly sentenced to death. Before her death, she appeals to heaven to attest her innocence. A heavy snowfall in midsummer confounds and exposes her accusers.

Nov. 18, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

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

Nov. 18, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*
Nov. 21, 7:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **WHITE JADE** A love story told against the background of the Han people's resistance to the tyranny of the Mongol conquerors.

Nov. 24, 7:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **AVENGING A MURDER AT KUEISHAN** A traditional opera. A young man helps the daughter of a fisherman avenge her father's death at the hands of a young bully from a lordly family. The young couple fall in love and fight shoulder to shoulder against feudal oppression.

Nov. 23, 1:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MILITANT YOUTH** A new Pingju opera adapted from Yang Mo's popular novel *Song of Youth*. A stirring description of the revolutionary youth movement in Peking and its struggle against the Kuomintang terror in 1931-1935. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Nov. 21-24, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

KOREAN CONCERT TROUPE

The Song and Dance Troupe of the Korean Democratic People's Republic will visit Peking and give performances on Nov. 19, 20 and 21 at the *Shoudu Theatre*.

THEATRE

▲ **FLAME OF YOUTH** A play by the Soviet playwright P. Gorbakov. 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. 18-20, 7:30 p.m.
China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** A group of demobilized soldiers set up a factory in a disused building and turn out first-rate products. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Nov. 22-24, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

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

Nov. 18-24, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

FILMS

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

Nov. 18-21, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

▲ **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. 18-21, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*
Nov. 22 & 23, *Xin Zhong Guo*

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

Nov. 18-21, *Guang He Theatre, Xin Zhong Guo*
Nov. 19-23, *Dong Dan Workers' Club, Peking Theatre*

▲ **LIGHT OF OCTOBER** A full-length documentary in colour, a record of the heroic history of the Soviet people and the growth of the socialist camp.

Nov. 18-21, *Guang He Theatre, Xin Zhong Guo*
Nov. 19-23, *Dong Dan Workers' Club, Peking Theatre*

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

Nov. 20 & 21, *Jiao Dao Kou, Da Hua, Ertong*

▲ **A WOMAN'S LIFE** A Japanese film dubbed in Chinese. A student is forced to leave medical school and earn a living to bring up her illegitimate child. Life proves to be hard and bitter but she pulls through without getting dispirited. When her son grows up she goes out to serve the working people with the precious knowledge she has hoarded since her student days.

Nov. 22-25, *Zhongyang, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ **OUR LAND SO DEAR** A young village girl after a few years' schooling in the city has to return to her village. This is a big disappointment to her but she soon learns to

love her new work on the farm and her part of her native land. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Nov. 22-24, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Da Hua, Peking Workers' Club*

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

Nov. 23 & 24, *Da Hua*
Nov. 24 & 25, *Jiao Dao Kou*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **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.

▲ **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*

▲ **PAINTINGS BY IRAQI ARTISTS** Over a 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 of Iraq. 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 Shuai Fu Yuan, off Wangfuching St.

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

At *Zhongshan Park*

FLOWER SHOW

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

SPORTS

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

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