

PEKING

June 24, 1958

17

REVIEW

In Refutation of Modern Revisionism's Reactionary Theory of the State

A point by point analysis of the position of Yugoslav revisionists on the state (p. 6).

Korea in Perspective

Some lessons on the eighth anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war (p. 11).

Comment on a Leading Article in the London *Times*

How the Minorities in Yunnan Change

LESSONS OF THE HUNGARIAN EVENTS

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

June 24, 1958

Vol. I No. 17

CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	4
Bursting Granaries; 10 Million More Tons of Steel; Theory for the Masses; Taming the Yellow River; . . . And the Yangtse Gorges; Railway Electrification; New University in Peking	
ARTICLES	
In Refutation of Modern Revisionism's Reactionary Theory of the State — Wang Chia-hsiang	6
Korea in Perspective — Chi Lung	11
"Beyond the Withered Tree, Ten Thousand Saplings Spring"—Comment on a Leader in the <i>London Times</i> — Hu Chiao-mu	12
How the Minorities in Yunnan Change — Huang Chang-lu	14
Chinese Fruits	17
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	18
Lessons of the Hungarian Events; Intervention in Lebanon	
CHINA AND THE WORLD	19
C.P.V. Help Korea Build; Trade News; Cultural News; Chinese Fashions Praised; American Criminals Released; Briefs; Visitors	
SIDELIGHTS	20
SPORTS	21
Summer Athletic Meet; Chinese Players for Wimbledon; Table-Tennis; Young Swimmers	
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	22

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Science in Action

SCIENCE and technology are playing an ever-increasing part in China's socialist construction. Their importance in the technical revolution now unfolding in this country can hardly be overstated. The reason is quite simple. One of the main tasks of the technical revolution is to place the national economy on the technological basis of modern, large-scale production. The rapid expansion of industry and agriculture poses many highly complex technical problems which can be solved only with modern scientific know-how and skills.

In the current big leap forward of the national economy, science and technology have made much headway. A network of scientific research institutes is rapidly extending throughout the length and breadth of the country. In addition to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its local branches, many provinces have set up their own scientific research centres. A significant new feature is the formation of scientific research bodies in the counties and rural districts, in the factories and on the farms.

The development of scientific research in China is characterized by the integration of theory with practice. Science and technology serve industrial and agricultural production and the welfare of the people. Research workers of the Institute of Automation, for example, are busy working on an automatic control system for the Yangtse Gorge project. Botanists are wrestling with the problem of arresting the sand dunes and preventing the southward drift of the deserts in China's northwestern provinces.

The local research centres are concerned essentially with the solution of pressing problems in production. The Farm Implements Institute in Shensi Province tested more than a hundred types of newly invented farming tools in a single month, much to the satisfaction and gratitude of the co-op farmers in the province. In Heilungkiang Province, a county scientific and technological committee in two months' time produced on a trial basis water turbine generators, wind-driven machines and other implements adapted to local needs.

This link up of scientific research with practical problems in production has two advantages. It facilitates the development of industry and agriculture. It enriches the scientific research work.

Another outstanding feature of China's scientific research is close co-operation between the experts and ordinary workers and peasants. As actual producers, workers and peasants possess an amazing wealth of practical experience. Large numbers of worker-peasant inventors have come forward in the course of the technical revolution. There are many instances of joint research work by scientists and technicians together with veteran workers and peasants successfully in tackling many highly complex technical problems.

The combination of theory and practice plus close co-operation between the experts and the working people is the guiding policy for the advance of China's science and technology. The past several months have shown that this policy brings science and technology closer and closer to the people. When a nation with a population of 600 million becomes science-minded in the colossal undertaking of modernizing its industry and agriculture the vistas for the development of science are unlimited.

ROUND THE WEEK

Bursting Granaries

June 14 was just another normal day in China. But the *Henan Ribao* (Honan Daily) of that date appeared with banner red headlines, its masthead bedecked with four red, traditional Chinese lanterns and a garland of wheat, a holiday drawing spread across the bottom of the page.

The reason? The richest summer harvest in living memory. Honan is China's leading wheat producer and the kernel of the *Henan Ribao* frontpage story was a particularly juicy one: an all-time record wheat harvest of 17,100 million catties. This is an increase of 128 per cent over last year's crop of 7,500 million catties. There was another striking figure in the story too. The per *mou* yield showed an increase of 124.8 per cent—a fact that speaks for itself about agricultural progress, a turning point in agricultural output for the province.

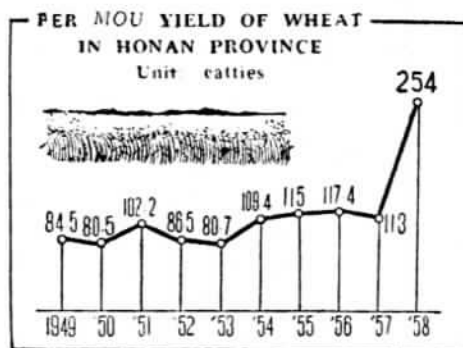
And the big story is not a Honan exclusive. China's entire wheat belt—Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi, and Hupeh included—is reaping bumper crops. Shansi's wheat crop is nearly 70 per cent bigger than last year's; Shensi's—50 per cent; Shantung's—30 per cent.

Judging by the goals of the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67), 9 counties and municipalities, 67 townships and 1,778 farming co-ops in Honan Province alone fulfilled the programme's targets for increased yields 10 years ahead of schedule.

In the course of the harvest, record per *mou* yields were established and broken in rapid succession. Anyang County led the field at first with 3,259 catties per *mou*. But it soon lost to the Sputnik Co-op in Shuiping County which rocketed up

with three record yields one after another, the highest 3,530 catties per *mou*. But this record didn't stand for long. The Double-Storey Co-operative in Shangchiu County overtook the Sputnik Co-operative a few days later with 4,412 catties per *mou*. As we go to press, the record is held by Nantienchuang Co-operative in Hui County, with 4,535 catties, the highest per *mou* yield in China.

It is customary, when harvest time comes round, to get the old and experienced peasants to estimate the yield per *mou*. By feeling the wheat ears, by taking a good look at the wheat fields,



quick mental calculations, and feeling the wheat ears again, the old peasants pronounce their estimate—well, so many catties per *mou*. And they were usually right, within a few catties of the actual yield. This year, however, they were stumped. Standing in the fields they have known for many years, with the wheat rising high and heavy above their shoulders, the old hands were baffled. They felt the wheat ears here and there, literally stared at the fields before them, mumbled to themselves, and exchanged glances with each other. People were impatient and pressed for an estimate. Still none came. Then one of the old men announced: "All these years we've accumulated experience with ordinary crops. But this year's is so rich, it's beyond us. We give up."

In Lushan County the bumper harvest put the last nail in the coffin of an old local superstition. The peasants used to believe that if they allowed the women folk to work on the threshing ground the wheat output would fall. This year they welcomed female help. The men alone could never have finished the job in time.

In Menghsien the only peasant household which hadn't joined the co-op, because the head of the family thought he could do better by working on his own, applied for membership. His wheat har-

vest was so miserable, in comparison with the abundant crops all around, that he had to acknowledge the advantages of co-operative farming after all.

Tan Chen-lin, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee, declared that the way things are going at present the target of a 20 per cent increase in food production this year will not only be realized but may well be surpassed.

If manpower posed a problem in bringing in the crops, the headache now is to find enough space to store the crops. The county granaries are already full and people are now putting their heads together to solve the storage question. There are transport headaches, too, and the problems of abundance are simply put in a ditty now making the rounds among the peasants:

*Two summers ago pole-and-baskets carried all,
Last year the grain boats proved too small.
This year the lorries are hard pressed,
Next year even trains will have no rest.*

10 Million More Tons of Steel

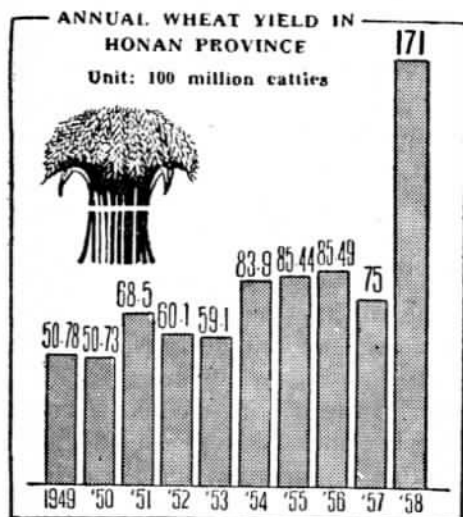
Two hundred new medium and small Bessemer converters are being built by the local authorities of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They will add 10 million tons of steel to China's output within a year's time. A recent national conference of the metallurgical industries in the localities decided to accelerate the development of the iron and steel industries.

The equipment for these new converters is designed and made in China. They will speed up the steel-smelting capacity of the local metallurgical industries and satisfy the growing needs of the local engineering industries for steel. Even more important, they will serve to train a large force of steel workers and technicians for bigger things to come.

Shantung, Kiangsu, Hopei, Anhwei, Honan and Szechuan Provinces will each build 10 to 15 of these side-blow Bessemer converters. The converters built in Chekiang, Shansi, Shantung and Peking have already gone into operation. These new local converters are expected to produce more than a million tons of steel in the course of this year, which is about four times the total output of the local industries last year.

Theory for the Masses

June 19 was the first anniversary of the publication of Mao Tse-tung's report *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions*



Among the People. The twelve months that have elapsed bear out to the full the great significance of Chairman Mao's analysis to make a clear distinction between the two fundamentally different types of contradictions (contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people) and to resolve these contradictions correctly and go forward with the building of socialism.

Philosophical circles and economists in Peking observed the anniversary with a series of meetings to discuss Chairman Mao's report, which is the theoretical foundation for the general line of building socialism in China. A forum was organized by the Communist Party Committee of Peking to discuss the report, attended not only by Party secretaries, but also by workers and government cadres, an indication of the growing interest in political theory.

In recent months interest in political ideas and theory elucidating and guiding practice has grown among the people. This is clearly illustrated by the popularity of *Hongqi* (Red Flag), the theoretical fortnightly journal published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which came out on June 1 and sold over seven and a half million copies. This growing interest is also evident in the increasing number of theoretical journals being brought out by the provincial committees of the Communist Party.

The first issue of *Shijian* (Practice), a monthly theoretical magazine published by the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Committee, will come out on July 1. It will devote its pages to the study of Mao Tse-tung's works, Party policies, and theoretical problems arising from socialist construction in the region.

All told, twelve theoretical journals published by provincial Party committees will come off the press between now and August.

Taming the Yellow River

While construction of the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir and hydro-electric power station is proceeding apace on the middle reaches of the Yellow River, work has begun on another great water conservancy project on its lower reaches in Shantung Province. More than 80,000 workers, technicians and engineers have been working in shifts round the clock to expedite the job, which is expected to be completed in 1960, instead of 1961.

For centuries the Yellow River had been a source of endless trouble to the Chinese people, playing havoc with lives and property. At its lower reaches the river has overflowed more than 1,500 times in 3,000 years and, according to the

historical records, 26 floods were of the utmost severity, changing the course of the river and leaving thousands upon thousands of families homeless, bereaved and destitute. Much has been done since liberation to prevent the Yellow River from flooding during the summer and autumn rains. For eight or nine years the people inhabiting the two banks of the river have enjoyed a respite. To eliminate the threat of floods once and for all, however, the Yellow River has to be tamed at its lower reaches too. That's the reason for this new water conservancy scheme in Shantung, named the Weishan project because it is near Mount Weishan.

The project was begun on May Day this year. When it is completed in 1960 its reservoir will hold 3,000 million cubic metres of water. It will irrigate 14 million *mou* of land and will regulate the water supply for 60 million *mou* of land along the Yellow River in Shantung Province. The Weishan project will also help develop navigation on the Grand Canal and the Yellow River itself. It will enable ships up to two or three thousand tons to ply between Tientsin and Taku in the north and points along the Yangtse and Huai Rivers in the south. It will make the section between Tsining and Linching on the Grand Canal navigable once again after 60 years. Tug-boats up to 700 tons will be able to sail from Lanchow, in northwest China, all the way to Pohai and the Shantung Peninsula. The hydro-electric power station at Weishan will have a capacity of 38,000 kilowatts.

... And the Yangtse Gorges

Next to be tamed is the Yangtse, China's longest river. A meeting of high government officials and experts was held recently in Wuhan, the triple-city on the Yangtse, to discuss the technical problems involved in what promises to be the biggest water conservancy project in the world. It is to be built at the famous Three Gorges, which hold China's richest water resources, and is planned as a multi-purpose project.

More than 250 scientific and technical problems, some of them most complex, ranging from geology and hydrology to seismology and remote control, were under discussion at the Wuhan meetings. The electrical engineers are working on designs for water turbines of 600,000 kilowatts and more, and mechanical engineering experts are studying the problem of manufacturing cranes with a capacity of 2,000 tons, twice as big as the biggest in the world today. A host of other construction problems to which world science has given no ready answers are being earnestly tackled by the Chinese scientists.

The Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, who attended the meetings, said he was sure all who are engaged in this great project will make a reality of the well-known lines in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's poem:

And the narrow gorges will rise to a level lake.

The mountain goddess, if she still is there,

Will be startled to find her world so changed.

Railway Electrification

Since April of this year China's fast-developing railways have been feeling the strain put on them by the rapid expansion of the national economy. The volume of freight increases with each passing day. The railway depots are stacked high with merchandise, waiting to be transported. And the demand on rail transport continues to rise.

To meet these ever growing needs of accelerated industrial and agricultural development, the Ministry of Railways is drawing up a new long-term plan to speed up the electrification of China's railways.

As a first step, preparations are under way to electrify a section of the Paoki-Chengtou Railway which connects Szechuan Province with Shensi Province. At the end of the year, electrification will begin on the Fengtai-Shacheng Railway in Hopei Province and on the railway lines just outside Peking. During the Second Five-Year Plan the Ministry of Railways will complete the designing for the electrification of all the railways in China.

New University in Peking

In the quiet surroundings of the Western Hills on the outskirts of Peking, a completely new university will arise beside the Summer Palace, the famous recreation grounds. It will join the older inhabitants of the area — Peking University and Tsinghua University, the latter specializing in science and engineering.

This new university will be known as the Chinese University of Science and Technology. It will concentrate on teaching the newest branches of science, offering five-year courses in nuclear physics and nuclear engineering, radio electronics, geochemistry, biophysics, automation, high polymer chemistry, etc. In addition to fundamental theory, the stress will be on actual laboratory work and the development of skill in technical operation. 950 students will be enrolled for the first term in the autumn. Entrance examinations will be given in the major cities of the country.

IN REFUTATION OF MODERN REVISIONISM'S REACTIONARY THEORY OF THE STATE

by WANG CHIA-HSIANG

The following article appeared in the June 16 issue of "Hongqi" (Red Flag), fortnightly theoretical journal issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

—Ed.

THE *Renmin Ribao* editorial "Modern Revisionism Must Be Repudiated"* pointed out that one of the fundamental points in modern revisionism, as typified by the programme put forward by the leading group in Yugoslavia, is its substitution of the reactionary theory of the state standing above classes for the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state.

The imperialists have always sought to cover up the nature of the state as a class dictatorship in order to wreck the revolutionary working-class movement. They describe the state under bourgeois dictatorship as "standing above classes," "belonging to the whole people" and "democratic," and slander the state under proletarian dictatorship as "totalitarian" and undermining democracy. Now that socialism and imperialism stand out in sharp contrast, with socialism in the ascendant like the sun rising and imperialism in murky decline, the working people under capitalist rule are turning towards socialism increasingly, the imperialists' lies are more than ever losing their power to deceive and the anti-communist nonsense of the Social Democrats is proving more and more incapable of helping the imperialists. It is at such a time that the Yugoslav revisionists, donning the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, have come forward to serve imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, by peddling the bourgeois theory of the state standing above classes, so as to repay U.S. imperialism for its "reward" of large sums of American dollars.

State power in an imperialist country is a means of serving the handful of monopoly capitalists and exercising dictatorship over the overwhelming majority of the people. Yet the Yugoslav revisionists are at great pains to conceal the dictatorship character of the imperialist state power. They say that in the capitalist world "the state increasingly controls the activities of capital" and "restricts the role of private capital," that "the role of the state as that of a regulator also grows" (Draft Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia) and that "the state is no longer the apparatus of a certain class in capitalist society; it no longer reflects or upholds the special interests of that class" ("Has Capitalism Changed?" by R. I., October 1956 issue of the Yugoslav magazine *The Truth About Us*). Glorifying imperialist state power in such a fashion, are they not toeing the line of the imperialists?

* See *Peking Review*, No. 11, May 13, 1958.

The outstanding feature of our age is the transition from capitalism to socialism. Through revolution in one form or another, the working class must smash the bourgeois state apparatus, set up the proletarian state apparatus and replace bourgeois dictatorship by proletarian dictatorship. Marxist-Leninists, therefore, have always held that seizure of state power is the crucial question in the proletarian revolution. Using sophistry, the Yugoslav revisionists insist that state capitalism in the capitalist countries is a "factor of socialism," that socialism is taking form within the capitalist system, and that the bourgeois state apparatus is also changing in this direction. Consequently, there is no need for the working class to carry out proletarian revolution, to smash the bourgeois state apparatus or to set up its own state apparatus. They claim that by "exercising incessant pressure" on the bourgeois state apparatus and working to "exert a decisive influence" in it, the working class will be able to "secure the development of socialism." They are spreading this nonsense about "peaceful evolution" from capitalism to socialism in order to create ideological confusion within the ranks of the revolutionary working-class movement, to paralyse, corrode and sap the revolutionary will-power of the working class and Communist Parties in the capitalist countries, and to prevent proletarian revolution. This being so, what trace of Marxism-Leninism do they show, what markings other than those of an accomplice of the imperialists?

SINCE the Great October Revolution, one-third of mankind has smashed the bourgeois state apparatus and established their own states of proletarian dictatorship. The proletarian dictatorship in these countries is fundamentally different in nature from dictatorship by all exploiting classes. It is the dictatorship of the exploited class, the dictatorship of the many over the few, dictatorship for the building of socialist society free from exploitation of man by man. It is the most progressive, and also the last, dictatorship in human history which is undertaking the greatest and most difficult historic task of eliminating classes, and it is forging ahead in conditions of most complex struggle, along the most tortuous road ever known in human history. With a history of only forty years, it is impossible for the dictatorship of the proletariat to avoid making some partial mistake or another, in the course of its advance. Whatever the mistakes, since proletarian dictatorship is the system of the people themselves, it will learn from mistakes and correct them by itself. But the Yugoslav revisionists, following the imperialist reactionaries, venomously attack the pro-

letarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They call the state system of the socialist countries "bureaucracy and bureaucratic statism." They fiercely attack the Communist Parties in the socialist countries for holding the leading position and exercising the leading role in the life of the state and slander direct leadership and supervision by the Communist Parties in these countries over the work of the state as giving rise to "the growth of bureaucracy in the Party" and "statism." A mere glance shows that the weapons used by the Yugoslav revisionists against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries come from the arsenals of the imperialists. It is just because they brandish these antiquated weapons in the name of "Communists," with the status of a "socialist country," and under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, that they win special approval and plaudits from the U.S. imperialists.

ALL the classical writings of Marxism-Leninism show that socialist state power is the dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e. the proletariat organizing itself as the ruling class. After seizing power, the proletariat must exercise dictatorship through its own state apparatus over the vanquished exploiting classes, carry on the class struggle in the new conditions and solve the problem of whether the socialist road or the capitalist road will win out, so as to eliminate classes. But the Yugoslav revisionists maintain that socialist state power should not be an instrument of force, should not exercise dictatorship over the class enemy and should not conduct struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads. At the same time, they make no little fuss about the so-called question of democracy, attacking the socialist countries under the pretext of promoting "democracy." Tito has manufactured the pretext that "we are always emphatically against regarding the proletarian dictatorship as mere force," as though there were only dictatorship and no democracy in the socialist countries. Since the class enemy still exists in the period of transition, and there are antagonistic contradictions between them and the proletariat, contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, dictatorship must be exercised if such contradictions are to be resolved. As to democracy, all democracy is merely a form of class rule. Democracy that is divorced from proletarian dictatorship can never be democracy under the socialist system. In essence, bourgeois democracy is dictatorship by the few over the great majority, the working people, while proletarian dictatorship means democracy for the great majority, the working people. Either the enemy wipes us out or vice versa; either bourgeois democracy or proletarian democracy. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a unity of dictatorship and democracy. Comrade Mao Tse-tung once said: "Democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries, when combined, constitute the people's democratic dictatorship" (*On People's Democratic Dictatorship*); "dictatorship does not apply in the ranks of the people. The people cannot possibly exercise dictatorship over themselves; nor should one section of them oppress another section"; "under the people's democratic dictatorship, two different methods—dictatorial and democratic—should be used to resolve the two kinds of contradiction of different nature—those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*)

By opposing democracy to dictatorship while chattering about abstract democracy, denying the necessity of dictatorship over the class enemy, the necessity of struggle between the socialist and the capitalist roads, the Yugoslav revisionists are simply trying to create confusion within the socialist countries in co-ordination with the subversive activities conducted against these countries by the imperialist countries.

Under the pretext that Stalin had made individual mistakes on the question of proletarian dictatorship, the Yugoslav revisionists exultantly exaggerated these mistakes to attack the proletarian dictatorship in the socialist countries. It never occurs to them that in doing so they are simply showing their revisionist colours. True, Stalin once made the appraisal that, as a rule, class struggle in the transitional period "grows increasingly acute," and this appraisal interpreted as continuous expansion of the class struggle, can bring detrimental results to the socialist cause. But this does not mean that to correct this mistake one must deny the class struggle in the transitional period, the struggle to decide whether socialism or capitalism will win. The facts show that the class struggle to decide which will win out continues not only throughout the initial stage of the proletarian dictatorship, when capitalist ownership is being eliminated and socialist ownership established, but also, on the political and ideological fronts, after the question of ownership has been completely solved. In the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, there are contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people. Sometimes, of course, the class struggle in the transitional period is tense and at other times relaxed, marked by ups and downs. At one stage, the situation may tend for a while to relaxation after the proletariat wins a round in battle and the class enemy is forced to retreat. But the class enemy is never resigned to extinction and will, in given conditions, launch fresh attacks on socialism. These ups and downs in the class struggle will repeat themselves many times over a period. Nevertheless, with the advance of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the general trend is towards the gradual weakening of the class struggle till it dies out. The Yugoslav revisionists deny this objective law and spread the slander that the socialist countries aggravate the social contradictions by means of the power of the state. What interpretation can be placed on this other than that they are helping the imperialists and opposing proletarian dictatorship and the elimination of classes?

THE Yugoslav revisionists particularly attack as the source of all evils, the democratic centralism practised in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They deceitfully drag in the experience of the "Paris Commune" and distort the lessons drawn from it by Karl Marx as being the elimination of centralism. This is an insult to Marx and to the French proletariat who raised the banner of the Paris Commune. As Lenin said, "there is no departure whatever from centralism" in Marx's summing up of the experience of the Paris Commune. (*Lenin: The State and Revolution*) In the socialist countries it is democracy, i.e. democratic centralism, not dictatorship, that is practised among the people. Among the people, democracy and centralism, decentralization and centralization of power—these are unities of opposites. Democ-

racy means democracy under centralized guidance, not extreme democratization; centralism means centralism based on democracy, not absolute centralization. Decentralization means apportionment of power under unified leadership, not anarchy; centralization means concentration of power on the basis of bringing into play the activity and initiative of the lower organizations and the rank and file, not absolute centralization which restricts and hampers this activity and initiative. It is wrong to emphasize one aspect to the denial of the other. True, over-centralization or over-decentralization may occur in the course of socialist construction owing to lack of experience. But this is only a question of how democratic centralism is applied, not an inevitable result of proletarian dictatorship. In slandering centralism in the proletarian states, the Yugoslav revisionists merely reveal their ulterior motives in attacking the socialist countries. As to the so-called "social self-government," which they assert to be an absolute boon, it is enough to quote what Engels said: "It is absurd to speak of the principle of authority as being absolutely evil, and of the principle of autonomy as being absolutely good." (Engels: *On Authority*) And, as Engels pointed out, whoever sticks to this absurd concept is actually serving the reactionaries.

THE Yugoslav revisionists are particularly energetic in attacking the management of economic affairs by the socialist state. According to them, if the proletarian state authority manages the national economy, the state becomes a means of hamstringing the development of socialism. This is extraordinary logic. Has there ever existed a state that does not manage economic affairs? So long as the state exists it must manage economic affairs in one way or another. The queerest part of the logic is this—when the Yugoslav revisionists talk about the tightening of economic control exercised by the state authority in the imperialist countries they see nothing

Just Off the Press

Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

Containing the important documents of the session held in Peking from May 5 to 23, 1958, at a time when the Chinese people are entering a new period of socialist construction—the period of technical and cultural revolutions. Full texts of the Central Committee's work report and the resolution on it endorsing the Party's general line for socialist construction, the resolution on the Moscow Meetings of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties expressing full support to the Moscow Declarations and repudiating the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as a concentrated expression of modern revisionism, explanations on the second revised draft of the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67) and the resolution on it. 96 pp.

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wrong in this. On the contrary, they spare no words to eulogize and glorify this as a "factor of socialism." Yet when they come to the economic control exercised by the state authority in the socialist countries, they roundly condemn it and smear it as "the source of bureaucracy and bureaucratic statism." Is this not revealing as to the reactionary nature of the Yugoslav revisionists' attack on state management of the economy in the socialist countries? In the classical works of Marxism-Leninism it is pointed out, time and again, that the proletarian state, as the representative of society, must organize the socialist economy. Why must the proletarian state manage the economy? The reasons are: 1—to wage the struggle between the two roads to secure the triumph of the socialist road over the capitalist road; 2—to carry through the class line and the class policies of the proletariat in all economic work; and 3—taking the interests of the whole country and all the people into consideration—to ensure the planned, proportionate development of the socialist national economy in accordance with the objective laws of socialist economic development. Precisely as a result of planned state management of the national economy, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have made tremendous achievements in their economic construction. It goes without saying that in the state management of the economy there should be a proper division of function and co-ordination between the central and local authorities. Unified control and planning by the central authorities must be correctly linked with the activity and initiative of the local authorities and the masses. But whatever the way in which the central and local authorities divide their work of economic management, and however the working people play their part in this management, this is a question of concrete forms of economic management. It is not a question of whether to abolish the proletarian state's function of economic management. What meaning can there be in the Yugoslav revisionists' talk about abolishing the economic function of the proletarian state? Apart from its trickery to mislead people, it simply means undermining and abolishing the economic foundations of the proletarian state, i.e. socialist ownership by the whole people; doing away with planned economy; throwing overboard the proletarian class line and class policy of socialist economic development; abolishing the unified leadership and supervision which the proletariat exercises over the socialist economy through the Communist Party and the state apparatus; restoring capitalist methods of administration and management; and preserving and restoring freedom for the bourgeoisie to facilitate its comeback.

IN repudiating the Yugoslav revisionist theory of the state it is necessary to touch on the contradictions within socialist society. Some of our comrades at one time held that in socialist society there were no contradictions between the relations of production and productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base; and so they denied the existence of contradictions among the people in socialist society, or contradictions between the people's government as the apparatus of the state power and the masses. This was a metaphysical viewpoint. If this viewpoint guides national construction in the socialist countries, it is impossible to overcome these contradictions

in good time, to make the socialist relations of production conform better to the growth of the productive forces and the socialist state structure conform better to the development of the economic base; and it becomes impossible to further develop the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state in the light of the rich experience gathered from practice. But the Yugoslav revisionists regard the contradictions within socialist society as primarily those between the state power and the working people; they then allege that these contradictions are antagonistic and maintain that the existence of the state is the source of these antagonistic contradictions. In fact, contrary to the Yugoslav revisionist nonsense, the antagonistic contradictions which exist in the socialist countries are those between the masses of the people led by the proletariat and their class enemies who oppose socialism. It is not that proletarian dictatorship breeds antagonistic contradictions, but that proletarian dictatorship is necessary to resolve them. To attack the socialist countries, the Yugoslav revisionists mix up contradictions among the people in the socialist countries with contradictions between ourselves and the enemy; they also mix up contradictions in the socialist system with those in the capitalist social system. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his essay *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state. He pointed out that the internal contradictions in the socialist system of society are fundamentally different from those in the capitalist system of society. In socialist society, contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base, are non-antagonistic. The people's government representing the people's interests and the masses of the people are united as one. By contrast, irreconcilable and antagonistic class contradictions exist between a government of the exploiting class and the people. The contradictions between the people's government and the masses are those within the ranks of the people; underlying them is the basic identity of the interests of the people; and therefore they are non-antagonistic. They can be overcome and resolved by the socialist system itself. By magnifying them and labelling them antagonistic contradictions, the Yugoslav revisionists serve no purpose other than to besmirch proletarian dictatorship.

FOR the purpose of attacking the socialist countries, the Yugoslav revisionists, on grounds of their own fabrication, describe the socialist state system as the source of "bureaucracy" and maintain that as long as the socialist state system exists, bureaucracy will "continue to manifest itself as a tendency." Everyone knows that bureaucracy is a product of the state apparatus of exploiting class rule. The bureaucracy that exists in the Party and state organizations in a socialist country is a hang-over from the old society rather than a product of the socialist system or of the Communist Party. Such bureaucracy is totally incompatible with the political party of the working class and with the socialist state system. The history of proletarian dictatorship proves that only the socialist state system can effectively overcome bureaucracy; because only it can bring into full play the initiative and activity of the masses, and only when this is done can there be elimination of bureaucracy, a product of the influence of the old society. In other words, the conquest of bureau-

cracy demands reliance on the masses and resolute struggle against the influence of bourgeois ideology. This struggle needs on the one hand leadership from above to help the government workers carry out continuous ideological remoulding, to correct their erroneous ways of thinking and doing things and to improve their methods of work; on the other hand, the struggle requires mobilization of the masses from the bottom up, the raising of their cultural level and political consciousness, the application of effective mass supervision over the state organs, and leading the masses to fight against bureaucracy. Our country's experience also gives proof of this point. In the nation-wide rectification campaign, we have found the method suited to the conditions of our country, during which we mobilize the masses fully to practise criticism and self-criticism, according to the "unity—criticism—unity" formula, by encouraging a full and frank airing of views, great debates and the posting of *tatsepao*.^{*} As a result, the democratic life of our socialist society has achieved a mighty leap forward. Here we may well ask: Dare the Yugoslav revisionists practise democracy on so broad a scale?

THE Yugoslav revisionists also attack the leading role of the Communist Parties in the socialist countries. They deny that the Communist Party is the highest form of organization of the working class and, on the pretext of opposing "a fusion of the organizations of Communists with the state apparatus," insist that it is not right for the Party to exercise direct leadership and supervision over the state. They maintain that the inevitable outcome of "an ever closer merging of the Party and state apparatus" is the "growth of bureaucracy" in the Party. Lenin's doctrine on Party building stresses that the Communist Party is the highest form of organization of the working class and only the political party of the working class, that is, the Communist Party, can give political leadership to the proletariat and, through the proletariat, unite all the working masses to carry out proletarian dictatorship; "without this the dictatorship of the proletariat is impossible." (Lenin: *Preliminary Draft of the Resolution of the Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party on the Syndicalist and Anarchist Deviation in Our Party*) This truth has been borne out by practice in the socialist states. The primary lesson taught by the history of proletarian dictatorship is that the proletarian cause of revolution and construction cannot advance a step without a Communist Party that takes Marxism-Leninism as its guide to action, builds itself on the principle of democratic centralism, establishes close ties with the masses, strives to become the very heart of the working people and educates its members and the masses of the people in Marxism-Leninism. In the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Party must play the leading role, as regards both the general line and policy of building socialism and the line and policy for the socialist state; there must therefore be no separation between the Party and the government. It would be absolutely wrong to separate the Party from the government and thus leave the government outside the leadership of the Communist Party. Of course, the

^{*} Opinions and criticisms written in bold Chinese characters on large sheets of paper, publicly posted for all to see.—Ed.

Party and the government must do their work in different ways; the Party does not have to take on the routine work of the government organizations. But in all circumstances, the fundamental guarantee that the countries of our socialist camp will unite the people to vanquish the enemy is the strengthening of leadership by the Communist Party in the cause of socialism and over the organs of the state. The Yugoslav revisionists flagrantly reject Lenin's doctrine on Party building and do their utmost to attack the Communist Parties of the socialist countries; yet they still call themselves communists to parade before and deceive people. What impudence!

EXTERNALLY, the leading group in Yugoslavia follows a foreign policy of praising the United States and slandering the Soviet Union which suits the needs of the imperialists; internally, it follows a policy of dispensing with the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, undermining the economic foundations of socialism and allowing capitalist relations and the American way of life to overrun the country freely. These are clear indications of the degeneration and betrayal on the part of the leading group in Yugoslavia. In this way, an irreconcilable contradiction arises between this leading group and the Yugoslav people. The leading group in Yugoslavia has neither the desire nor the courage to take down their signboard of "socialists" and "communists" altogether; for if they did, they would encounter strong opposition from the Yugoslav people, their usefulness as saboteurs of the socialist camp would come to an end and they would no longer receive rewards from the U.S. imperialists. This is why they go on, as the Chinese saying puts it, selling dog's meat under a sheep's head, trying to get rewards from the imperialists while endeavouring to hoodwink the people at home and smooth away their discontent, and cover up their degeneration and betrayal. This is also why they have patched up many Marxist phrases into their hocus-pocus theory of the "withering away of the state."

This out-and-out revisionist theory of the withering away of the state argues that it is necessary for the role of the state under proletarian dictatorship to wither away in all fields of social life; but in actual fact, it aims to "wither away" the function of the socialist state in the exercise of dictatorship over the class enemy, the system of democratic centralism among the people, the role of the state in managing the socialist economy, and the leading role of the Communist Party in the state. In short, what they hope to wither away is socialism and communism. In their opinion, if the socialist countries fail to do this, it means "pragmatic revision" in the theory of the withering away of the state, and will give rise to "manifestations of bureaucratic-statist tendencies" and "fetter the development of social and economic factors." But, if the socialist countries really do as they suggest, it will simply facilitate the imperialist sabotage and subversive activities against the socialist countries, it will simply lead to a repetition of the counter-revolutionary uprising in Hungary and the restoration of capitalism. This indeed is the real motive behind the efforts by the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia to sell abroad the theory of the "withering away of the state."

It is reasonable to ask how this out-and-out anti-Marxist-Leninist theory of the "withering away of the

state" is applied inside Yugoslavia. There, the main apparatus of the state—the police, the law courts, the armed forces and the other punitive organs—so far from being weakened and withered away, are being greatly strengthened. As the Yugoslav leading group wants to maintain and consolidate its dictatorial rule, it is using the state apparatus to oppress those in opposition. Last year, more than thirty thousand Yugoslav workers (constituting 4.3 per cent of all the workers in the country) were victimized and expelled for criticizing the leadership. Reuter reported recently that mass arrests are being made in Yugoslavia of people opposed to the reactionary policies of the leading group. At the same time, the leading group is trying to deceive the people with such stuff as "social self-government" and "workers' self-government," falsely claiming that the state is in the course of "withering away." In fact, its perverted measures have driven the socialist cause of the Yugoslav people to the dangerous brink of "withering away." For home consumption, the modern revisionists' theory of the "withering away of the state" is nothing but a fig-leaf to cover up their degeneration and betrayal.

WE Chinese Communists, like other Marxists throughout the world, genuinely advocate the theory of the withering away of the state. Basing himself on Marxist-Leninist theory, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said that the conditions for the withering away of the state are, internally, the elimination of classes and class influence and, externally, the elimination of the imperialist system. As the internal class struggle grows gradually weaker until it finally dies out, the suppressive function of the state will naturally diminish and move in the direction of withering away. This is a long-term, natural course of development. At the same time, the external conditions should not be overlooked; moreover, external and internal conditions act on each other. Lenin said: "The economic basis for the complete withering away of the state is such a high stage of development of communism that the antithesis between mental and physical labour disappears when there, consequently, disappears one of the principal sources of modern social inequality—a source, moreover, which cannot on any account be removed immediately by the mere conversion of the means of production into public property, by the mere expropriation of the capitalists." (Lenin: *The State and Revolution*) Therefore, the duration of the process during which the state withers away "depends upon the rapidity of development of the higher phase of communism." (*Ibid.*) There is nothing in common between the Marxist-Leninist theory of the withering away of the state and the reactionary fallacy of the Yugoslav revisionists concerning the withering away of the state.

While harping on their so-called theory of the "withering away of the state," the Yugoslav revisionists centre their attack on Stalin by means of every venomous invective at their disposal. They vilify Stalin for making a "pragmatic revision" in the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state and turning the Marxist-Leninist theory of the withering away of the state into the thesis that the state "does not wither away, but keeps strengthening in all fields of social life." The rich experience of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Communist Party in proletarian dictatorship and in building the socialist state is of world significance.

Stalin was entirely correct in setting forth the functions of the state in regard to suppression, economic management and the education of the small producers, and also in saying that the withering away of the state will begin with the natural and gradual withering away of the function of suppression, while the economic function will go on as a social function. As the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has pointed out, he was mistaken on some particular aspects of the question of the state, yet Stalin was a great Marxist-Leninist, a staunch, indomitable fighter in the struggles against the enemy. The modern revisionists of Yugoslavia, who have become traitors to the working class, are utterly incapable of making a fair and just appraisal of Stalin. They make the calumny that a so-called "rule of one man" was practised in the Soviet Union. To this we may answer in Lenin's words: "To contrast, in general, dictatorship of the masses to dictator-

ship of the leaders is ridiculously absurd and stupid. What is particularly curious is that actually, new leaders are put forth (under cover of the slogan: 'Down with the leaders!') who talk unnatural stuff and nonsense." (Lenin: "Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder) The new leader that the Yugoslav revisionists want to put forth is no other than a new Bernstein* who has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and capitulated to U.S. imperialism.

From what has been said above, it is clear that the fallacies of the Yugoslav revisionists concerning the nature of the bourgeois state, the transition from capitalism to socialism, the nature and functions of the socialist state and the "withering away" of the state are out-and-out reactionary. We must resolutely smash this revisionism in order to defend the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state.

* Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932).

KOREA IN PERSPECTIVE

by CHI LUNG

EIGHT years ago, on June 25, 1950 the United States and the Syngman Rhee gang started the Korean war. It was a military adventure to stifle the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the People's Republic of China in their infancies, to try and make colonies out of these two liberated countries and turn them into military bases against the Soviet Union. But things didn't work out that way. It was the imperialists who came out the losers in the Korean war. For the first time in history they had to sit down at the conference table to negotiate and conclude an armistice on an equal footing with countries which had been colonies and semi-colonies only yesterday but were now standing on their own feet.

Victory of Historic Significance

Not least of the lessons of the Korean war is the simple truth: People that have stood up, fighting in a just cause, are invincible. The U.S. imperialists, with all their arms and instruments of death, proved to be a paper tiger. Their invading troops were driven back to the vicinity of the 38th parallel, the starting point of the aggressive war. It was a victory of historic significance for the people of Asia. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung said:

The imperialist wolves should remember that the days when they could manipulate the fate of humanity and carve up the Asian and African countries as they liked have gone for ever.

Sino-Korean co-operation in the Korean war was an expression of patriotism and internationalism. This firm Sino-Korean unity and comradely mutual help contributed decisively to the defeat of the aggressors. Another truth that stands out on this anniversary of the Korean war is the fact that the fraternal unity of the socialist countries is impregnable. It is today the most reliable force in averting and preventing war, in the defence of world peace.

Poison gas and bacteriological warfare, all conceivable lethal weapons short of atomic bombs, were employed by the imperialists in the Korean war. But all these weapons failed to gain victory for them. This further strengthened the confidence of oppressed nations of the world in their fight for freedom, independence and liberation.

With defeat following on defeat and mounting difficulties ahead, the United Nations Command headed by the United States finally had to sign an armistice on July 27, 1953. This proved conclusively that in the world of today the imperialist attempt to satisfy its aggressive appetite by means of war only leads it to a blind alley. The Korean Armistice was a turning point in the course of world affairs at the time. Following the Korean Armistice came the ceasefire in Indo-China in 1954 and



The Hot Seat

Cartoon by Jack Chen

the Bandung Conference and Geneva Conference of heads of state in 1955. The relaxation of international tension that ensued was spurred by the Chinese and Korean peoples' valiant fight against aggression. It was a victory for the forces of peace the world over in a test of strength with the imperialist forces of war. This is another lesson of the Korean war.

Nearly five years have passed since the Armistice. To date, however, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, has not been realized because of U.S. obstruction. The United States has also persistently violated other provisions of the Agreement. In short, the Korean question is still deadlocked and a state of tension still prevails.

New Peace Initiative

In February of this year the Korean and Chinese Governments made still another effort to break the deadlock.* It was decided that all the Chinese People's Volunteers will pull out of Korea during this year. The United Nations Command was asked to follow suit, to withdraw all its troops from Korea in order to help bring about a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. In

*See "A New Move for Peace," *Peking Review*, No. 1, March 4, 1958. — Ed.

红旗
HONGQI

"Beyond the Withered Tree, Ten Thousand Saplings Spring"

— Comment on a Leader in the *London Times* —

by HU CHIAO-MU

A FEW days after the close of the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the *London Times* published on May 31 a leading article entitled "Great Leap Year." The article comments on Comrade Liu Shao-chi's report at the session in the following terms:

We may look in vain, amidst these pages of jargon, for anything lively, original or hopeful. . . . But some galvanizing there has to be for a country that must be flagging a little from its efforts of the past eight years, so this year has been decreed as the year of the "great leap forward." There is no specific objective behind this slogan. The objectives, such as they are, remain arduously distant, with the twelve-year agricultural programme—now revised for the third time—and the "surpass the British" campaign, in which victory is promised fifteen years hence.

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April the first contingent of the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew on schedule. This peace initiative of the Korean and Chinese side has received world-wide popular support and praise.

After a delay of two months, on April 9, the United Nations Command side headed by the United States gave an evasive reply that shies away from the question of the withdrawal of its troops. To date it has shown no positive sign or taken any active measure relating to the complete withdrawal of its troops from Korea. The Chinese Government, in its May 6 note to the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side, correctly pointed out:

Whether all United Nations forces will withdraw speedily from Korea will be evidence of the presence or absence of good will on the part of the Governments of the countries on the United Nations Command side for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Today everyone who cherishes peace is convinced that the United Nations Command side should accept the proposal of the Korean and Chinese Governments and take immediate measures to withdraw all its forces from Korea. The five-year-old Korean deadlock should be ended now. All the countries concerned should get together and negotiate, and let the Koreans themselves settle their own affairs. The peaceful settlement of the Korean question should not be delayed any further.

Following snatches of the economic policy set forth in the report, presented according to his own viewpoint, the leader writer went on to say:

In some ways this may offer a little inspiration to these hard-working people. Though most of them must be working too hard to be bored, and by now there must increasingly be visible signs of progress, yet the gaiety and the liveliness can hardly flourish in the bleak ideological soil of today.

What a striking contrast the commentary forms with the stirring activity that marks Chinese life today! This calls to my mind two lines of a poem written by Liu Yushi, a poet of the Tang dynasty,* which read:

*Past the sunken boat, a thousand vessels wing;
Beyond the withered tree, ten thousand saplings spring.*

* 618-907 A.D. — Ed.

The imperialist West is decrepit and decaying like the withered tree and the sunken boat. But the socialist East is flourishing and full of hope, like a thousand vessels racing ahead and ten thousand trees turning green. The decrepit West can neither catch up with nor understand the youthful East. The Western bourgeoisie is drawing its last breath in its crumbling world. Really there is nothing lively, original or hopeful among the bourgeoisie. Therefore, the bourgeois diehards refuse to see, believe or recognize all the new things created by the working people. It is only natural that the leader writer of the *London Times* should see Comrade Liu Shao-chi's report in such a gloomy light and regard it as full of incomprehensible "jargon." The bourgeois rulers in the imperialist countries have been using all sorts of nice words to deceive the people and every kind of coercion to browbeat the people, so as to make them toil and sweat for the rulers' benefit. But the people always react with inertia, distrust and non-co-operation. A leader writer sitting in the office of the *London Times*, viewing life in the socialist countries in the light of the experience of the bourgeois rulers, is bound to assume that the Chinese people "must be flagging from their efforts of the past eight years" and "working too hard to be bored" and that "gaiety and liveliness can hardly flourish." An interesting contrast to the comment of the *London Times* is a dispatch sent on May 14 from Peking, eight thousand miles from London, by Frederick Ellis, city editor of the *Daily Express*. In that dispatch he reported on the voluntary work of building the Ming Tombs Reservoir as follows:

I suspected that for them all, soldiers and civilians alike, it was the old army method of volunteering. This, however, is genuine volunteering, and there is even a waiting list. . . . These Chinese were working with a fervour and enthusiasm I have seldom seen equalled other than by the university boat crews on the trip from Putney to Mortlake. It was a genuine enthusiasm of the people for communism. It was a living example of the way the regime has captured the imagination of the people, harnessed and mobilized the nation's mind.

HOWEVER, even if the British bourgeois press publishes more such reports (which at most would reflect an infinitesimal fraction of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Chinese people and must inevitably be tainted with various kinds of prejudice), that would not change the bourgeois mind in Britain and the whole Western world. History gives no example of any reactionary class or any reactionary political forces being able to see the objective world as it really is. They invariably over-estimated their own strength and under-estimated the strength of the progressive class that was developing against their will. The feudal ruling class thought their rule would last for ever, not believing that the peasants and the bourgeoisie had the strength to overthrow them. In the same way, when capitalism has already become an obstacle to the further growth of the productive forces, the bourgeoisie still believe that capitalism has come to stay, and refuse to believe that the proletariat can smash the capitalist system and set up the socialist system in its stead. When the Soviet Union emerged, they predicted that it could not long survive. When the Soviet Union put forward its First Five-Year Plan, they asserted that it was a mere dream. When the Second World War broke out, they waited for Hitler to conquer the Soviet Union. When the Chinese

revolution appeared on the stage of history, they made similar calculations. The reason why Chiang Kai-shek rejected domestic peace in 1945 and launched the nationwide civil war in 1946 was because he and his U.S. imperialist masters believed themselves to possess decisive superiority. When Chiang Kai-shek came to grief the U.S. and other imperialists again believed that the Chinese People's Government would not be able to solve its economic problems without American aid. In July 1949, Dean Acheson, then Secretary of State, wrote of the population of China in a letter to President Truman as "creating an unbearable pressure upon the land," and declared that no Chinese government could solve the problem of feeding this population. Not believing in the possibility of consolidating the victory of the Chinese revolution, he openly called on China's "democratic individualists" to rise and pull down the People's Government. At that time, Comrade Mao Tse-tung refuted Acheson in a commentary, in which he said:

Among all things on earth, man is the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, all miracles can be created so long as there are men. We refute Acheson's reactionary theory. We believe that revolution can change all things. A new China with a vast population, rich resources, well-off livelihood, and flourishing culture will come into being before long. All pessimistic views are utterly groundless.

IT is almost nine years since, and who has proved right after all? Without American flour, the Chinese people, far from starving to death, are living a much better life than before. We have a larger population now, but our progress is incalculably faster than the growth of our population. There are still persons in China who persist in pessimism, but they are submerged in an ocean of optimistic people and the only thing that warrants pessimism is their own future.

Belief or disbelief in the strength of the masses of people is the basic dividing line between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, as well as that between Marxists and anti-Marxists, between genuine Marxists and pseudo-Marxists. Whoever takes the standpoint of the proletariat, the standpoint of Marxism, is certain to believe that the outwardly powerful forces of reaction are nothing but a paper tiger which will sooner or later be demolished, is certain to believe that the masses of people are the only genuine creators of history and that they will undoubtedly defeat all oppression and work miracles. Nor will this belief be shaken no matter what difficulties face the masses of people. Conversely, whoever takes the standpoint of the bourgeoisie, the anti-Marxist or pseudo-Marxist standpoint, is certain to mistake the false appearance of things for their true substance, to believe that the dollars and hydrogen bombs of imperialism are everything, and to have a low opinion of the strength of the masses of people which may temporarily appear relatively weak. The basic reason for the betrayal of the cause of the proletariat by Bernstein, Kautsky, Plekhanov and their ilk was their lack of faith in the strength of the masses of people. Similarly, the fact that the Yugoslav revisionists dare not stand on the side of the socialist camp in the international class struggle, that they worship U.S. imperialism as a god which still looks powerful for the time being, is in effect due to their disbelief in the strength

of the masses of people, whatever rhetoric they use. The revolutionary character which they once showed in the anti-fascist struggle gradually disappeared after their victory and now they practically do not know how to survive without U.S. flour and dollars. Consequently, they can only direct the spearhead of their attack against the socialist camp and the Communist Parties of various countries.

THE revolutionary ranks of the proletariat are not free from the influence of this bourgeois disbelief in the strength of the masses of people. Proletarians are not born with the ability to discern false appearances from the true substance of things, or to understand that imperialism is bound to develop in the direction of negating itself. Marxists therefore have the following tasks: to disseminate the scientific truths of Marxism; to explain things to those who over-estimate the strength of the enemy and under-estimate the strength of the people; to combat the influence of bourgeois ideas. It is just because the Chinese Communists have waged such struggles that they are able to put forward the general line for the construction of socialism: exert the utmost efforts and press ahead consistently to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results; that they are able to put forward the heroic slogan of catching up with and surpassing Britain in fifteen years.

The strength of the masses of people is inexhaustible. When we really succeeded in rousing the energies of the people we soon found that the slogan of catching up with Britain in fifteen years was in fact a bit behind the times. Intentionally or unintentionally, the *London Times* did not mention that a modifying phrase "or in less time"

had been added to our slogan at the recent session of our Congress. Comrade Chang Lin-chih, Minister of Coal Industry, in his article published in *Renmin Ribao* of June 6, estimated that by 1959 China's coal output will reach or exceed 240 million tons whereas Britain's coal output in 1957 was only 220 million tons. The output of steel and iron and other major industrial products will also surpass that of Britain in much less time than fifteen years. For instance, it was reported in *Renmin Ribao* of June 7 that more than ten thousand medium and small blast furnaces will be built in the next twelve months alone and that these will have an annual capacity of over 20 million tons of iron, or over one-third more than Britain's iron output in 1957 which was 14,530,000 tons. We shall also realize the National Programme for Agricultural Development before 1967. As Comrade Tan Chen-lin pointed out at the Congress, during the Second Five-Year Plan, that is, before 1962, many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will reach the levels set in the agricultural programme.

Let the gentlemen in Britain continue to dream their sweet dreams. "Beyond the withered tree, ten thousand saplings spring." At any rate, China is leaping forward towards a not-too-distant and concrete goal. China will definitely surpass Britain in less than fifteen years. The world significance of this great struggle of the 600 million Chinese people is obvious. Here we only wish to make one point clear: the things that can be achieved by the Chinese people, a nation which was so terribly backward and oppressed, can certainly be achieved by any of the backward and oppressed nations of the world. The only condition for this is that the masses of people must have strong faith in their own strength, unite to fight for a new life, and never bow to the imperialists!

Bypassing Centuries

How the Minorities in Yunnan Change

by HUANG CHANG-LU

THE minority peoples who live along China's southwestern border in Yunnan Province—the Lisus, Kawas, Chingpos, Pulangs, Lahus, Nus, Tulungs and Penglungs—are moving from very primitive ways of life directly to socialism. Between them, they number over 700,000 individuals. More than 30,000 households, some 29 per cent of the total, have joined farming co-ops. With the radical transformation of their economic life, many of their old superstitions and backward customs and habits have gone overboard.

Last winter a movement for more grain yields was launched, centring on the building of water conservancy works and accumulation of compost manures. Hundreds of thousands of people were rallied to the effort each day. Land brought under irrigation gave, on the average, half

a *mou* of well-watered fields for each person. More than 100 kinds of farm tools were improved or newly invented. The use of fertilizer was unknown among these people in the past, but this year an average of 21,000 catties of compost was accumulated by each household.

During the past few years the government has appropriated 5.7 million yuan for the development of production among the minority peoples of Yunnan. The greater part of this sum was given in outright grants for the purchase of farm implements, draught animals, seeds, and food grains.

The Lisu People

Among the minorities making the direct transition to socialism, the 230,000 Lisu people of the Nukiang region

were the first to set up farming co-ops, to which 85 per cent of them now belong. For centuries they had cultivated their land, much of which lies on 50-60 degree slopes, with wooden ploughs and hoes with a blade about an inch wide. Before liberation, their annual grain output per capita was about 200 catties. Because of this low level of production and lack of communications, the Lisu over the centuries never got much beyond the stage of primitive communal society. Since their economy was at the mercy of natural forces, an abundant or poor harvest was ascribed to the pleasure or displeasure of gods and spirits. Lisu customs called for many blood sacrifices to propitiate the unseen powers.

After liberation, the Communist Party trained hundreds of cadres from the ranks of this people. In 1954 the Nukiang Lisu People's Autonomous *Chou* was established. Beginning in 1953 the poorer peasants were organized into various kinds of mutual-aid teams. In 1956, the first group of agricultural producers' co-operatives were set up.

Since then, instead of waiting on the pleasure of gods and spirits, the Lisu people have used their own energies to build 60,000 *mou* of terraced fields on the Kaolikung and Pilohsueh Mountains. They plan to add a further 120,000 *mou* of terraced land to the cultivated area next year. They have also drawn up plans for extensive irrigation, terracing all hill fields and increasing grain yields to 800 catties a *mou* within five years.

Alongside the agricultural advance local industry has also made progress. The government has sent prospectors to help the Lisus to discover underground wealth. Fifty-four mines and factories have so far been started, and the first batch of Lisu workers trained.

The new written language which the government has helped the Lisus to devise will be popularized. The plan is to wipe out illiteracy among the younger people within three years.

The Kawa People

There are 280,000 Kawas in Yunnan. They have retained the primitive communal society to a greater extent than many other minorities. Oxen, instead of being employed to cultivate the land, were sacrificed to the spirits. Tribal feuds used to be common.

Without a written language, the Kawas have had to use wood carvings and various material objects to communicate. Pepper and bullets, for instance, meant war. Sugar-canes denoted peace.

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

1 *mou* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
 1 *tan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
 1 *chin* (catty) = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds



Chingpo co-op members

Sketch by Shao Yu

In the days of reactionary rule the Kawas had little contact with the outside world and their mountains were looked upon as full of mystery and peril. After liberation the government built a road to the Kawa Mountains. A large number of cadres were sent in to help the people develop production by teaching them seed improvement, close planting, composting, transplanting rice shoots and planting vegetables. In 1957, the annual grain consumption in Hsimeng County increased to 329 catties per head as compared to 200 in 1949. Farming co-ops were organized. (48 per cent of the Kawa peasant households in Tsangyuan County have joined.) The practice of propitiating the spirits by sacrificing cattle is now sharply on the wane.

The *mopa* (wizards) were once the only educated people among the Kawas. Only they could recite the history and traditions of their people. Now, with government help, thirty primary schools have been established in Tsangyuan County and the mountainous region of Hsimeng and have an enrolment of some 3,000 pupils. The government has also helped the Kawas devise a Latin-type alphabet.

Up to very recently, when a Kawa was ill, the only "treatment" was a sacrifice performed by the *mopa*. Now many clinics, medical service centres and health centres for women and children give free treatment to Kawa patients.

The Chingpo People

Most of the Chingpos, numbering about 90,000, live in the six counties of the Tai and Chingpo Peoples' Autonomous *Chou* of Tehung in western Yunnan.

The Chingpos are daring hunters. When the men go out, they usually carry swords, muskets and crossbows. Their favourite festival pastime is marksmanship. Girls hang elaborately-made pouches on the branches of trees and the young men shoot at these as targets. The girls whose targets are hit ask the successful contestants to their homes for wine.

Before liberation the Chingpos lived in a more or less tribal form of society. They farmed and built houses in common, and divided the fruit of the hunt equally.

In 1956-57 alone, to lead these people through mutual aid and co-operation to socialism, 21 cultural centres were established in the more densely populated villages. Each has divisions dealing with public health, trade, finance, education, grain supply, mass activities and so on. More than twenty primary schools, with a total enrolment of nearly two thousand pupils, have been started by these centres. The Chingpo people too have acquired a written language. In the villages around the cultural centres, some 7,000 peasant households have been organized into 488 agricultural co-ops.

The Pulang People

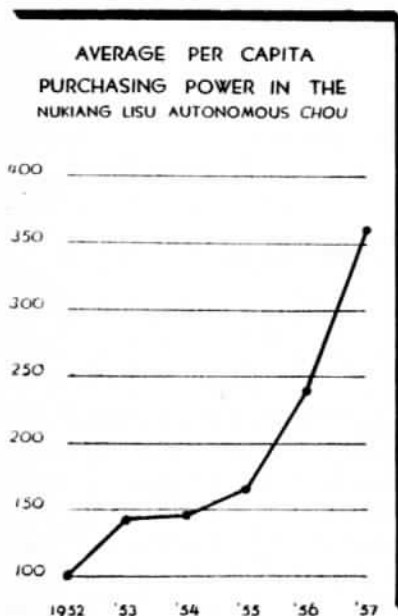
This nationality lives mainly in the Pulang Mountains of the Hsishuangpanna Tai People's Autonomous Chou. It numbers about 30,000.

The Pulang Mountains, forest-shrouded and abounding in wild animals, are practically cut off from the outside world. Fields were made by burning off new patches of natural vegetation each year, and knives were used to dig the soil — as had been done for more than a thousand years. Iron hoes were first seen only 20 years ago. Land has been owned communally by the villages, or separately by individuals. The sale and purchase of land, mortgaging, loans with interest, and hiring of labourers were all practised — but at the same time there were still remnants of the clan society with clansmen living and farming together.

The Pulangs are Buddhists. Each year the people cast lots before Buddha to decide where they should farm in the mountains.

The Pulangs were so poor before liberation that each person had, on the average, only a little over a hundred catties of grain a year. Bedding was unknown. To keep themselves warm, they simply slept beside fires at night. After liberation the government sent in abundant supplies of grain and cotton cloth to relieve the poverty of the

people. A great many iron farm implements were distributed free. In 1954 a people's government was established in the Pulang Mountains to help develop production there. Communist Party organizations were started at the same time. The first agricultural producers' co-op was formed in 1956. In 1957 the mountaineers were able to get an average of 380 catties of grain per capita each year. Members of the co-



operatives got a harvest of more than 500 catties for each man, woman and child.

The Lahu People

The name of the Lahu people, of whom there are about 130,000, means to hunt and eat tigers and leopards, as tradition says they did in the remote past. At present they have, in the main, advanced to an agricultural economy, but hunting still continues. Aside from some living in the frontier regions who are comparatively backward and never advanced to the stage of class society, most of the Lahus have long been living under feudalism. Beginning from the 17th century, emperors of the Ming and Ching dynasties had conferred titles on many *tu-ssu* or headmen whom they empowered to rule over the Lahu people. The common folk, however, repeatedly rose in revolt. In 1948 an underground organization of the Chinese Communist Party led the Lahus fight the reactionary Kuomintang government.

In 1953, the Lantsang Lahu People's Autonomous County was established. Every year the government gives it some 100,000 yuan in loans and relief grants to help the development of production. Last year each Lahu, on the average, had 477 catties of grain for his consumption as compared to 100-200 before liberation.

To remove obstacles in the way of their march to socialism, the Lahu people, in 1955-56, abolished the feudal system of land ownership. This was done through peaceful consultation. In the frontier regions where some 60,000 Lahus have a more primitive form of social organization, there are no exploiters to overcome and a direct transition to socialism through developing production, mutual-aid, and co-operation can be made. At present 230 agricultural co-ops and 2,400 mutual-aid teams have been set up among the Lahus and 85 per cent of their peasant households have joined.

The Nu People

The Nus, numbering 12,000, are an indigenous people of the Nukiang Lisu People's Autonomous Chou. In 1956 they and the Tulung people jointly established the Kungshan Tulung-Nu Peoples' Autonomous County.

At the time of liberation the hoes the Nus used had blades no bigger than the palm of one's hand. They looked more like toys than farm tools. The people themselves were organized on a clan basis, each village having one or more clans with separate territories. Every clan had a headman but he enjoyed no special privileges. The basic economic unit was the individual household. Practically all tilled land was privately owned. A modified form of communal farming was, however, still practised with several households pooling their land, seeds and manpower and dividing the harvest. Some 30 per cent of all Nu land was farmed by this communal method, in which between 50 to 70 per cent of the households were involved.

The Nu people are fond of drinking, singing, and dancing. In their villages, singing is heard all day and late into the night. Everybody sings — men and women, old and young.

After liberation, the government allocated about 30,000-40,000 yuan each year for the free distribution of

iron farm implements and other productive equipment among the Nus. This raised output and living standards. Last year each Nu got an average of 450 catties of grain, more than double the pre-liberation figure. Now all the Nu farmers in Yunnan have been organized into semi-socialist farming co-ops where land shares still receive dividends. Customs and practices having an adverse influence on production are being gradually put aside.

The Tulung People

The Tulungs are one of the smallest of China's national minorities. There are only about 2,500 of them. Before liberation they generally farmed with wooden hoes, bamboo sticks, and stone implements. Their villages were organized by several families or clans on a patriarchal basis. Several generations of one family lived in a single big room, the oldest male, standing highest in the genealogical succession, being the head of the family. Land was the property of villages, clans or family groups. Farm work was done collectively and the produce divided equally among the parties.

The Tulungs are skilful in using bone awls to make elaborate bamboo utensils, fishnets, etc. The women are excellent artisans, making dresses and ornaments of hemp cloth, shells, and bone.

The greatest festival of this animistic people is called *Tiao Niu Kuo Chuang* (Dancing Around a Pole). It lasts for several days during which cattle are killed and

sacrificed, and everyone drinks, sings, and dances to his heart's desire.

In 1950 when the Tulungs were liberated, the People's Government abolished all the unreasonable taxes and corvees levied by the headmen. Grain, cotton-padded clothes, salt, and iron farm implements were distributed. Formerly, nine-tenths of the Tulungs lacked food. Now they have plenty to eat, every household possesses iron farm tools and everyone can wear cotton-padded clothes in the winter. The burnt-field and knife method of farming has given place to hoes and the plough. For the first time in the history of these people 400 *mou* of irrigated land have appeared near the Tulung River.

The Penglung People

There are about 4,000 Penglungs in Yunnan. They live among people of other nationalities in small mountain hamlets. They are skilful hill farmers, keep good kitchen gardens and specialize in tea planting. The Penglungs do not intermarry with other nationalities. Within their own group, marriage is a matter of free choice. Like the Tais, the Penglung people are devout Buddhist followers.

Owing to the excellent health work done after liberation, malaria and other epidemics from which many used to suffer no longer menace them. The Penglungs have organized farming co-ops near the cultural centres in Luhsi, Juili and other counties of the Tehung region of Yunnan.

CHINESE FRUITS

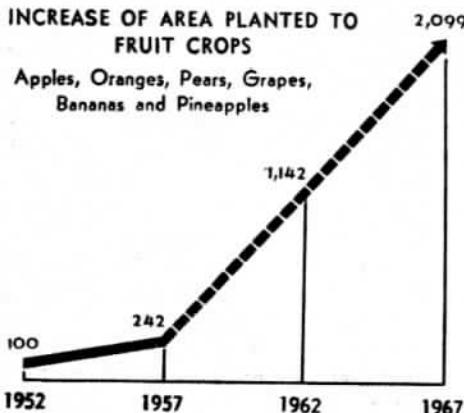
PLANS recently drawn up in various localities foresee big progress in China's fruit production in the next ten years. Under them, an area of 51,930,000 *mou* will be planted with six kinds of fruit trees—apple, orange, pear, grape, banana and pineapple. This is more than eight times the 1957 figure. And production of these six kinds of fruit after ten years, it is estimated, will be 10,970,000 tons annually, over 9 times as much as in 1957.

Taking the 1952 figure as 100—we can see the growth in their production from the actual increase by 1957, the end of the First Five-Year Plan, and the targets for the final years of the Second and Third Five-Year Plans respectively.

	1952	1957	1962 (target)	1967 (target)
Planted Area	100	242	1,142	2,099
Production	100	131	333	1,222

INCREASE OF AREA PLANTED TO FRUIT CROPS

Apples, Oranges, Pears, Grapes, Bananas and Pineapples



The present area of fruit orchards is about 14 million *mou* and the annual output some 3 million tons. Before liberation fruit-growing was badly neglected. After it, and especially during the First Five-Year Plan, there has been rapid development.

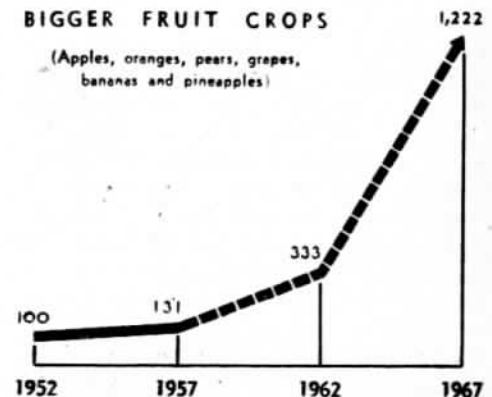
The National Programme for Agricultural Development, 1956-1967, and the meeting held last November to discuss production in mountainous regions both dealt with fruit-growing. The work is to be planned and the co-operatives are to be its main vehicle. Large numbers of trees are to be planted in sandy and hilly regions. Due attention will be given to organizing marketing and processing. A number of state orchards are to be set up as models of management and technique.

Conditions in China are favourable for the large-scale development of fruit-growing. It has more than 100 million peasant households and huge tracts of sandy and mountainous land. Even if each peasant household plants one tree, the total will be impressive. One area of intensive planting will be the former bed of the Yellow River, where from 1 to 1½ million *mou* of fruit trees may be put in.

In many fruit areas, plans have been made to develop better strains. In Liaoning Province practically every county in which fruit-growing is important already has its state orchard.

BIGGER FRUIT CROPS

(Apples, oranges, pears, grapes, bananas and pineapples)



LESSONS OF THE HUNGARIAN EVENTS

The following are excerpts from the *Renmin Ribao* editorial on June 20 entitled "The Lessons of the Counter-Revolutionary Insurrection of the Nagy Clique," which comments on the sentence passed by the Hungarian court on Imre Nagy:

The insurrection hatched by Nagy and his gang in October 1956 teaches grave lessons to the people of Hungary, to those of all other socialist countries and throughout the world. One of these lessons is: After taking over state power, the working class must not only go on with the socialist revolution on the economic front to change the ownership of the means of production, but must also carry out the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, so as to crush all political forces plotting a counter-revolutionary comeback, and thoroughly eliminate the forces of capitalism and the influence of the bourgeoisie. This will enable the broad masses of people to distinguish clearly right from wrong as between socialism and capitalism, so that they can resolutely follow the socialist road and oppose taking the capitalist road. Only after a long period of serious and repeated struggles, can the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, be fundamentally settled. Unless this is done, latent bourgeois influences and bourgeois forces are bound to make themselves felt and stir up trouble at every opportunity, sabotaging or even overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship or causing the socialist state to degenerate and change its whole character. So it's either one thing or the other—such are the inexorable laws of the class struggle. This is proved by the revolt of the counter-revolutionary Nagy clique in Hungary and also by the betrayal of the proletarian cause by Nagy's friends, the Yugoslav revisionists.

The fact that the revolt of the counter-revolutionary Nagy clique could plunge Hungary into danger and confusion, showed up the grave defects in the work of the leaders of the Hungarian Working People's Party. They were detached from the masses. This was not only because of their bureaucratism and sectarianism, or their abuse of authority. It was primarily because they had not carried out the arduous task of mobilizing the masses to settle the issue of which was going to be victorious—capitalism or socialism, and so fully developed the revolutionary potentialities of the masses in the course of the struggle against the

counter-revolutionary forces and bourgeois influence; in a word, they had failed to build up a solid mass basis for the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary. That was why revisionists, nationalists, anti-socialist bourgeois intellectuals, counter-revolutionary remnants, and imperialist agents were able to find soil in which they could grow and flourish, to carry on subversive activities over a long period while the instruments of the proletarian dictatorship—the Party, army and government—actually failed to weather the great storm when it came. This is indeed a lesson learnt at the cost of blood.

Materials revealed at the trial of the Nagy clique show that all reactionary elements which dare to work within a socialist country to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship always collaborate with and rely on the imperialists. The Nagy clique established extensive contacts and co-operation with all kinds of imperialist groups, institutions and individuals. They were in league with U.S. espionage organizations, the British embassy in Budapest and the capitalists of West Germany. Even after the failure of the counter-revolutionary uprising, under cover of the Yugoslav embassy, Nagy and his accomplices still maintained connections with "Radio Free Europe," directed by the U.S. imperialists. The frenzied rantings of the imperialists which followed on the news of Nagy's death sentence is the best commentary on the true meaning of the counter-revolutionary insurrection staged by the Nagy clique.

The trial of the Nagy clique has again shown up the revisionists for what they are. These traitors, who turned their backs on socialism and sold out the interests of the people, for a long time wore the cloak of "socialism" in order to deceive the masses. They spared no effort in attacking the socialist system and slandering the Soviet Union. They did their utmost to oppose the proletarian dictatorship and sabotage the international unity of the proletariat, bragging about following a "neutral" policy and not joining blocs. The Nagy revisionists inherited the line of the Yugoslav revisionists in many principles of internal and foreign affairs and furthermore, maintained direct organizational ties throughout with the Yugoslav revisionists. After the failure of the counter-revolutionary uprising, the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest went so far as to offer Nagy and Losonczy protection and allow them

to keep contact with the so-called "Budapest Central Workers' Council" and publish a clandestine news-sheet called "October 23rd."

The Hungarian people did not shed their blood in vain. Their sacrifices demand that we draw the full lessons from the uprising of the counter-revolutionary Nagy clique, and strive to consolidate our socialist countries—the bulwarks of world peace and the champions of human progress and national independence.

INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

"The peoples will resolutely defend Lebanon and peace. If the imperialists refuse to halt their adventures even at this late date, so much the worse for them," warns Commentator in *Renmin Ribao* (June 19) exposing the threat of open U.S. armed aggression in Lebanon.

President Chamoun's request for the help of a U.N. force is described by Commentator as an attempt by Washington to mask the aggressive character of its armed intervention in Lebanon. In case this scheme fails, Washington has planned to have Chamoun ask for a force of U.S. and British troops. France wants to join them. The three leading imperialist countries, he says, are openly preparing to attack a country with a population of only a million and a half. They hope to re-establish their sphere of influence in Lebanon and deal a blow at the national independence movement in the Middle East countries.

However, he stresses, "The time when the colonialists could conquer a nation with gunboats has gone for ever. In the present day world, any country with the courage to rise up and fight resolutely against imperialism is invincible. At the same time, no war unleashed by imperialism anywhere in the world can remain a 'local war.' It will meet with blows from peace forces throughout the world."

In his column on June 18, Commentator shows that the U.S. imperialists have been sending a stream of military personnel and supplies to the Chamoun clique ever since the rising of the Lebanese people started. But because of the extreme unpopularity of its pro-imperialist policy, the Chamoun regime is more isolated than ever. Recently, there have been defections even from its own ranks.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

C.P.V. Help Korea Build

Officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea have contributed 1,030,000 man-days of work to Korea's national construction since January this year.

They have built hundreds of reservoirs, dams, dykes and pools, planted some four and a half million trees and helped to sow and transplant rice, collect farm manure and reclaim wasteland. They have also built highways, bridges and houses for the Korean people.

General Yang Yung, Commander of the C.P.V., and other staff officers joined in tree-planting and construction of office buildings. Some of the reservoirs were built last winter in sub-zero weather.

The Korean people have been deeply touched by the spirit of internationalism shown by their Chinese friends.

Korean government leaders and people's delegations have visited C.P.V. construction sites, and sent concert troupes to entertain the soldier-builders.

TRADE NEWS

A trade protocol under which Hungary will supply China with diesels, various kinds of other industrial equipment and consumer goods, has been signed in Budapest.

A contract was recently signed between the provincial authorities of Yunnan and those of neighbouring Lao-cai, Hagiang Provinces and the Tai and Miao Autonomous Regions in the Viet-nam Democratic Republic. The Viet-namese provinces will exchange fruits, local medicinal substances, rice seed, hemp and 50 other commodities against some 67 kinds of Yunnanese commodities including cotton cloth, rubber shoes, festive Miao skirts and local medicinal substances.

This exchange of commodities by local authorities is authorized by agreement between the central governments of the two countries.

An extraordinary couple were passengers on board the West German vessel S.S. *Frankfurt* which left the port of Tientsin on June 13. They were a pair of leopards sold to Hamburg's famed Hagenbeck Zoo by the China National Animal By-products Export Corporation,

which also handles exports of Manchurian tigers, serows, black bears, golden monkeys, and snow leopards.

CULTURAL NEWS

In conjunction with the Asian-African Writers' Conference which will meet this October in Tashkent, the Chinese Writers' Union is arranging for the translation into Chinese of some fifty literary works by classical and modern writers of Asia and Africa. The Chinese monthly magazine *Yi Wen* is preparing a special issue devoted to Asian and African literature.

Since liberation, some 200 works by Asian and African writers have been translated into Chinese.

Eighteen poems by Chairman Mao Tse-tung—first published by the monthly *Shi Kan* (Poetry) in 1957—have been rendered into Czech by the late poet V. Nezval and J. Hejzlar. The translations closely follow the rhythm and rhyming scheme as well as the unique style of the originals. In translating the verses, Hejzlar, who recently spent five years studying in China, made a special study of the history of the Chinese revolution and of Chairman Mao's speeches and writings as well as ancient Chinese history.

Loushan Pass, one of the eighteen poems by Chairman Mao, was recently carried by the London *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*. Its translator is a London architect, Andrew Boyd.

Sunrise, the play by Tsao Yu, has just had its Hungarian premiere in Budapest's Petofi Theatre. To get the authentic atmosphere of this drama of life in pre-liberation Tientsin, the Hungarian company corresponded with the author and studied several Chinese movies. The play and its production has been well received.

Pan Tien-shou, who paints in the Chinese classical tradition, has been elected honorary member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts. Professor Pan, who is Vice-President of the East China Branch of the Central Fine Arts Institute, is noted for his landscape, flower and bird paintings, and for his writings on Chinese traditional painting.

Professor Pan is now at work on paintings to be shown at the fine arts exhibition of socialist countries due to open in Moscow this December.

The seventh centenary of the Chinese playwright Kuan Han-ching was commemorated on June 16 in Moscow at a meeting of the Institute of Sinology. The Director of the Institute, A. Perevertailo, described Kuan as one of the greatest of Chinese men of letters, and a man who had made a vast contribution to the cultural development of China. Sinologist Fedorenko analysed the playwright's works.

The first issue of the quarterly, *Soviet Sinology*, has recently come off the press in Moscow. It carries a message of greetings from Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Devoted mainly to the study of achievements in socialist construction in China, the quarterly will publish articles on China's history, economics, literature, language, culture and international relations.

Chinese Fashions Praised

Chinese fashions, particularly women's fashions, won favourable comments from delegates to the International Fashion Conference recently held in Bucharest. Dresses and accessories exhibited at conference fashion shows attracted attention for the beauty of their colours, and craftsmanship, and the way they succeeded in preserving and developing traditional national styles.

Speaking at the conference, Chen Hsien-yu, China's observer, said that present-day styles in China aim at neatness, beauty and thrift.

American Criminals Released

Two American criminals—Joseph McCormack and Cyril Wagner—were released by the Shanghai authorities on June 14 on expiration of their prison terms. McCormack was sentenced for espionage activities, Wagner for sabotaging China's financial regulations.

BRIEFS

A Chinese peace delegation led by Burhan Shahidi is now in Poland as guests of the Polish Peace Defenders' Committee.

A group of twenty Chinese Muslims led by Mohammed Ali Chang Chieh, Secretary-General of the China Islamic Association, made a short stop-over in Cairo while on a *Hadj* to Mecca.

More Chinese Muslims are planning to make the pilgrimage this year.

A Sino-Albanian protocol providing for mutual technical assistance in the fields of industry, building, agriculture, forestry, health and medicine was signed in Peking on June 14.

Visitors

A delegation from the Viet-nam News Agency headed by Hoang Tuan, its director.

A Ceylonese government textile delegation.

A Cambodian Buddhist delegation led by the Venerable Hout Tath, President of the Sihanouk Buddhist Institute.

A delegation from the Polish handicraft co-operatives.

Mr. G. Ali Khan, President of the Lahore branch of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association.

SIDELIGHTS

Days with Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Reminiscences of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, by his former messenger-bodyguard in the 30s, are being serialized in the *Xin Guan* (New Observer), the popular Chinese fortnightly. The author is 43-year-old Chen Chang-feng, now a colonel in the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The first instalment is published in the June 16 issue of the magazine.

A raw lad, barely sixteen, when first assigned to work for Chairman Mao, Colonel Chen Chang-feng then knew little about the world. It had long been Chairman Mao's habit to visit the post office after a place had been taken from Chiang Kai-shek troops, to get all the newspapers, books and magazines to read. He marked them with a red pencil and Chen and others would clip them. One day Chairman Mao took Chen along with him to a county post office in Kiangsi Province. Chen was intrigued.

"What does a post office do?"

"Quite a lot. Dispatching newspapers, delivering letters, sending out telegrams, making phone calls. Now if you want to send a letter home, they will deliver it for you."

The lad was then getting a little homesick and was wondering how things were at home.

"Can they really deliver a letter to my home?"

"Who?"

"The post office!"

"Why, of course! Your home is in the Red Area. You're thinking of sending a letter home, aren't you?"

"Yes I am, but . . ."

"But what? You want to say you can't write. Come, let me write it for you."

And in this vein the author recalls how Chairman Mao wrote his first letter home for him and taught him to write his own name. The illustration on this page, reproduced from *Xin Guan*, shows Chairman Mao Tse-tung working late into the night while the young orderly dozes off, an incident related by the author.

Colonel Chen's reminiscences are written in an earthy, unadorned and moving style,

recreating the storm and stress and the heroism of the early days of the Chinese revolution. The entire serial will run to approximately 40,000 words. It is a rich narrative of Chinese revolutionary history with illuminating details about Chairman Mao and his comrades in the Chinese Red Army.

New Art Journal. *Art Quarterly*, a new magazine published by the Art Press, Peking, has made its debut. It presents contemporary Chinese art in a novel format. The magazine is an unbound album and the reproductions can be framed directly. Half of the reproductions are in colour. The first number carries posthumous works of Chi Pai-shih and Ju Peon, the two best known names in Chinese modern art. The first issue presents 54 paintings and drawings.

Across the Takla Makan Desert. The Takla Makan Desert in Sinkiang, covering an area of 400,000 square kilometres, has always been known as no man's land for its drifting sand. Recently two teams of geologists penetrated the desert and carried out a surveying job in its interior, braving violent sandstorms, blazing heat and an unbearable shortage of water. The geologists from the Sinkiang Petroleum Administration crossed this formidable stretch of land from east of the Khotan River and trekked their way northward. They found possible oil structures in the region. Before this the only man known to have succeeded in crossing the Takla Makan was Sven Hedin, the well-known Swedish traveller.

Peasants Join Academic Ranks. The Chinese Agricultural Machinery Society recently admitted 36 peasant inventors as members for their contribution to agricultural science. Each has invented some new farm tools, many of which are now

on display at the National Farm Implements Exhibition in Peking.

Heavy Caterpillar Tractor. A farming machinery plant in Anshan City, northeast China, has succeeded in making a heavy tractor with a hauling capacity of nine tons and adaptable to various industrial and agricultural purposes. It is called the "Red Flag 80" caterpillar tractor. Equipped with an 80 h.p. motor, this heavy tractor can haul timber in the forest and serve as a bulldozer in building roads. It is the first of its kind in China.

New Passenger Car. A small machine-building factory in Chungking has turned out a new sedan car named "Advance." It can do 120 kilometres per hour at top speed. With the exception of a few accessories, all the major parts of the car are made by the factory itself.

Like a Cup of Tea, Comrade? On a Peking bus the other day, settling down for a crosstown ride, your correspondent heard the conductor sing out: "Like a cup of tea, comrade? It's getting rather hot. It will be some time before you are home. Why not take a little sip? Really no trouble at all. . . ." Noting the shyness of many passengers, the conductor added, "Don't stand on ceremony. Make the bus your home." This scene repeats itself on buses throughout the city, a hint of what the rectification campaign has done in the sphere of services.

Unique Universal Lathe. Two Tientsin workers have jointly invented a unique universal lathe made of timber and metal which can work both metal and wood and manufacture water-wheels, diesel engines, steam engines and metal and wooden farm tools. It has many advantages: the structure is simple, consisting of some 50 parts, weighs about half a ton and needs only one-fifth of the metal required for a 6-foot lathe. Cost of production is low and efficiency is high. It is also easy to operate.

Newsreel Films. Popular interest in newsreels and documentaries is indicated by data presented at a conference of newsreel film workers from ten major cities held in Tientsin. In February 1957 there were 13 cinemas showing only newsreels but by the end of this year there will be more than fifty in operation.



Drawing by Ah Lao

SPORTS

Summer Athletic Meet

The pole vault was one of the most keenly-contested events at the summer athletic meet held in Shanghai early this month. Tsai Yi-shu, national record holder, did not participate owing to injuries sustained during training. The event was closely fought out between several up-and-coming young athletes.

Tsai Mei-cheng of Kwangtung Province won by clearing 4.33 metres. Ouyang Tsai-huang of Hupeh came second with 4.22 metres. These records show definitely that China has become the leader in Asia in this event, a position long held by Japan.

At the Tenth World Olympics in 1932, Japan's Nishida got a silver medal with a clearance of 4.30 metres. In 1936 he again took second place at the Eleventh World Olympics. Though Japanese pole vaulters did not make much progress afterwards, their lead in Asia remained unchallenged.

That New China's athletes have now reversed this situation is shown by a comparison between the performances of her three best pole vaulters with those of Japan in the past two years.

CHINA

Tsai Yi-shu	4.40 metres
Tsai Mei-cheng	4.33 metres
Ouyang Tsai-huang	4.22 metres

JAPAN

Noriaki Yasuda	4.20 metres
Kozo Akasaka	4.20 metres
Shosuke Suzuki	4.11 metres

Twelve new national records were set up at the summer meet. Li Meng-lin of the army threw the discus to a distance of 49.08 metres, a new record for Asia. Sun Chiu-yuan, who got second place with a throw of 47.86 metres, also broke the old national record of 46.69 metres.

The hop, step and jump event was won by Tien Chao-chung, a 21-year-old husky youngster from Shantung. With his heavy build, one would hardly expect him to make a leap of 15.65 metres. But he did, and set a new national record. Three years ago, he could only jump 13.80 metres. Hard training, both in winter and in summer, got him where he is now, and he aims to reach 16 metres this year.

The long jump was won by Chang Chishan whose record was 7.53 metres.

Women to the Fore

Since liberation many women athletes have come to the fore, and they are

making a strong bid for a place internationally.

Cheng Feng-jung, the Shantung girl who set up the world record of 1.77 metres for the high jump last November, was handicapped by a sprained ankle in the Shanghai meet. Nonetheless, she cleared 1.60 and 1.65 metres with ease, all at the first attempt. When the height was raised to 1.70 metres, it began to rain, but she again sailed over the bar without much difficulty. A heavy down-pour followed, but the spectators remained on the stands, waiting for a new world record. The judges suggested that Cheng Feng-jung wait awhile for the rain to abate, but she refused and asked that the bar be raised to 1.75 metres. By this time, her sprained ankle began to worry her and she failed to clear the height after three attempts. Her general condition was very good, and if it were not for her injury, she might have pulled it off.

Liu Hsing-yu, a slip of a girl from Szechuan, only 1.56 metres in height, attracted much attention. She broke the national record for the long jump in February this year with a jump of 5.55 metres. In May she bettered this by clearing 5.71 and 5.73 metres successively. During the summer meet, she lived up to the expectation of the spectators by setting another record when she jumped 5.77 metres. Says Liu Hsing-yu: "I hope to reach the six metres mark in the not distant future."

The women's 80 metres hurdles was keenly watched, as at least two of the competitors had the record of 11.2 seconds to their credit. Most people expected Liu Cheng of Inner Mongolia to win. A post office clerk, she had tied for the second place at the Bucharest 24-nation athletic championships last year. However, Wen Yun-chen from Kwangsi Province was the first to breast the tape with a time of 11.3 seconds. Liu Cheng, runner-up, was clocked 11.4 seconds; and third place went to Lin Hsiu-yu who clocked 11.6 seconds.

The women's discus and javelin throw did not go off as well as expected. Shih Pao-chu who holds the national record of 50.93 metres succeeded in throwing the discus only 45.94 metres. Wang Yi, whose record for javelin is 47.34 metres, won this event with 45.47 metres.

Chinese Players for Wimbledon

For the first time since the liberation, four Chinese players are taking part in the Wimbledon championships. They are Mei Fu-chi, China's 1957 national tennis champion; Chu Chen-hua, last year's

runner-up; Wu Sheng-kang, who was placed third; and Sung Lien-keng, a young player from Shanghai who got seventh place in the 1957 national championships.

These young players gave a good account of themselves at the Sixth International Lawn Tennis Championship for Asia in Colombo last year. Chu Chen-hua, in particular, showed splendid form, defeating Australia's N. Gibson after a gruelling five-set battle: 3-6, 4-6, 8-6, 8-6, 6-4. In the third round, he eliminated England's Billy Knight by 1-6, 6-4, 6-1, 8-6. But in the quarter finals he lost to J. Arkinstall of Australia.

Mei Fu-chi is a steadier player than Chu; Wu Sheng-kang and Sung Lien-keng are better at doubles than singles.

Over the past few years Chinese tennis players have entertained on home grounds the national champions of Ceylon, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They have also competed in international matches abroad. With a lot of leeway to make up, they will certainly profit from their first experience at Wimbledon.

Table-Tennis

Table-tennis is becoming ever more popular among Chinese youngsters. One of them, very much in the limelight, is 17-year-old Chuang Tse-tung of Peking. Last April he defeated Elemer Gyetvai of Hungary, runner-up in the last European table-tennis championships.

A secondary school student, Chuang took up the game in 1954. A little over a year afterwards, he had won the Peking junior singles title. Chuang plays an all-attacking game. Making his debut in international table-tennis against Elemer Gyetvai, who is also an all-round attack player, he was at first a bit nervous and lost the first game 15-21. But he soon regained his confidence and smashed back all his opponent's hard shots, winning the second and third, 21-17 and 21-18.

Another member of the visiting Hungarian team was the reigning European champion Zoltan Berczik. In Peking, he lost three successive matches to Wang Chuan-yao, China's 1957 champion. They met once more on May 17 in Moscow, where Wang again defeated Berczik by 16-21, 21-14 and 21-13 to win the singles at the International Table-Tennis Championships.

Young Swimmers

Subtropical Canton has produced many of China's fine swimmers. Chi Lieh-yun, the world record holder for the 100

metres breast-stroke (1 min. 11.6 secs.), is from this city. Now another promising young swimmer, Wei Chiung-yuan, has come to the fore. Wei first stepped into the limelight last year when he defeated Ota of Waseda University, Japan, and won the 200 metres breast-stroke in 2 mins. 45.2 secs.

Wei began swimming at eight. By 1955, when he was fourteen, he could cover the distance in 3 mins. 1 sec. At

a recent swimming contest in Canton this year this 17-year-old youngster almost won the event from ace swimmer Mu Hsiang-hsiung. It was a seesaw battle between the two, with Wei sometimes in the lead. But at every turning Mu overtook him by a metre or so. The last ten metres saw Wei and Mu spurting ahead together, but Mu who had better stamina and more experience finally won. Wei lost by a hand with 2 mins. 43 secs. After the contest Wei said he would try to in-

crease his speed at the turnings and cover the distance in 2 mins. 40 secs. which is the world record time at present.

Huang Man-tsui of Fukien Province recently broke the national record for the women's 100 metres back-stroke by covering the distance in 1 min. 20.4 secs. She is only sixteen and still lacks the experience necessary for steady performances. But she is an up-and-coming swimmer worthy of note.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

LOCAL OPERAS

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

June 24 & 25 Peking Theatre

▲ **FIGHTER BACK HOME** An ex-PLA serviceman leads agricultural co-operation in his home village. The Shanghai Huchu Opera Company.

June 29 Peking Theatre

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

June 28 Peking Theatre

▲ **REGISTRATION** Adapted from a short story by Chao Shu-li. A young couple struggles against the feudal attitudes to marriage. It is set in the Chinese countryside. The Shanghai Huchu Opera Company.

June 24 & 25 People's Theatre

PEKING OPERA

▲ **LORD KUAN GOES TO THE FEAST** A play by Kuan Han-ching. General Kuan Yu of the Kingdom of Shu attends a feast which his enemies prepared as a trap to assassinate him. Though only armed with his sword, his courage and shrewdness are enough to overcome his enemies and he returns home safely.

June 24 Changan Theatre

June 25 Chungho Theatre

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's most famous modern operas in traditional Peking opera form. It is based on the actual story of a peasant girl who fled from the oppression of the landlord and lived in hiding in the mountain wilderness, until she was saved by the people after liberation. Yen Ming Peking Opera Company.

June 26 Peking Theatre

PINGCHU OPERA

▲ **YANG SAN CHIEH ACCUSES** — Based on an actual event in the Ching dynasty. Yang San Chieh, a young girl of 17, on discovering that her elder sister had been murdered by her husband, braves the prejudices and taboos of the feudal society and takes the charge to court in an appeal for justice. Jointly produced by the China Pingchu Opera Company and the Peking Pingchu Opera Company.

June 26 & 27 Ta Chung Theatre

MODERN OPERA

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

June 24 & 25 Tienchiao Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING** — A play written by Tien Han in commemoration of the 700th

anniversary of this great 13th century playwright. This play shows the indomitable spirit of Kuan Han-ching as he struggled to overcome the difficulties that beset him while writing and staging his famous tragedy *Snow in Midsummer*. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

June 28-30 Capital Theatre

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

June 24-30 China Youth Art Theatre

CONCERT

▲ **PIANO RECITAL** by Liu Shih-kun, 2nd prize winner at the 1958 Tchaikovsky International Piano Contest.

June 24 & 25 at 7:30 p.m.
People's Theatre

FILMS

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

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

June 24-29 Sheng Li

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

June 24-26 Hsin Chieh Kou, Soviet

Exhibition Centre Cinema

June 27-29 Kwangan Men, Peking

Workers' Club

▲ **RED GLOW OVER KLDANO** Adapted from Antonin Zapotocky's novel of the same name. An epic of the Czech workers' movement in the early 1920s.

June 24-26 Chung Yang, Kwangan

Men, Peking Workers' Club

June 27-29 Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou

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Apart from travelling time 5½ hours will be spent at the Wall and the Tombs.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **SCULPTURE EXHIBITION** — Sponsored by the Central Art Institute. Open till July 1. At the Art Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **EXHIBITION OF FACTORY AND RURAL LIFE IN SKETCHES** — Sponsored by the All-China Artists' Union. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at Peihai Park till July 1.

PEKING RADIO

The stations are listed as follows:

- I — Central People's Broadcasting Station, 1st Programme
- II — Central People's Broadcasting Station, 2nd Programme
- III — Peking People's Broadcasting Station

Selected Foreign Music

▲ **June 24** Music by Mendelssohn, Liszt and other composers (5:55-6:30 a.m. I); music performed by the People's Artists' Song and Dance Ensemble of the Democratic Republic of Germany (6:30-7:00 a.m. III); Soviet composers, including Shostakovich (8:10-8:30 a.m. III); concert of Saint-Saëns' works (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); Czechoslovak songs (6:10-6:25 p.m. I); concert of Rimsky-Korsakov's works (9:20-10:20 p.m. III); Bulgarian symphonies (10:45-11:30 p.m. I)

▲ **June 25** Soviet songs (7:30-8:00 a.m. II); music performed by the Czechoslovak Army Cultural Troupe (9:30-10:00 a.m. II); light music (11:30-12:20 p.m. III); Shostakovich's *Symphony No. 11 (1905)* (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); revolutionary Viet-namese songs (6:00-6:15 p.m. II); Soviet music (6:25-6:50 p.m. I); folk music from the Mongolian People's Republic (10:45-11:10 p.m. II); Chopin (11:10-11:30 p.m. II)

▲ **June 26** Excerpts from Khatchaturian's *Gayaneh* (7:30-8:00 a.m. II); excerpts from ballets (12:50-1:30 p.m. III); Beethoven's *Egmont Overture*; vocal, harp, flute and violin solos (2:00-3:00 p.m. II); songs of the Mongolian youth (6:10-6:25 p.m. I); Rachmaninof *Piano Concerto No. 1* (6:30-7:00 p.m. III)

▲ **June 27** Glinka (5:55-6:30 a.m. I); Rumanian music (7:30-8:00 a.m. II); Hungarian and Czechoslovak songs; brass band and orchestra music (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); light music (6:25-6:50 p.m. I)

▲ **June 28** Polish songs and music (8:10-8:30 a.m. III); Sibelius' *Violin Concerto in D minor*; folk songs from various countries (2:00-3:00 p.m. II); Liszt, Dvorak, Schubert, etc. (6:00-7:00 p.m. III); Albanian songs (6:10-6:25 p.m. I); light music (6:25-7:00 p.m. I); light music (7:40-8:00 p.m. III); dance music (10:05-10:45 p.m. II); Mussorgsky (10:45-11:30 p.m. I)

▲ **June 29** German music (6:00-6:15 a.m. III); *Overture to William Tell* (6:15-7:00 a.m. II); Sunday Concert: broadcast recital of the prize-winning performances at the recent Tchaikovsky International Piano Contest (8:30-9:30 a.m. I); Listeners' Choice: selections from *Carmen*; Beethoven, Mozart, Glinka (11:25-12:25 a.m. II); Korean folk music (7:25-7:50 p.m. I); Miaskovsky, Svendsen (10:15-10:50 p.m. III)

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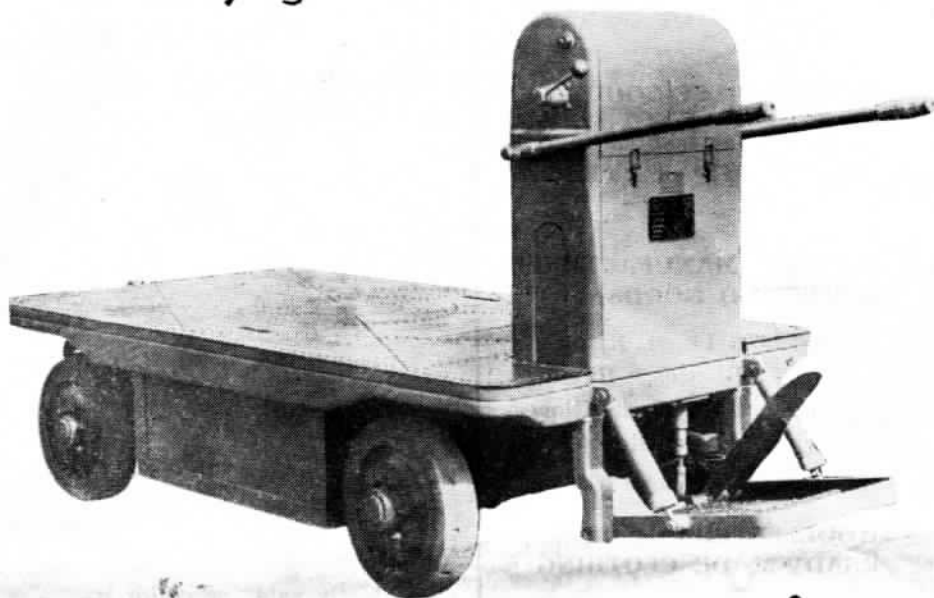
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